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Bryn Mawr (2)

BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN



THE COUNCIL IN NEW YORK

January, 1930

Vol. X

No. 1

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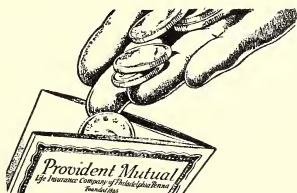
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Next year will be the tenth year that the Alumnae Council has met. That means that it is no longer an experiment and that it either has or has not proved its value. Originally it was planned as a device to simplify business for the annual meeting and as a way of bringing the college before the general public in the different districts. The meetings, it was hoped, would stimulate the alumnae in that particular district to greater interest and give them a sense of being in close contact with the Association and with the College. Now that the districts are so extraordinarily well organized and the Councillors and Scholarship Chairmen keep the schools in touch with Bryn Mawr, there is no longer the same need to form the point of contact. It was particularly interesting, therefore, at the meetings in New York this fall to see the essential value of the Council emerge so clearly. Obviously, in spite of the fact that for one heady moment Bryn Mawr motors blocked traffic on Park Avenue, the general public was not aware that we existed, and the alumnae there frequently know more about the College and are in closer contact with it than are we who live next door to it. The thing that was important was that the Council was not a publicity agent, but was a deliberative body in which all the members were informed and which consequently could clarify and simplify issues before it recommended them to the legislative body, i. e., the annual meeting. No one who did not sit through the long, close discussion of the proposed amendments to the by-laws can have any conception of the value of such discussion. One felt that only a dedicated group could have dealt as devotedly and as conscientiously with detail as did this group. And always the point of view was clearly defined: "This is not what we decide but what we recommend; the decision is not ours to make." People who question the value of the Council have argued that it detracts from the significance and interest of the annual meeting; on the contrary, does it not make to it a contribution of inestimable value? By foreseeing difficulties, does it not make it possible for that larger and unwieldy group to deal with diverse matters easily and intelligently, and so, in spite of increased business and ever-growing numbers, continue to function as a legislative body and keep the Alumnae Association an essentially democratic organization?

THE COUNCIL: AN IMPRESSION

The present writer has attended only three Council meetings, and although they all have in common the most delightful and warm cordiality on the part of the District as a whole, and especially on the part of the individual hostesses, each has had some distinctive quality about it, something that makes it stand out very distinctly in one's mind from all the others. As one thinks back, one associates with the meeting in Richmond much of the charm of the mellow Indian summer days on which it was held, and in spite of pressing business, an enchanting sense of leisure. Remembering New Haven, one remembers endless stimulating discussion of problems of education in general and of the specific problems of the College itself, and in connection with the New York meetings one is conscious of a mass of difficult and often tedious work, extraordinarily well done.

To have made this possible in perhaps the most distracting city in the world was a work of genius on the part of Julia Langdon Loomis, the Councillor for the District. All the wheels were so carefully oiled that one was not conscious that they turned. She waved her wand and lo! New York was small and friendly and compact, and instinctively we took off our hats and laid them on the "spare-room" bed. As we told her, that was the perfect tribute. And it was only because of this ease and pleasantness that the Council was able to accomplish the mass of work that it did. Yet even as the typewriter clicks out the word "work" all of the delightful social things that happened come to mind.

The Council opened with a luncheon at the Bryn Mawr Club, a most attractive place with a rather intimate charm. It was amusing to see us all, in turn, rise rather shyly to our feet, and announce who we were and why we were there, but subsequently it was very helpful. Afterwards we all trooped upstairs to the drawing-room and the meetings of the Ninth Council started. Elsewhere in this *BULLETIN*, in the condensed minutes, you may read what that business was. As dusk settled down and our minds worked more and more slowly and chairs grew harder, the welcome word "Tea" was spoken. The chance to move about, to discuss in small groups for a moment, to have fresh air blow in actually and figuratively, made all the discussion afterwards move much more quickly. That first day struck the note for the subsequent days when the meetings were held by a blazing fire in Julia Langdon Loomis's big living-room.

The members of the Council dined that night in small groups very delightfully with various of the New York Alumnae. For one whose mind does not follow easily or happily the intricacies of either Financial Reports or By-Laws, the meeting the next morning was outstandingly interesting. Discussion of the various Districts and of the Scholarships always gives a picture of an amazingly alive and vigorous organization in a way that nothing else can. One feels a certain pride and excitement at being an integral part of it. At the luncheon at Caroline McCormick Slade's, given to meet the New York members of the Board of Trustees and of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College, and at the big and very gay dinner given that night at the Colony Club in honour of President Park, one had that same sense of lively and unflagging interest, this time on the part of those who direct, rather than those who work for the College. It was no small thing for a man like Dr. Chace to drop everything to come to discuss with us some of the problems confronting the Board of Directors. Also, it was no small thing for Mrs. Slade, barely settled in her charming new house, to be so hospitable, so delightfully direct and informal,

that she made such discussion possible. The impromptu speeches made by Mrs. Hand, Mrs. Frantz, and Mrs. Leach were in the happiest possible vein. In the evening Miss Park spoke very intimately and frankly on various subjects, and, as it is her happy gift to be able to do, gave each one of the one hundred and sixty Alumnae present a sense of close and actual contact with the College. The dinner was really a delightful affair, and one could not help wishing that at such a dinner the husbands and fathers could be present. They come with real interest to the dinners arranged by the Committee of the Seven Colleges, and so why would not this smaller dinner be an excellent opportunity to interest those who already have a bond with Bryn Mawr, in the specific needs and problems of Bryn Mawr. I, for one, should like to see the experiment tried at the next Council.

Elsewhere, in the condensed minutes, you will find brief comment on the various reports that help to make the Council the absorbingly interesting thing that it is, and that help, by giving a picture both of the Association and of the College, to give one a sense of relationship, of the interplay between the two organizations, that vivifies and gives meaning to the mass of meticulous and detailed discussion; otherwise one would sometimes have a sense of not being able to see the forest for the trees. After the final and, from this point of view, one of the most interesting sessions of the Council, it was delightful to meet the various distinguished Head-mistresses whom Mrs. Loomis had invited to the charming and informal buffet luncheon in honour of President Park. There were no speeches but a great deal of amusing and stimulating conversation in the small and friendly groups that gathered in different parts of the room. To come fresh from the Undergraduate Reports with their picture of the intellectual life of the college, both vigorous and flexible, to a luncheon table conversation with Miss Parkhurst, the head of the Dalton School, freshly back from a survey of the schools in Europe, and a lecture tour in the Orient where she spoke on Progressive Education, was a more than delightful ending to what was, for a number of reasons, a peculiarly interesting three days. We found that we had lingered longer than we realized when we finally said our regretful and appreciative farewells to our hostess, the Councillor of District II.

AN EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION

A cat may look at a king, they say. What the cat would think on the occasion of such a visit I had never considered until today, but now I am convinced that he would turn away overwhelmed with his opportunity and overpowered with his inability to make creditable use of his advantage over other cats. I am sure he would feel inadequate, because I stand in that cat's shoes. I, the least occupied member of the Council, the only member without portfolio, have been vouchsafed the privilege of offering the thanks of this body to the Councillor of District II, the most occupied member of the Council, the member with the heaviest portfolio. Mrs. Loomis has found for our work in the heart of New York City, space and quiet. Is that not a miracle? Would that not be a wonderful gift had we been offered nothing else? But Mrs. Loomis has offered more—much more. She has offered us comfort, pleasure, sustenance, and best of all, the delight of her own gracious presence and words. She has offered us her all. The cat can say no more. There is no more to say. Mrs. Loomis's all is a great all, and the Council is deeply grateful.

NATHALIE MCFADDEN BLANTON.

THE COUNCIL MEETING IN NEW YORK

The Bryn Mawr Club in New York has always occupied a unique place in alumnae affairs. Although its function in each of its three incarnations has been ostensibly a purely social one, and its governing board has never attempted to plan any sort of "program" like that offered by many other College Clubs, there has always been the tacit assumption that its plant and its personnel were available for any cause which might be of use to the College. Each Drive and each May Day have brought an avalanche of workers with their extra typewriters and files, crowding out of their own premises, with small show of compunction, the regular and legitimate habitués of the Club. It seemed, therefore, the most natural thing in the world for the Alumnae Council to hold its opening session in New York at the Bryn Mawr Club. Evelyn Holt Lowry, 1909, President of the Club, and Julia Langdon Loomis, 1895, Councillor for District II, had left no stone unturned to make the members of the Council comfortable, and the graciousness of their welcome did much to launch the ninth meeting of the Council under happy auspices.

At 1.30 P. M. on Wednesday, November 20, 1929, the meeting was called to order in the drawing-room of the Club by Louise Fleischmann Maclay, 1906, President of the Alumnae Association, and Chairman of the Council. Gertrude Hearne Myers, 1919, Recording Secretary of the Association, called the roll. Everyone was present except Ruth Furness Porter, 1896, retiring Alumnae Director, whose place was taken by Virginia Kneeland Frantz, 1918, Director-elect; and two members, Dr. Murray and Miss Humphrey, who attended later sessions. At all the meetings a number of alumnae from the District, in addition to the 28 Council members, appeared and took part in the discussion, the main business of the Council which, as Mrs. Maclay reminded the group, has no legislative power, but serves in a purely advisory and deliberative capacity. The attendance at these sessions and the fact that more than 160 came to the dinner at the Colony Club, given in honour of President Park, gave gratifying proof of the interest of the New York Alumnae in Bryn Mawr affairs.

Margaret Brusstar, 1903, Treasurer of the Association, and Florence Lexow, 1908, Chairman of the Finance Committee and of the Alumnae Fund, gave brief reports showing that the Association is in excellent financial condition. The balance now on hand is more than sufficient to meet the budgeted needs of the Association, and there is every indication that enough more contributions will be received for the undesignated Alumnae Fund to ensure the payment of the Association's pledge to President Park of \$6,000 for academic purposes. This flourishing situation may be attributed to various causes, such as the fact that most reunion gifts to Goodhart Hall have now been paid, and that the alumnae found the objectives of the Alumnae Fund for 1929 interesting. Credit must be given to the work of the Class Collectors, and especially to the generosity of the Class of 1897.

Announcement was made that the Furnishings Fund for Goodhart Hall had been completely pledged by the classes, and, although a number of individual pledges are yet to come due and to be collected, our entire indebtedness to the College has been paid except for \$3,000 still owing on the Yellin iron work contract, which is not due until June, 1930. The alumnae were reminded that the Association has no responsibility for the deficit on Goodhart Hall itself, which has been assumed by the Trustees of the College. Within a short time, it is planned to use the small

unexpended balance of the undesignated fund for Goodhart Hall furnishings for the immediate needs of the building, since the Furnishings Committee considers it unwise to keep on hand any fund for future replacements, and desires to see the books of the Goodhart Hall accounts closed.

In reply to a question as to whether the College would expect the Association to give as much as \$6,000 each year toward its academic needs, Mrs. Maclay replied that the Joint Alumnae Fund Committee, which meets each year, discusses and determines the most pressing current needs of the College. Mrs. Hand added that she felt all the Alumnae Directors would agree with her that, since the only way to meet the present need to increase salaries is from Alumnae aid, there is every reason to think that the College would hope for at least that much help from the Alumnae each year until a much larger fund shall be available.

Miss Brusstar presented for the consideration of the Council the tentative budget for 1930, amounting to \$17,720 as against \$16,980 for 1929. The principal reason for the increase lies in the addition of an item of \$1,000 toward the deficit on the Alumnae Register published last year by the College, with the understanding that the Association would pay any deficit which might occur.

Some discussion arose about the amount budgeted for expenses of local organizations. For several years \$350 has been carried for District Councillors, \$250 for Local Scholarships Chairmen, and \$350 for Local Branches. The budget for 1930 reduces this amount to \$500 for the three groups. In commenting on this change, Miss Brusstar said: "The term 'Local Expenses' has caused some confusion. In some instances, the local branches have thought that the amount budgeted to them was to be distributed among the various groups pro rata, and irrespective of their needs, to be added to their treasuries. It was the feeling of the Board, and, I think, of the Association, that the local groups should, so far as possible, finance themselves, and should call on the Association only when they were unable to raise by their own efforts amounts sufficient to cover their expenses. In actual fact, very little of the amount budgeted has even been used. It, therefore, seemed advisable to budget the three items under one heading: 'Expenses of Local Organizations,' and reduce the amount to \$500."

Various comments were made on this change. Some asked for a definite policy, preferring to have each district treated alike, but on the whole, the sense of the meeting was against standardization. Both Mrs. Hand and Mrs. Blanton spoke in favor of having each district decide its own problems and make known its own needs. Some of the members thought it unethical to use money raised for scholarships for expenses, but others considered that this is a practice usual in all money raising enterprises. In the discussion it was learned that in some districts expenses have been paid by gifts from individuals, in some by organized groups. It was made clear that the money carried in the budget was to be readily given to any local organization actually feeling the need of it, and that money would be available on requisition for such legitimate expenses as a Councillor might incur within her district, or in connection with a district meeting or with the many needs of the Regional Scholarships Committees. Miss Peirce suggested that the situation might be clarified if the local organizations could budget their needs in advance, and with this solution in mind, it was

M. S. G. that the Council recommend to the Annual Meeting the acceptance of the budget as presented.

The next topic on the program was the matter of the publication of an Alumnae Register. Mrs. Chadwick-Collins gave a report on this, making a comparison with the Registers published by the other women's colleges, and samples of these publications were submitted. The usual practice elsewhere is to publish a biographical Register such as ours, only every ten years, and to publish in between, at intervals of about two years, an inexpensive book which contains the names and addresses of the alumnae—with cross references for married names—together with lists by classes and by geographical distribution. These are largely financed by the colleges and quite generally prepared for publication by the staff of the Alumnae Offices, and either given to the alumnae or sold for a nominal sum. The printing bill for our Register compares very favorably with that of the other colleges, but because of the small number of our alumnae, who constitute practically our entire buying public, it seems impossible to avoid a deficit of about \$1500 on the present Register. This might be wiped out if we should publish next year a Supplement, which would often be sold in conjunction with the Register since the two volumes must be used together. This method was tried in 1926, but was found to be inconvenient. Mrs. Collins said that she estimated that it would be possible to cover expenses if an Address List were published and sold at \$2 a copy or if a full Register were published and sold at \$3 a copy. She said that she was in favor of charging what any publication would cost, although it had been suggested that a nominal sum be set and the deficit made up by asking individuals for contributions. It is not likely that the College will be willing to budget anything toward the publication of a Register, since the College already makes a considerable contribution by giving the services of the Publication Department.

Mrs. Hand said that although she thought the Bryn Mawr Register immeasurably superior in appearance to that of the other colleges, it was in the nature of a luxury, and that the real need is for an up-to-date address list, which should not cost more than \$2 a copy. She doubted whether many people would wish to pay as much as \$3 for the more complete information. After further discussion, it was

M. S. C. that it is the wish of the Council to have an Address List published in 1930-31, provided that the College is willing to give the time of the Publication Department; and that the price of the book is to be set so that it shall cover as nearly as possible the cost of publication.

The Council then proceeded to the consideration of a general revision of the By-Laws of the Association. Dorothy Straus, 1908, who had been appointed Chairman of a special committee for this purpose, presented a report which she and the other two members, Bertha Rembaugh, 1897, and Josephine Goldmark, 1898, had prepared after most careful study. To facilitate the work of the Council, she had provided each member with a copy of the old and the new By-Laws, and an explanatory commentary of the suggested changes. In her Report Miss Straus said in part:

"You will doubtless think, after glancing at the papers before you, that the By-Laws Revision Committee wanted to show it took its assignment seriously and therefore made as many changes as possible. But when I tell you that the committee consisted of Miss Josephine Goldmark, Miss Bertha Rembaugh and myself you will, I hope, immediately conclude, and correctly, that we made this extra job as short and easy as our somewhat pre-war consciences permitted.

"A good many changes are merely of phraseology; to express the same idea in the same words throughout; to clarify an obvious intention, and sometimes too to put down a practice or procedure continuously followed but never legislated.

* * * *

"We have also transposed some sections. Those concerning the Regional Districts and Councillors were scattered over several articles; we have drawn them together, with slight changes here and there, into one. We have done the same for nominations and elections. But more of that later.

"Before taking up the changes that involve principle I want to reassure you that the provisions concerning the Alumnae Directors conflict in no way with the By-Laws of the Trustees and the Directors of the College. We took the precaution of making the necessary inquiries on these points before submitting them in our report. We have eliminated the requirement that no one shall vote for Alumnae Director who has not been out of College five (5) years because, as Miss Rembaugh wittily remarked, 'if she's eligible to vote for President of the United States she ought to be able to vote for Alumnae Director, even of Bryn Mawr College.' No one is, however, eligible for nomination to this office who has not reached that degree of maturity, and, let us hope, wisdom. You will note further that, if you approve the insertion, she will also be required to be a paid-up member of the Association. Experience teaches; such is the basis of the common law and of amendments of by-laws.

"Of the two main changes in policy and principle, I shall first discuss the second, partly because it is the less important and partly because the committee is unanimous in its recommendations on this point. I refer to the new method of nominations—new however only in extension and application. In 1928 you voted to have a single slate for the officers of the Association prepared by the Nominating Committee. And to insure the free spirit and possibility of disagreement so dear to Bryn Mawr Alumnae (let me hasten to add only as a preliminary to ultimate enthusiastic co-operation) you provide for the publication of this slate and the submission of independent nominations, so that the final ballot might contain a complete list of nominees of heterogeneous origin. But the nominations for district councillors and alumnae directors were still left to the Olympians, the Executive Board. As one of the members of the committee had been on that Board for three years, and as another had known quite a number of boards rather intimately we were soon able to decide that a hard-working Nominating Committee,—and of course the Association has none but hard-working committees, at least in its by-laws—concentrating its efforts, could achieve as wise a selection of candidates for these offices as the officers to whom it was but one of an ever-growing number of duties and problems. Any inspirations germinating in the Board will always be received by the Committee, who will, in the future as in the past, welcome suggestions from any source.

"And now we come to the place where the committee could not make up its collective mind and has therefore turned over to you, as the tribunal of the next to last guess, the decision on Articles IV, V and XI. Before continuing I must share with you a horrid discovery—that though our charter of 1897 fixed the number of directors of the Association and even named the first ones, our By-Laws never even mentioned such functionaries. Our first thought was that Ida Wood, Martha G. Thomas, Anna Rhoads Ladd, Elizabeth Butler Kirkbride, and Jane B. Haines had

achieved another record for Bryn Mawr alumnae, that of having the longest term of office ever enjoyed by directors of a membership corporation, to wit thirty-two years. But Alice Hawkins did a little excavating among the early minutes of the Association and found that some of the first officers were called directors, so we are not so certain now that our first cinquemvirate really is entitled to the palm. But we are quite certain that the Board, consisting as it does since 1926, of seven instead of five, is irregular and, we feel, illegal.

* * * *

"There is one other matter that the committee marched up to and then retired from with speed but in perfect order—the Council. * * * * Fortunately we decided that the fate of the Council did not come within the jurisdiction of a by-laws revision committee. * * * * But as the doubt persisted despite our logic, we agreed to pass it on to you on the theory that to share trouble is to relieve it.

"There is almost nothing in the proposed amendments that the committee will bleed and die for; you may reject all; but we have given very serious thought to almost every word, and we hope that you will find some of our work, if not blessed, at least tolerable."

* * * *

The result of Miss Straus' report was to provoke such a flood of arguments pro and con in regard to some of the moot points, particularly as to the suggestions which represented actual changes of policy, that when the meeting adjourned at 6.15 P. M. it was felt that only the surface of the question had been scratched. The whole of the afternoon session after Mrs. Slade's luncheon the following day was devoted to further discussion of the by-laws, and another hour was given to their consideration at the beginning of the final session of the Council on Friday morning, November 22nd. The entire text of the revised by-laws will be sent to all the members of the Association early in January, and they will be discussed and voted on at the Annual Meeting of the Association on February 1st. A very much condensed summary of the discussion which took place at the Council follows.

The first change of any importance was the recommendation that associate members of the Association should be given the right to vote for Alumnae Director. The next was the decision that members who fail to pay their dues for two successive years should be dropped instead of waiting, as at present, for four years.

The most spirited discussion of the Council was evoked by the changes suggested in regard to the officers of the Association. It was explained that according to Pennsylvania law the governing body of a corporation is called the Board of Directors, and that the members of this board must be elected. Our charter provides for a Board of Directors of five members, but since 1926 the Chairmen of our Finance and Publicity Committees have been appointed to our Board with equal voting privilege. To have seven instead of five members, two of whom are appointed, *not* elected, is obviously illegal from a dual standpoint.

Because of the feeling that a liaison officer between the College and the Alumnae Association is a valuable member of the Board, the By-law Committee had endeavored—while providing for future eventualities—to devise a plan whereby the alumna already in charge of the College publicity would be the person elected to serve as one of the Directors. Mrs. Maclay spoke of the importance to the Board of having just such a liaison officer, and it was the sense of the meeting that because of the nature of this office it should be an appointive and not an elective one.

The By-law Committee had proposed three schemes to remedy these difficulties: (1) We could have five Directors, who would be officers as at present, and two Directors-at-Large, one of whom, it should be tacitly understood, should always be the alumna in charge of the College publicity; and, in that case, that person would have to go off the Board after two terms, and could not come back as a voting member until a year had elapsed. (2) We could have two classes of Directors—Class A with definite duties and terms of office, and Class B with duties and tenure of office to be decided by the Executive Board. This would involve eliminating one of the Secretaries, and substituting for her the Chairman of Finance as one of the Class A Directors, while the other Secretary and the Chairman of Publicity would be the Class B Directors. (3) The other scheme, which is especially approved by Miss Rembaugh, would be to keep the present Board of Directors of five members, and to have the Chairmen of Finance and Publicity serve without a vote, in the belief that their opinions would carry sufficient weight with the Board to influence their decisions without the actual vote. This is the only plan of the three which would not necessitate a change of the charter.

The first point to be decided was as to the necessity of having a governing board with as many as seven members, and it was

M. S. C. that it is desirable to have seven members of this Board.

Mrs. Chadwick-Collins was asked to speak to the question and did so at two different sessions. On the first day she said that, somewhat reluctantly, she had been convinced that it might be advisable to have the Director of Publicity serve without a vote. On the second day, however, she said that, after giving the matter great thought, she had come to the conclusion that if such a liaison officer is valuable on the Board, she should be made as responsible a member of the Board as the other members, and that it seemed to her unfair not to let her exercise her responsibility by having a vote. She believed that it would be impossible for her herself to argue for her convictions and to press her point so hard if she could not vote. After this expression of opinion, it was

M. S. C. that the Chairman of Publicity—or the alumna who serves as a liaison officer between the College and the Alumnae Association—should have a vote on the Board of Directors of the Association.

Mrs. Blanton said that although we had decided that the Association needed seven officers who could be responsible to the Association and whose deliberations would be valuable, she thought that it ought to be possible to have only five of those responsible to the State of Pennsylvania, and she asked whether it could not be arranged to have one body select the other body. Miss Peirce said that she was sure that it is legal for a Board of Directors to invest its power in another body, and that the situation in regard to the Trustees and the Directors of the College seemed to her analogous. Miss Straus gave as her opinion that if the Association desired a Board of Directors with nominal powers, and an Executive Board that transacts most of the business, this arrangement could be made, and it was

M. S. C. that the By-law Amendment Committee be authorized to continue its work which shall be composed of the elected officers of the Association, and of an Executive Board to consist of these officers and the Chairmen of the Finance and Publicity Committees, each of which bodies shall have such functions as may be required by the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

It was further

M. S. C. that the number and functions of the officers of the Association should remain as they are at present.

Another important change in policy, which again caused long discussion, was brought out in the Article which puts into the hands of the Nominating Committee the nominations for Alumnae Directors and for District Councillors, in addition to those for officers of the Association. The committee had been convinced that this procedure, together with a plan to have all elections take place at the same time, is more orderly and more in accordance with general practice. In reply to a question as to whether the Executive Board would be supposed to approve the nominations made by the Nominating Committee before they are submitted to the Association, as is done at present, Miss Straus said that the plan intended the Nominating Committee to act quite independently. It was the general feeling that the Nominating Committee would be certain to consult with the Executive Board.

Some comment was made in regard to the difficulties of having a committee whose members would live near enough to each other to have meetings, and who would at the same time have a knowledge of the alumnae in all parts of the country. It was felt that, especially in making nominations for Alumnae Directors, it would be necessary to consult the College. Mrs. Stokes said that she had originally been opposed to this change, but that since she had heard the report of the Nominating Committee, and had seen how seriously the members took their responsibilities, she had changed her mind, and believed that the Nominating Committee should make all nominations. To enable the committee to function properly, she wished to recommend that sufficient funds be given to ensure that the committee be able to meet several times a year. Mrs. Aldrich said that she thought it might be practical to have a sectional committee, but that the Chairman ought to be financed at least to the extent of going to Bryn Mawr once a year to make inquiries and to have consultations. It was finally

M. S. C. that the Nominating Committee shall be empowered to make nominations for Alumnae Directors and for District Councillors.

The question of extending to the nominations of Alumnae Directors and of District Councillors the principle of the single slate, which is now in operation for officers of the Association, was discussed at some length, and the same arguments for and against were brought forth, with the result that it was finally recommended that the Nominating Committee in preparing all its ballots present "one or more nominations" instead of "at least two nominations," as had been the plan suggested. Miss P. Goldmark, who had opposed the single slate, said that she thought the machinery of putting up a second candidate too cumbersome to be practical, and to meet this objection, it was

M. S. C. that the number of members necessary to secure additional nominations for Alumnae Director be reduced from twenty-five to fifteen.

A number of minor changes were discussed and approved, including the suggestion that there shall be two Collectors for the Alumnae Fund appointed, one for the Masters of Arts and one for the Doctors of Philosophy, instead of one for both these groups.

At the end it was

M. S. C. that a vote of thanks be extended to the By-Law Committee for its monumental piece of work.

SECOND SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

All the remaining sessions of the Council were held at the home of Mrs. Loomis, under the happiest conditions possible. At the proper times the members were delivered by and returned to their hostesses with the minimum of delay and maximum of comfort, while the occasional move for change of air and refreshment helped rather than hindered the expedition of the business under consideration, since even the best of Council brains grow sluggish after too many hours of continuous deliberation.

The meeting on the morning of November 21st opened with the reports of the District Councillors, which were so interesting, and which gave so well a picture of a live organization extending from coast to coast, that we are printing them here with only slight excisions.

Following the Councillors' reports Margaret Gilman, 1919, Chairman of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee, gave the report for her committee. As Miss Gilman will report to the Annual Meeting, her report as given then will be printed in a later issue of the BULLETIN. The previous evening all the Council members especially interested in scholarships had dined with Mrs. Maclay, and had spent the evening in an informal Scholarship Conference, discussing the many problems involved, some of which were again aired at the larger meeting. The question was asked as to how the actual financial need of scholarships applicants can be determined, and it was found that the practice of the local committees varies. Application blanks, letters from references and sometimes personal calls all bring out the facts of the situation. Most of the committees, including New England, New York and New Jersey, give their scholarships only to girls who could not possibly come to Bryn Mawr otherwise. A few others, including the Pittsburgh committee, do not insist on real need. In commenting on this, Miss Gilman said that sometimes the offer of a scholarship, even when the need is not absolute, will be the deciding factor as to whether an excellent candidate chooses Bryn Mawr or another college, and that it should be remembered that one function of the Regional Scholarships is to help the College by bringing to it the right type of girls.

Following Miss Gilman, Pauline Goldmark, 1896, Chairman of the Academic Committee, made a few remarks. She said: "The special work of the Committee consists of study of Entrance Examinations and 'Special Honors' at other colleges. We hope to report on both subjects at the Annual Meeting of the Association because our committee thinks it more suitable to present one well-rounded report than try to give any of the results at the present time."

Marjorie Thompson, 1912, Editor of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN, then spoke briefly of her wish to have the BULLETIN meet the needs of the Association. Mary Peirce said that she had occasionally met some non-members of the Association, living far from any organized groups, and that she believed that such persons would appreciate receiving copies of the BULLETIN from time to time. A resolution was passed asking the Executive Board to arrange for such a plan.

Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, next presented the report of her committee. The ballot for officers of the Association, which resulted from this committee's work, has already been printed in the BULLETIN, and Mrs. Aldrich will repeat her report at the Annual Meeting.

This session of the Council was brought to a close after Dr. Marjorie F. Murray, 1913, gave a short report as Chairman for the Committee on Health and Physical Education. She then introduced Dr. Marjorie Jefferies Wagoner, 1918, Resident Physician of the College, who spoke on the Department of Health of the College. Her presentation of the subject was received with the keenest interest by all the alumnae present, who quite generally considered this one of the most important contributions to the Council. Both Dr. Murray's and Dr. Wagoner's papers are to be printed in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

THIRD SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

At the concluding session of the Council on the morning of November 22nd, Dr. Wagoner consented to answer some questions which had arisen. In speaking about the work in mental hygiene she said that the aim of the Health Department is to teach the students, without making them too self-conscious, what constitutes normal mental and emotional development. She said that there are no routine mental hygiene examinations, and that she disapproves of them. No formal psychoanalysis is practised at the Infirmary which is no more equipped for this than it is for brain surgery. If a student is so badly adjusted that she needs such attention, she must seek it elsewhere. Dr. Earl Bond, who is paid a retaining fee by the College, is frequently consulted by Dr. Wagoner and sometimes by parents. Dr. Wagoner said that she believes that there is little difference between the attitude of college girls from that of their non-college contemporaries; she thinks that the feeling that they are "cloistered" is no longer a real problem, since the frequent week-ends afford a satisfactory solution.

"Undergraduate Problems" as a whole were delightfully dealt with by Martha Humphrey, 1929, and Elizabeth Perkins, 1930, who presented short papers which will be printed in the BULLETIN next month. In the discussion which followed these reports, mention was made of the Art Club, which is again flourishing. It was suggested that an exhibit of some of the work might be held in the Bryn Mawr Club. Another active group among the undergraduates is that making up the Curriculum Committee. This is composed of fourteen members, chosen solely because of their keen interest in the academic life of the College. They are now, at the request of President Park, considering two problems; (1) How best to choose the students who shall be admitted to College, and (2) Honours Work.

Frances Fincke Hand, 1897, next presented two reports prepared for the Council, one on behalf of the Alumnae Directors, and one on behalf of the Alumnae Committee of the Seven Colleges. Since Mrs. Hand will again speak for the Alumnae Directors at the Annual Meeting, no summary will be given now.

Since the discussions had been so full, there was no time for the consideration of New Business. Following out a suggestion made by Miss Straus in her report on the By-Laws, Miss Pauline Goldmark offered the following resolution, which was accepted:

Moved that since the Council has now held nine yearly meetings in different parts of the country since it was created to carry out more fully the purposes

of the Association, it is now appropriate to ask the Executive Board to appoint a committee to evaluate the work of the Council, and report fully to the Association.

Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain, 1897, who had been present at several sessions, asked to be allowed to address the Council on a matter close to her heart. She urged the co-operation of members of the Council in having women present a united front against the attempt which is being made by the various manufacturers of corsets and of women's dresses to foist upon the public styles which are clearly reactionary, and which seriously handicap freedom of movement—a freedom only recently won by women after years of struggle.

Just before the close of the Council Mrs. Blanton moved that a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Loomis for her delightful management of all the Council affairs. This was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mrs. Stokes asked that a vote of thanks for their charming hospitality be given also to Mrs. Lowry, Mrs. Slade, Mrs. Dickerman, Mrs. Thorpe, Mrs. Maclay, and all the other New York alumnae who had done so much for the comfort and pleasure of the members of the Council. This was seconded and carried unanimously. Council then adjourned at 1.30 P. M.

NOMINATED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

(The tragic death of Gordon Woodbury Dunn after the slate had been published, left the nomination for Vice-President open. Mary Hardy generously consented to let her name be presented for the vacant place.—Editor.)

Mary Hardy took her Bryn Mawr degree in 1920. Since that time she has had a varied and interesting experience. She has taught science in two schools: Rosemary Hall and the Bryn Mawr School. For a year she worked in her chosen field of Biology at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge University. For two years she was Warden of Denbigh Hall, at the same time doing graduate work in Biology and special research under Professor Tennant.

In 1925 she was given one of the few Fellowships in the School of Hygiene of Johns Hopkins University; and in 1926 she took her Doctor of Science degree. Since that time she has held research fellowships in the School of Hygiene, experimenting with the effect of ultra-violet rays, at first on normal rabbits, and at present on medical students who are afflicted with the "Common Cold."

In addition to her thesis, she has published two papers in the American Journal of Hygiene. She combines with a first-hand knowledge of the college and its problems the experience of a teacher and the training of a scientist. Her work on the Alumnae Committee of Health and Physical Education has brought her into close contact with the Alumnae Association.

The Report of the Alumnae Committee of Seven Colleges and the speech made by Charles E. Hughes at the dinner arranged by the Committee in New York will appear in the February number of the BULLETIN.

THE COUNCILLORS' REPORTS

(The Reports are being carried in full except for some omissions of names and specific personal information about the holders of the regional Scholarships; obviously such information is not to be made public. The Report of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee will not be carried until after the Annual Meeting. In that Report, however, the general policy of the Central Committee is very definitely stated and is interesting in connection with these reports. The question of the supervision of extra-curriculum activities, of the quality of work, of personal contacts and interests, has inevitably arisen in the cases, and very few they are, in which the scholars have not been satisfactory. The Central Committee although it always stands ready to help if the initiative comes from the Regional Scholars themselves, feels that such supervision is the province of the Dean's Office. "The Central Committee has considered the question very seriously and feels strongly that the Regional Committees should take no action, direct or indirect, which will in any way tend to make their scholars feel less responsible, less independent. . . . This has always been true of the holders of any Bryn Mawr Scholarship, and the Regional Scholars must surely be no exception."—Editor.)

DISTRICT I.

District I. realizes that the success of its ventures and its lack of acute problems is due very largely to the fortunes of geography and not to a Superior Intelligence Quotient of its alumnae. But it gives due thanks for its compactness and offers the following account of its activities during the past year.

We have three organized groups in the District; the Boston Bryn Mawr Club, the Providence Bryn Mawr Club, and the New Haven Bryn Mawr Club. And in addition we have a great many isolated alumnae in groups of two to ten in the many small towns and villages scattered through New England. Then we have a mater familias, the New England Association of Bryn Mawr Alumnae, to which all New England Alumnae automatically belong.

The New England Association had their annual spring meeting and luncheon in co-operation with the Boston Bryn Mawr Club at the Hotel Statler in Boston last May. Dean Schenck was the guest of honor and told of the new plans for the Graduate School, and of the Junior Year in France. Last winter, for the first time, the Association sponsored a money-raising project, the Edna St. Vincent Millay reading, and raised by this venture \$1,141.36.

Because of this the Boston Bryn Mawr Club did not attempt any money-raising activity except their annual Easter flower sale. Their treasury was still in a sufficiently flourishing condition from the results of past efforts to pay their scholarship pledge. Their annual meeting was held at the Republican Club in Boston just after the Council meeting last November. Eleanor Aldrich and I spoke about the Council meeting. They have regular meetings at members' houses throughout the winter, informal social meetings, at which Bryn Mawrtys of various vintages spoke on such diverse subjects as The Egypt of Today and My Year Abroad with the Smith Art Unit.

The Providence Club had an afternoon meeting last week at the suggestion of its member on the Scholarships Committee, Elizabeth Matteson Farnsworth, '21. I

spoke about our scholars, past, present and future. The Club has not been meeting regularly; this was, I think, its first meeting in two and a half years. Eleven out of a possible twenty-nine were present and expressed a real interest. One of the best by-products of the Regional Scholars is, I think, the cementing interest that they afford for us all in times of peace. The Club plans another meeting in January.

The New Haven Club has continued its successful monthly luncheons at the Faculty Club. This is clearly the plan that best fits our needs, suiting both the members in "paid occupations" and those in "ambitious domesticity." Our only outside speaker this year was Millicent Carey who gave us a most delightful account of present-day life on the campus. We are about to launch forth before the public to raise some future scholarship money. Professor Chauncey B. Tinker, who, as most of you know, began his teaching career at Bryn Mawr and is now one of the most distinguished members of the Yale College Faculty, is giving us a lecture on Boswell, on the afternoon of the 16th of January. The University is giving us Sprague Hall. We are overcome by their generosity. Although Mr. Tinker assures us that there is no one in the world who will pay more than fifty cents, if that, to hear him, we are confidently charging one dollar a seat and expect to fill the 730 seats in Sprague Hall.

The New England Regional Scholarships Committee suffered a severe blow in the spring from the resignation of its very able chairman of the past six years, Marguerite Mellen Dewey, '13. Mrs. Dewey is still a member of the committee, but was unable to give to it the time needed as Chairman. Evelyn Walker and Susan Walker FitzGerald handled the work during the summer and to our great delight, Eleanor Aldrich consented this fall to take the Chairmanship. There have been three additions to the Committee during the year: Kathleen Johnston Morrison, '21, of Cambridge; Anna Stearns, '11, of Nashua, N. H.; and Elizabeth Matteson Farnsworth, '21, of Providence. Alice Ames Crothers, '13, as President of the New England Association of Bryn Mawr Alumnae, takes the place of Elizabeth Corson Gallagher.

We have had a most interesting and a highly successful year. Last spring we had seven applicants for the Freshman Scholarship: One from Maine, two from Connecticut, and four from Boston, and its vicinity. One fell by the wayside because she had planned to enter on the Comprehensives and discovered too late that it could not be done. But for the one who fell two more arose and by June we had eight candidates, of whom six were so interesting and promising that we were very anxious to help them all. Five of them were daughters of professional men—three of the five had widowed mothers with other younger children to educate. One comes of a long line of medical missionaries and wants to go into medicine; one, the daughter of a Spanish father and a German mother, both scholars, is keenly interested in international affairs and wants to prepare for the diplomatic service. (She speaks French, Spanish, German and English fluently.) Another from a family of scientific research workers plans to go into journalism. Faced with this array the committee decided that they had better arise, stretch every nerve and press with vigor on. A letter telling of the situation was sent out to the New England Alumnae and the Committee racked its brains for outside friends who might be interested if they knew the facts. The response of the New England Alumnae and others who were interested, was very generous. When the Committee met in Boston on the 24th of July there were sufficient funds in the bank to enable them to award three upper

class scholarships of \$300 each and six Freshman Scholarships of \$500 each, making a total of \$3,900. Then, feeling that we were in the unique position of not wanting any money and of having a lot of interesting information to give out, we sent a letter to each alumna who had contributed telling what we had done. And to our horror had \$110 sent in as a result.

Of this \$3,900, \$800 came from the Boston Bryn Mawr Club, \$75 from the Providence Bryn Mawr Club, \$250 from the New Haven Bryn Mawr Club, \$745 from other New England Alumnae, and \$2,030 from interested outsiders. This is, we feel, a demonstration that, given promising candidates, the money will come.

The candidate who entered with the highest average, 87.73, was awarded the regular four-year scholarship. She has also won the Matriculation Scholarship. The other five special Freshmen Scholarships were all awarded with the clear understanding that further aid from the Committee would be determined from year to year and would depend on the maintenance of a satisfactory scholastic record, the continued need and on the amount of the fund available for this purpose.

Our two scholars in the Class of 1929 both graduated cum laude, Rosamond Cross with distinction in History, and Grace De Roo with distinction in Biology. Of our three Special Freshman Scholars last year, one no longer requires financial assistance and the other two are being taken care of by the College. The eight scholars who were in College last June had in their final examination marks 47½ hours H. C., 53½ Credit and 14 hours Merit. And I heard the other day of an unsympathetic alumna who complained of regional scholarships methods, and felt that the College should select the candidates because in her opinion it was not possible for alumnae to pick them successfully.

HELEN EVANS LEWIS, 1913,
Councillor for District I.

DISTRICT II.

(The Councillor asked to be allowed to have each of her Scholarships Chairmen report.)

NEW YORK

The New York Scholarships Committee has three scholars in College this year. In addition, there are two others, one of whom we have supported for three years and the other for one year, both of whom are now continuing without our help.

* * * *

The grades of our scholars with one exception have not been very high. That is our main difficulty here in New York, for we do not seem to have any applications from really first-class scholars. We hardly ever get a girl from any of the public high schools in the city and it seems to be hard to arouse interest in the upper parts of the State.

We are convinced of one thing. We are not running a charity and it is not our object to give poor girls an education, but to help really first-rate scholars in the true sense of the word. As a result we did not send a Freshman this year.

For the past two years we have raised our budget mainly by sending out a short reminder to the alumnae asking for their annual contributions. We have received from \$1000 to \$1200 each year, most of the alumnae giving from \$3 to \$10 apiece. We also get four or five contributions of \$50 or \$100. Besides that we made about \$200 from the sale of rummage sent by the alumnae to the Jack Horner

Thrift Shop. We make no appeal to the general public. We have had no entertainment for two years, but are planning one this year.

Our most gratifying experience has been the response received from one alumna who unfortunately insists on keeping her identity a secret. She is in no way connected with our committee and got the notice when she was spending the winter away from New York. She was so interested in what she read of the scholarships work that she immediately sent us a cheque for \$500 to be used to send an extra scholar from New York to Bryn Mawr. She agreed to see this scholar through her four years of college, paying her \$500 the first year and \$300 the next three years. After that she will start with another girl. * * * * This alumna insists on leaving all decisions to the Committee and wants her scholar treated as if she belonged to us.

We are starting the year with the hope of finding one or two outstanding girls to send to Bryn Mawr in the autumn in order to justify the unflinching support of the Alumnae of New York.

BEATRICE SORCHON BINGER, 1919, *Chairman*.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE

We have four scholars now in College of whom we are very proud, two Juniors, one Sophomore and one Freshman. The Freshman had an entrance examination average in the 80's and did brilliant work at her preparatory school. * * * * She was instantly put on the Varsity Hockey team, where, according to the newspapers, she is the one bright spot on Bryn Mawr's forward line. * * * * As for prospects for next year and the years after, there is one student who has taken preliminaries who has the most astounding high marks—86 is her lowest, and the others are 90, 90 and 98 for the four subjects. If she keeps up any such averages as that in her finals she will be higher than any candidate we have ever had, and we are looking forward to her finals marks with the most intense interest. There are other candidates, none of them as good as that one, for 1930, '31 and '32, so that it would appear that one of our great difficulties is over—we have felt that perhaps our candidates were not of quite as good calibre as those of other districts, but no fault can now be found with them. And we are very much pleased with the scholars now in College.

A word about the choosing of scholars in this district. We do write letters to all the people whose names are given as references on the application blanks. Sometimes the replies are useless, but more often they are most helpful. The committee meets three or four times in the early spring to go over the letters, and to try to get each candidate's record of school and preliminary marks fixed in our minds. Then in the middle of May the candidates are asked to tea at my house to meet the committee.

* * * *

As to the financial part of this report, we have the greatest difficulty in raising our quota in this district. It would appear a perfectly simple thing to do to raise \$1400 a year in Philadelphia and its vicinity, but this committee is certainly finding it most difficult. Of course we will find our money eventually, as we always do, but it is quite wrong for us to be in debt to the College for funds which should have been in hand on November 1st. This year we have had unusually bad luck with our funds, as the flower sales at Easter brought us in about \$500 less than

usual, and hoping to make up that amount, we had an entertainment, Agna Enters, whom the Washington Scholarships Committee had so successfully last year, but for us it was not a success. * * * * Everyone has said that if one has good scholars the money for them will eventually come in. We have certainly four good scholars at present, and I feel sure that we will and can support them.

ELIZABETH Y. MAGUIRE, 1913, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE NEW JERSEY SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE

When the Alumnae Regional Scholarships were created, New Jersey was tentatively divided into two parts, each part to help a neighboring state. Soon it was decided to see what New Jersey could do for her own students. We were timid about our undertaking but our State pride asserted itself and we sallied forth. The Alumnae of Northern New Jersey have had a keen disappointment in that we have failed to unite the State, for the southern part has cast its lot this year with Pennsylvania. We obligated ourselves to enter one student every two years, hoping, with a united New Jersey, we could enter a student every year.

At present we have one student, a Sophomore, in College, another one expects to enter in 1930. Our two former students have graduated. New Jersey rejoices with Illinois because each of them has had a Scholar who was awarded the European Fellowship.

While New Jersey has alumnae scattered throughout the State, some towns have enough to form a group. Princeton usually has about 16. Short Hills and Summit work together. Montclair, Glen Ridge, Essex Falls, and Caldwell another group. In 1922 there were nine alumnae in this district having a radius of seven miles, but now we number fourteen, and other groups have become smaller. Thus realizing that groups of alumnae are fluctuating as to their residences and that the year 1935 may be a lean one for raising money for scholarships, the New Jersey alumnae have continued to raise money beyond their present needs.

One group has an endowment of \$500. Another \$1,000 and our cash in bank is \$633.39, credited to the different contributing groups.

The money has been raised by contributors from the isolated Alumnae; Princeton alumnae always have dipped into their own pockets for their money. The group of the Oranges has had most successful sales of unusual merchandise, all sold on commission, conducted by Madeline Edison Sloane, and Elizabeth Bryan Parker. This year Short Hills and Summit had a series of musicales, interpreting modern operas, given by Mr. Harvey Officer. These were so delightfully received and patronized that that group has enough interest for its quota, and now it is turning its attention to the summer school. Trenton has an annual contribution of \$25.00 from the *Trenton Times* as long as we help students residing in New Jersey who also have been educated in the State.

Since the New Jersey Chairman is resigning, this is a unique opportunity to speak of the splendid support she has had.

Mrs. Carroll Miller, Councillor for District II., when the Regional Scholarships work began, laid the foundation of the work, and her advice proved good stepping stones for further building. Then Mrs. Loomis took up the work of District

Councillor and when tangles came and I sought her aid, so logical was her solution that each time I left her I would repeat the army slogan, "The first duty of a good soldier is to obey orders." And in five years I have not once regretted obeying orders.

Continually my committee has heartened me, for without their loyalty and co-operation the work in New Jersey could not have been done. Each member of the committee has in turn had the splendid support of her local alumnae.

Our Vice President, Mary Peckham Tubby, has served seven years. Our Treasurer, Gertrude Hinrichs King, five years. I wish each interested alumna could see her accounts and the system of bookkeeping she devised for this peculiar work.

Marion Whitehead Grafton and Elizabeth Bodine of Trenton, as well as Jean Clark Fouilhoux of Short Hills, Mary Campbell of Orange, and Alice Dillingham of Englewood have each served seven years; Madeline Edison Sloane, five years; Cornelia Halsey Kellogg, three years. At Princeton, Elizabeth Hibben Scoon served the first two years, then Grace D. Mitchell has carried on the work with Katharine Schmidt Eisenhart substituting this past year.

To the new chairman and committee, I make one recommendation. Until we can assist four students in College, any surplus over our needs for two students should be used to assist graduate students.

ELIZABETH SEDGWICK SHAW, 1897,
Chairman.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

After listening to the reports of the other Scholarships Chairmen I am conscious of my temerity in having decided merely to talk to you. Pittsburgh seems never to do anything according to rule! we are all so different individually, most of us, like myself, not being Pittsburghers, so that it is very hard to enforce any rigid form of procedure.

I wish first of all to express my great pleasure in being a member of this meeting. Except for what little work I have done as scholarships chairman for the Western District of Pennsylvania I have been very much out of touch with Bryn Mawr activities in recent years, and it has given me a renewed interest in both college and alumnae problems to be a part of this deliberative body.

The tangible facts in regard to our scholarships committee are these: we have two Freshmen scholars in College this year, one of whom holds our Club Scholarship, and the other a scholarship awarded by an interested alumna. * * * * Both of these girls were prepared by the Peabody High School, and one of them, although offering all her examinations in one division this spring, entered with an average of about 83. These two girls were our only applicants for this year. Last year we had no scholar. Our Club has never felt able to carry more than one scholarship at a time and our policy has been to assist throughout her four years any scholar we send rather than to send a new scholar each year.

* * * *

For 1928-29 we had no applicants or at least none that weathered the scrutiny of the committee; and so we come to the year 1929-30, which finds the Pittsburgh Bryn Mawr Club the proud possessor of two Freshman scholars; its \$500 pledge paid, though to the wrong office in spite of my labors with our treasurer, and \$1500 in bonds! This last asset is the result of some high finance and seems great wealth to a committee which has to scratch very hard for its money.

This fall, with the assistance of Mrs. Loomis's personal appeal, I got the consent of the Club to a circularization of Western Pennsylvania. Our region covers the western end of the state as far as Johnstown, and in that area by much seeking I compiled a list of 95 names, persons who had spent 24 hours or longer at Bryn Mawr as students, either graduate or undergraduate. Since Western Pennsylvania abounds in small colleges, a large number of our 95 possible contributors are graduate students who in most cases are neither interested nor able to respond to a financial appeal. From my 95 letters I have so far received 19 replies with contributions amounting to \$253, and covering annual pledges to the amount of \$110. In Pittsburgh itself we have about 40 persons to whom notices of our monthly meetings are sent regularly, but 10 is a high average of attendance at these meetings, and in case of drives and benefits the work usually falls upon even less than that number of workers. I have been in the front-line trenches for two drives and two benefits during my ten years in Pittsburgh as well as having been scholarship chairman off and on—mostly on—so that I have felt for some time that the whole region should somehow be stimulated to share in our activities and responsibilities. This situation of regional activity concentrated in Pittsburgh arose because the Pittsburgh Bryn Mawr Club offered a scholarship for many years before regional scholarships were thought of and so far we have lacked the ability or initiative to extend our organization. There are several persons in the outlying towns who always respond generously to any special appeal, but I long to round up all the 95 scattered sheep.

* * * *

I am especially glad to have been at this Council meeting since I am resigning my chairmanship, at least temporarily, because we are going to California for six months, but I am more than satisfied to leave the work in the young and competent hands of Ruth Beardsley Huff, one of our Pittsburgh scholars and one of our most loyal and constructive Bryn Mawr alumnae.

EUGENIA FOWLER HENRY, 1901, *Chairman*.

DISTRICT III.

In comparison with the reports of the Eastern and Northern Districts I am afraid that from the Southern District will sound somewhat meager.

District III. comprises the States of Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Louisiana.

The members of our group are very widely scattered and many of them are graduate students, or have attended Bryn Mawr only for one or two years. Thus it has been found impossible to organize clubs anywhere but in the three largest centers—Washington, Baltimore, and Richmond.

The Richmond Club is endeavoring to raise a scholarship fund which is to be a memorial to Virginia Randolph Ellett, who did so much to arouse and to keep alive an interest in the higher education of women, and in the work being done at Bryn Mawr. Pending the establishment of this Memorial Fund the Club has very generously offered to contribute to the general fund of the District.

Mrs. George Buck sent me the following report from Baltimore:

"Our new Chairman is Miss Claire Hardy, 518 Cathedral Avenue, and from her I have this information. We give Scholarship help to our candidate for two years. Her Freshman year we give her \$500—that being the most expensive year—

and her Sophomore year we send her \$300. If she has proved her worth it is not difficult to get College scholarships for her Junior and Senior years. So that we send a new girl every two years, and we must raise a yearly average of \$400.

"We sent a new girl this fall, the daughter of a Bryn Mawr alumna, prepared by the Forest Park Public School. We have had few applications from public school girls up to now, and they have usually failed their entrance requirements.

"We have great trouble getting the money each year. We have about 100 names on our file but many of them are graduates of other colleges who did a year of more graduate work at Bryn Mawr. They feel their financial obligation to the college from which they received their A.B., and contribute nothing. We should like to know if other clubs fare better from this group."

The Washington Club has a membership of about 65, with an active membership of 15 or 20, and has each year raised a scholarship of \$500 which has been given to a Washington student to help her through the four years of her college course.

* * * *

Our Scholarship Fund was raised last year by a book sale, which brought in \$125, and by a benefit performance in which the Wellesley Club co-operated with us, and presented *Agna Enters* in a series of clever and amusing impersonations. Our share of the proceeds was \$617. The entertainment proved to be the most successful one we ever had.

From the District at large the sum of \$475 was gathered in the last three years, and from that fund a grant of \$300 has been made to a member of the Class of '31, for the year 1929-30.

ALLETTA VAN REYPEN KORFF, 1900,
Councillor for District III.

DISTRICT IV.

It seems hardly possible that only a year has been needed to overturn so completely the conditions in District IV. When the Council met in New Haven I reported ample means and no candidates—today, successful candidates and \$3.44 in the bank! The year shows that the District has achieved contributions of \$1600 to four scholars.

In the first place we have continued to help our former Cleveland scholar now in Paris as one of the eight students selected to take their Junior year at the Sorbonne. In March of last year we were asked to help a Sophomore from Cincinnati, * * * and she is now also at the Sorbonne for her Junior year.

Until late July the District Scholarship Chairman and I held our breath waiting word from our two candidates for Freshman scholarships. Then the news came that both (one from Indianapolis and one from Cleveland) had been admitted. It was our conviction that admission alone, whatever the average, would entitle both girls to consideration on the grounds that their preparation had been in the public schools, unaccustomed to Bryn Mawr standards, and that the number of candidates was so great that the College would, of necessity, have weeded out the mediocre material. * * * By wire and long distance we decided to give scholarships to both, knowing that the Indianapolis alumnae could manage their own scholar, and hoping that the rest of the region would rise to the emergency.

The two students are now in college, and have, I am told, made an excellent impression. But before going further I must say a word about our Indianapolis

scholar. There had been no one at Bryn Mawr from Indianapolis since 1925, and we felt old and out of touch. No member of our Club knew the candidate; she was inspired to go to Bryn Mawr simply by the notice of the scholarship posted at her High School. She entered on Greek, instead of French or German, and received no outside tutoring.

The ideal for the region of the six organized cities, Columbus, Cleveland, Louisville, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati, each working independently, efficiently, and generously, is nearer to realization by one city than a year ago. Columbus made its first contribution to the scholarship fund, \$100, from the proceeds of a sale of old books. Cleveland has given \$100, as it did the year before. I believe the alumnae there could and should increase this amount, considering that two of our scholars come from there, and that, therefore, a very personal and local appeal can be made. I hope to go there during the winter and obtain a clearer idea of the situation. Louisville has never given as a club to the scholarships fund, but their president promised most definitely in September that "something" would be forthcoming by December first, and on that promise I am relying hopefully, if a trifle anxiously. Detroit remains the darkest spot in the District, as word has been received from there that the club can give nothing.

Indianapolis undertook this fall its first money-raising project since the Endowment Drive. Tickets were to be sold for a series of three morning entertainments, two lectures and a musicale, given by local persons, two weeks apart. The last one took place this week, so I am not certain of the exact amount cleared, but it is between \$900 and \$950. Of this, \$500 has been sent for our scholar. In addition \$150 was given by individual subscription toward the other obligations, and we expect to be able to keep the remainder for next year's expenses. The Indianapolis Club also made a donation of \$50 to the local Summer Schools Committee, which was formed from the impetus of Hilda Smith's visit a year ago, and has sent girls to Wisconsin and Bryn Mawr Summer Schools. Cincinnati gave \$100 to the general scholarships fund, and in addition collected \$150 for one of the Regional Scholars.

In response to a News Sheet detailing our scholarships situation which I sent to everyone in the District, including former graduate students, the sum of \$165 was collected. Of this, \$110 came from persons unconnected with any of the organized clubs. I plan to repeat this publication within the next few weeks, as much to inform as to beg.

It seems probable that District IV. is now reaching a position comparable to that of the eastern sections, where there is no lack of promising candidates, but where the choice among the candidates, the raising of funds, and the allotment of responsibility among the various centers are the chief problems. It will be necessary in the future to have, instead of merely the Councillor and her scholarships chairman, a genuinely functioning scholarships committee, which can be consulted by letter, as the distances are too great for meetings. The members should, of course, be informed in advance about the candidates coming up for possible acceptance or rejection so that an intelligent decision can be reached upon short notice. This is, naturally, an old story to the New England, New York, and Pennsylvania regions, but is a new one to the Middle West. In the pellucid glow of "hindsight" it is easy to see that the present situation in which Cleveland is held more or less responsible for two scholarships amounting to \$800 when the club never agreed to give more than \$100, should have been avoided. However, parenthetically, the affair was complicated by the fact that the Indianapolis group was determined to send

its candidate to Bryn Mawr, and that the candidate, unluckily, had a lower average than her Cleveland competitor.

Now the District must have a breathing space and should not, I think, offer a Freshman scholarship for next year, unless an exceptional case presents itself. We have no candidates at present for 1930, but have three for 1931, one of whom is the daughter of an alumna. The immediate task ahead is to solidify, make permanent, organize the various signs of life that have made their appearance at new spots in the District. If this is done, the prospect is bright for keeping the supply of scholars and the supply of money in such relation to each other that we can add materially to that variety in the student body so sought after by the College authorities.

KATHARINE HOLLIDAY DANIELS, 1918,
Councillor for District IV.

DISTRICT V.

It has been extremely interesting to see how differently each region has solved the problems of its organization and its scholarship and the relation of the Regional Councillor to the Scholarship Chairman. Much of the time that is one of the main problems because the work of these two must so overlap. For instance, it is almost impossible for me (let us say) to draw on that much-discussed emergency fund and go to Minneapolis to arouse the Bryn Mawr group without some real cause. Alumnae organization, as such, is too cold a subject. I realize this will not be the case in 1935, but it is in 1929. But the Scholarship Chairman may herself want to write for scholarship money because of her warm knowledge of her scholars—or again she may have been forced to do so by her feeling of desperate need. We have in the fifth district three “centers” to consider—Madison, Milwaukee and Minneapolis-St. Paul—all cowering under the sense of their minuteness, as Bryn Mawr groups and rather declining to accept any responsibility. So far no one has succeeded in persuading them to organize separate scholarships committees—our one Madison scholar having come straight from the committee consisting of her own mother (a Bryn Mawr Alumna).

Much of the difference between districts depends on their allocation of responsibility for raising scholarship funds. One Councillor (living in a city of 7 members) tells me she was informed the funds were entirely her job. In the Chicago district we have had a rather divided, but at least less overwhelming scheme. The Bryn Mawr Club years ago voted to hold themselves responsible for the money—which, however, was to be raised from the general public by some method other than direct appeal. The result is a sort of triumvirate of the President of the Bryn Mawr Club, the Scholarships Chairman, and the Regional Councillor sharing the weight of the financial responsibility. Their definite policy is to organize, for the benefit of the Scholarships Fund, a series of lectures or something of the kind to which the general public is invited in the name of the Bryn Mawr Club. That the Bryn Mawr Club takes its share seriously is proven by the fact that when we had the money for only one scholar last spring, but two good candidates, the individual members of the Club at the Spring Spree loaned the organization the money to send the second candidate.

Miss Gilman may well be thinking that this triumvirate was none too large when she recalls the frightful “turnover” of Scholarships Chairmen last year—so rapid that sometimes the only responsible person left was the Bryn Mawr Club

Chairman—Gladys Spry Augur—but she can never feel it so intensely as I did when our second Scholarships Chairman faded out of the picture too late to even ask a third to raise money, and Gladys Spry Augur and I (pinning our faith to the lecture-going Lenten public) ran the Scholarships lectures at three weeks' notice single handed—down to licking the stamps.

For this coming year, I am delighted to report that we have an excellent organization in Chicago—Katharine Adams of the Class of 1927 is President of the Bryn Mawr Club, and Nancy Porter Straus of 1921 (Ruth Porter's daughter) has undertaken the Scholarship Chairmanship. That means that we have at last found two members of the much-sought-after younger generation to arouse the interest of their contemporaries. And Gladys Spry Augur of 1912, who has just the interest and ability to create enthusiasm, has undertaken to arouse the groups organized in other cities.

In all seriousness, this is rather a subtle problem for the Regional Councillor and the Scholarships Chairman to solve between them. It is obviously impossible to rouse the very small Bryn Mawr groups in these cities, except for some definite "cause," yet ordinarily the only "cause" is the Regional Scholarship. In the desire of the Councillor and the Scholarships Chairman to help each other and yet not take the wind from one another's sails, it is rather difficult not to have the whole matter fall between them. This is especially the case when there is a break in the continuity as there was last year.

The Regional gatherings were good last winter—for President Park came West and after a Bryn Mawr Club lunch carried us all back to Bryn Mawr by a perfectly enchanting—apparently casual and gossipy—speech which left us with a thrilling impression of real intellectual renaissance at College.

The other occasion for which I had no responsibility, but which must be mentioned as a feature of the year, was the dinner for "The Seven Presidents." That was a marvellous opportunity to get the Bryn Mawr people together and to give them a close relation temporarily with the graduates of other colleges—and President Vincent's speech on the aims of education was only equalled by President Thomas' magnificent one at the opening of the Bryn Mawr Summer School (in 1927).

FRANCES PORTER ADLER, 1911,
Councillor for District V.

* * * *

DISTRICT VI.

Last March District VI elected as Councillor, Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh of Kansas City, to succeed Mrs. Ernest Stix of St. Louis. We were all very happy in the thought of having one so well suited to the position when suddenly we learned that our Councillor-elect was obliged to change her residence from Kansas City to Minneapolis and that she could not serve our district. The Executive Committee had to fill her place and in September I had the temerity to accept the appointment. It is a difficult task to do what Margaret Hardenbergh might have done and equally difficult to follow the precedent set by one so able as Mrs. Stix. I am still very, very new and inexperienced and have everything to learn.

Because of the excellent work of the preceding Councillor and of our Scholarship Chairman, Mrs. Aaron Rauh, our district now has two scholars at College. * * * * Both girls are Sophomores this year, with excellent records back of them and high hopes and ambitions before them. They have both been outstanding in their work, as well as in their extra-curricular activities.

* * * *

We are pleased with these two girls and hope we may have two others ready to take their places by the close of their Senior year. The district wants to continue to maintain at least two scholars.

District VI. presents a problem rather peculiar to itself. Within the eight states, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, there are about two hundred Bryn Mawr Graduates, Former Students and Graduate Students. I think I am safe in saying that because of the many intervening miles a very large majority of these people have never seen the Bryn Mawr campus since the day they left it some years ago, and have had no contact with college affairs save through letters. So there is little to stimulate their interest and when a letter comes from the Councillor, it is either pigeon-holed until it has outrun the "Statute of limitations" or it is immediately tossed into the waste basket. The only organized group is in St. Louis. It is the hope of the present Councillor to organize others. So you see the difficulties of a Councillor whose duty is to "co-ordinate Alumnae activities and further the understanding between the Alumnae and the College." From the one hundred and seventy-five letters sent out in October there have been not more than fifteen answers.

The one bright spot on the map of District VI. is St. Louis. It is the Bryn Mawr group there that deserves the credit for whatever has been accomplished. Last Saturday, on my way here, I stopped off in St. Louis to attend a Bryn Mawr meeting at the home of Mrs. Aaron Rauh, our Scholarships Chairman. Only nine of the thirty Bryn Mawr women living in or near St. Louis came, but what the meeting lacked in numbers it made up in enthusiasm. From the informal discussions that took place, I bring a few messages to the Council. Congratulations are extended to the College upon the shower baths that have been installed and the suggestion is made that dental fountains come next. Congratulations, too, upon the recent reports of the Graduate School and upon the Honor Courses now offered. It is hoped that it may soon be possible to increase the number of these courses. It was reported last year that the experiment of having the Princeton Players come to Bryn Mawr was a great success. Cannot this or something similar be done again to bring men to Bryn Mawr? It was thought that this may help to solve some of the week-end problems.

* * * *

I wish at this time to express my pleasure at being present at this Council meeting, and my deep appreciation to the Executive Committee for giving me this privilege. I hope I may prove myself worthy of the trust.

EDNA WARKENTIN ALDEN, 1900,
Councillor for District VI.

DISTRICT VII.

The news that District VII. has an undergraduate regional scholar sent by the district as a whole may not seem as epoch making to you as it does to District VII.'s Councillor. Our regional scholar was prepared by the Bishop School at La Jolla, California, where she had been given a scholarship because of her good citizenship and high scholastic standing. She passed her examinations with merit. While this is not high, it is certainly good when you take into account that the Bishop School was not accustomed to preparing for Bryn Mawr, and that it is some 3000 miles away.

Our district, which comprises Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and the Hawaiian Islands, has only two definite groups, one in San Francisco, and one in Los Angeles. The Club in San Francisco gave \$400 to our scholarship fund and the group in Los Angeles gave \$300, making \$700 of which \$500 was for the scholarship and \$200 for travelling expenses.

Next year our Northern California Club has a very promising candidate, now preparing at the Katharine Branson School in Ross. This girl attempted to take the examinations from the public high school in San Francisco, and failed with a low average. After a year of proper preparation her surprising marks in her first division were: Algebra 100, Geometry 100, French 76, Latin 75. Katharine Branson says she has a most original and independent mind. We hope that we will be able to give her a scholarship, and at the same time we hope that Southern California will be able to carry on the present scholarship. Up until now the problem of finding a scholar has been a paramount one; from now on we will have, I foresee, the more usual one of how to find the scholarships money.

Last year I spoke also of the need to do campaigning in the private schools to arouse enthusiasm for Bryn Mawr.

* * * *

The vast territory covered by District VII. has nine large co-educational universities and one well-established woman's college, Mills. I feel that with the very small number of students who come East to college, each one who comes is so much gain to the better understanding between the East and West. Unless you live out there it is difficult to realize that there is a culture, distinctly Western, arising out there, and that each student sent to an Eastern college may add something to keeping a balance between the Eastern and Western cultures.

HELEN BRAYTON BARENDT, 1903,
Councillor for District VII.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association will be held on Saturday, February 1, 1930. The morning session, which will begin at 10 o'clock, is to be held in the Music Room, Goodhart Hall. At 1 o'clock the meeting will adjourn for luncheon, when the alumnae will be the guests of the College in Pembroke Hall. Acting-President Manning will make an address and will be glad to answer any questions about the College. After this, the business of the Association will be continued in Pembroke dining-room. The regular reports of the Executive Board, of the Treasurer, of the Standing Committees, of the Alumnae Directors, and of the Council, will be presented at the morning and afternoon sessions, and in addition there will be a most important report from a special committee on the revision of the by-laws, and discussion of the publication of an Alumnae Register. President Emeritus Thomas will be at home in the Deanery after the meeting.

THE ALUMNAE BOOK CLUB

The delinquent officer of the Alumnae Book Club is most happy to greet the members; to say how pleasant it is to find, among the reference books of which she makes constant use, many valuable presents from the Club; and also hope very soon for a conference on the needs and interests of the library.

GORDON WOODBURY DUNN : A TRIBUTE

In the last number of the BULLETIN there appeared a notice of the death of Gordon Woodbury Dunn and a short account of her life. It would be impossible, however, to let an opportunity pass by without paying a more personal tribute to her.

It is almost impossible to express in words just why all of us who knew Gordon loved her as we did. Not only was she a leader in any community in which she chanced to be living, seeing issues clearly with rare wisdom far beyond her years, but all who touched her felt her quick response to friendship, her ready understanding, her charm, her brilliant intelligence, her sense of humor, her whimsicality, gaiety and keen enjoyment of life. Those who knew her in college already had a sense of her unusual possibilities, and those of us who have gone on with her since, have seen them come to brilliant maturity.

Her marriage was a very rare one, and in it she seemed to find her greatest fulfillment. It was around her fireside that the most interesting people gathered, and there under her guidance the almost forgotten art of conversation came to life again.

To us her outstanding quality was perhaps that in this generation of rush she made living an art, created an atmosphere of leisure and culture, knew what she was driving at and enjoyed every step of the way. Last spring she said: "You know, life is more fun every year; we find more things to enjoy and more possibilities in it."

In the last few years she became extremely interested in progressive education, and because of her keen intelligence put her theories into practice. Little Martha already has the most precious endowment a child can have—three years of wise and serene guidance. The arrival of her son Woodbury, who was only three weeks old when she died, was a source of great joy to Gordon. If one's life can be valued by its fullness and richness, hers was complete.

Our loss in Gordon's death is a heart-rending and a lasting one, intensified by what it must mean to her family. But even through our sorrow we are grateful for the inspiration of her friendship, for her gay spirit and her real enjoyment of life.

FRANCES CHASE CLARKE, 1919;
BEATRICE SORCHAN BINGER, 1919;
LOIS KELLOGG JESSUP, 1920.

THE HARRIET RANDOLPH MEMORIAL FUND ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

The Harriet Randolph Memorial Fund started by the Class of '89 in June, 1928, and subscribed to by friends and former students of Miss Randolph, has reached the amount of \$4,564.36 and \$5,000 has been promised by an interested friend, thus leaving only \$435.64 to be raised to complete the \$10,000 fund. The subscriptions have come from 138 persons.

And to these friends the Class of '89 is most grateful for their co-operation in making possible this endowment, the interest of which will be used to purchase books and periodicals for the Department of Biology. We wish to complete the fund by June, 1930, and earnestly invite those alumnae and former students and friends of Miss Randolph who have not yet subscribed and who may be waiting for further information to send their gift now to Martha G. Thomas, Treasurer, Whitford P. O., Chester County, Pa.

CLASS NOTES

(Notes from the following classes will appear in the next issue: 1903, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1923, 1925, 1926, 1928.)

1896

Class Editor: ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON
1411 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Lucy Baird spent the summer on the Pacific coast. She visited various members of her family, stopped at the Grand Canyon and at different points along the coast from San Diego to San Francisco, and was back at Cape Cod in time to begin school in September.

Rebecca Mattson Darlington speaks for herself as follows: "We spent the summer, as usual, at our old farm house in New Hampshire. There we mingled the delightful elements of camp life in the way of mountain climbing, hiking, swimming, picknicking and the like, with more or less academic pursuits in the way of first easy steps toward that most desirable accomplishment of 'a reading knowledge of German.' There was also, of course, much reading, planned or desultory, in the region of English literature, and always plenty of discussion of every conceivable subject around our blazing log fires. We had our usual stream of summer guests, too, and when we wished to be really creative we hooked rugs or worked in my rather barren garden. All summer I kept one ear cocked toward our country 'phone, with the hope that I might be called by some members of '96 passing through our part of New England. But not Elsa, not Ab, not May Jewett, no, not one passerby came near enough to our little corner to give us a call. Do be more sociable next summer, dear '96!

"Perhaps the best part of my summer was found in the return of my son Philip from South America, after his absence of some sixteen months. Then, too, I had the laborious task of moving our household goods from Brookline to the little cozy old house that we now inhabit here in Cambridge. It is particularly delightful for us because this returned wanderer, Philip, is studying for his doctorate in zoology at Harvard and is for this winter living at home. One does get a thrill in the process of becoming reacquainted with one's offspring. Our second son is launched in his first 'job,' in New York, where he is working in the Bell Telephone Research Laboratories. And Celia is moving through her junior year at Bryn Mawr.

"I continue with my teaching job at Choate School in Brookline, and I find

that I can accomplish much reading during my commuting hours. I leave home five mornings a week at a quarter before eight o'clock and return at any hour from half past two to six o'clock. It goes without saying that I love my job and I do think that life would be, if not dull, at least lacking in much of its present meaningful joy and interest, if I were a 'lady of leisure.' Two evenings a week I am studying Italian. And with what may read like a heavy schedule, but is in reality a well planned and reasonable course of life, I still find some time for frivolous pursuits—occasional teas, informal chats with friends, theater and concert, and even some reading of modern novels."

Clarrissa Smith Dey writes: "I was in Tenants Harbour, Maine, from June 1st to October 1st and took entire care of a flourishing vegetable garden, fed many hungry people, and sold enough to neighbours to pay for the seeds, plants, etc. Since coming home I have been trying to get my affairs all straightened out, including my outside work. I am Vice Chairman of the City Committee, County Committee member of my district, Vice President of the Summit Republican Club (men and women), Secretary for Union County Council of Republican Women, so you see I am not idle as far as politics go. I am also to be challenger at the polls on Tuesday next, Election Day.

"Then I am President of the Town Improvement Association of Summit, and as such can do all the work that I want to (and more, too, sometimes). I have been for two years past (my term is just up) a member of the Board of Trustees of All Souls Church and Secretary of the Board for the same time.

"I sold my house last March and moved to an apartment, no small job."

Since writing this, with all her affairs in order, Clarrissa has undergone a serious operation, which has been successful. Her present address is 15 Edgar Street, Summit, New Jersey.

May Jewett spent a night with Elsa Bowman at Sharon, Conn., in October, "seeing the perfectly adorable early American house she is building on a hillside near Sharon—the interior of which is taken from an old inn she demolished. I am much interested, because of my business, in home building and selecting a place to live. I was thrilled to see what she had done.

"I went over to the Manor Club in Pelham to the Westchester County Re-

gional Conference of the League of Women Voters. Carrie McCormick Slade spoke on the meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Berlin in July. She was asked to make a short speech in a meeting for peace one Sunday morning in a theater in Berlin. She repeated it for us and it was very clever.

"Now about myself. I am most of the time trying to keep in touch with all the new houses, all the land and estates that might come into the market, following up the progress of our wonderful parkways—to sell land adjoining before it gets too high in price to make it a good investment. To keep in touch with people I dip a little into politics, the Woman's Club, the League of Women Voters, the Garden Club, attend a bridge party now and then—and am never idle. My brother lives in White Plains and I try to get down there at least once a week—eight miles—to see my two nephews, twelve and thirteen years old, and my niece, twenty."

Hilda Justice spent July in Manchester, Vermont, going from there to Camden, Maine, with a stop at Peterboro on the way. She then spent a month at Southwest Harbor and another month at her cottage at Buck Hill Falls, before returning to Germantown for the winter.

Eleanor Lattimore is substituting this year at Bryn Mawr for Dr. Kingsbury. She comments on the present college: "How Bryn Mawr has improved since our undergraduate days! The stripling trees have grown up to an exquisitely gracious maturity. The students, however, have lost neither the vim nor vigor of our day, and are probably almost up to the high intellectual standard of good old '96!"

Charlotte McLean gives the following account of her activities: "It is very good of you to give me an opportunity to write myself up for the BULLETIN: but this is just the wrong year as I am doing nothing but taking siestas and naps after very restricted activities and naps are not material for a BRYN MAWR BULLETIN.

"I am taking in sail in all directions. In my quarter of a century or more of teaching I have taught in various denominational colleges every subject I studied at Bryn Mawr. My library has grown very varied and bulky not to mention antiquated—very burdensome to handle and to dust, so I am reducing it. The amenities of book dispersing are not less than those of book collecting. My precious volumes are being judged by ruthless estimates. Leary has taken away some, but I enjoy more sending books to various colleges in which I have taught.

Albright, Reading, gets my Modern Language publications; St. Genevieve's, Asheville, my novels. I had kept the Bryn Mawr Lanterns, Quarterlies, Philistines, all these years. Those I sent to the Alumnae Association to complete their files. But I looked them over before parting with them, consequently at the '29 reunion was delightfully fresh on the chronology and achievements of my class mates. It made the reunion very interesting to me. Barrett Wendell's Prose Composition went to the Seamen's Mission. I do not know quite what to do with Balfour's Embryology of the Chick published in 1890. I read all my books over to make them yield up what they have to give before I let them go.

"I live with my sister and bachelor brother and two black kittens—at least they are supposed to be kittens but they are really little black devils.

"My brother is a lawyer by profession but musical by way of diversion." My sister is musical by profession but lays down the law to us, her elders, by way of diversion. I attend many musical performances in which they are interested—Philadelphia Orchestra, oratorios and operas.

"My sister is also an ardent Presbyterian. Consequently she marshalls me off to a number of Presbyterian dinners in the cause of Christian Education, Missions and so forth. I find that Robert Speer and Dr. van Dyke go very well with broiled chicken."

1897

Class Editor: ALICE L. CILLEY WEIST
(Mrs. Harry H. Weist)
174 E. 71st Street, New York City

Clara Vail Brooks writes: "I am in a state of rude health. Brooksie is tired, and his resignation takes effect January 1st. Harry is working for 195 B'way, as usual—Peggy is working at Best's, Misses' Department, 2nd floor—Tom at Yale—Gordon at Buckley. Going West via Panama Canal February 13th."

Alice Cilley Weist's son, Edward Cilley Weist, Harvard '30, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa this fall. She would be happier if her Class items reached her promptly.

1898

Class Editor: EDITH SCHOFF BOERICKE
(Mrs. John J. Boericke)
328 Brookway, Merion Station, Pa.

Florence Wardwell has been abroad for seven months,—rather different from last year when she was one of the delegates at large from New York to the National Republican Convention and worked all

summer for her old friend Herbert Hoover.

Blanche Harnish Stein is president of the Women's Missionary Society of Philadelphia (of the Reformed Church of U. S. A.), composed of thirty-four congregational societies of Philadelphia and vicinity, their object being Christian Education and evangelism. They are working for world peace and interracial good will. Her granddaughter, Priscilla Ann Stein, is about one year and a half old, developing personal preferences, and getting ready to be a college girl.

Mary Bookstaver Knoblauch gave no news of herself, but expressed her admiration of Marion Park's speech at the opening of college. She said it was most stimulating and delightful, and she was glad that she belonged to the class of '98.

Alice Hammond is in Europe, but where or for how long we do not know.

Alice Gannett writes: "I was abroad for a few weeks last summer with my niece, Muriel Gannett. We went to England and France, and I attended the International Conference of Settlements at the School of Philosophy near Amsterdam in August. When in Paris we met Maud Lowry Jenks, and it was very nice to see her again."

Helen Sharpless is librarian at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, a small Quaker coeducational college. She says: "This is my second year here, and the place begins to seem very like home, especially as there are many people living here whom I have known before. I am living with two people who have been graduate students at Bryn Mawr, as well as with other people. We have a new president, William C. Dennis, who was formerly a member of the Bryn Mawr board. We think he is very fine and is going to make a great college of Earlham."

Isabel Andrews writes a most entertaining letter from New York City, where she is occupying an apartment with a young girl from Pittsburgh, who is studying music and Dalcroze. Isabel is chaperoning and mothering her and giving her an hour of French a day, and going to the opera with her occasionally, and enjoying it all very much.

Marion Park sent a few lines from the train on her way to her brother's family for Thanksgiving dinner, after which she was to come back to New York to sail at midnight the following day. "Katharine Lord and I are taking this journey together as we have taken many shorter ones before—first to Naples and then to Alexandria. After a week in Cairo we

go up the Nile as far as the second cataract, stop for a few days at Assouan, a little longer at Luxor, and then after another two days at Cairo, we enter on what is still the uncharted part of the journey. I think we shall probably go to Jerusalem and then to Athens by way of Rhodes and as many more of the isles of Greece as we can manage. After a month in Greece reviewing my youthful memories, and a voyage or a flight (which I hear is the proper way) to Constantinople, we come back to Italy for the spring, and the mountains, probably the Tyrol, for the summer. I am very well, not at all the sad sight you saw in June, and I expect to have as vigorous and gay a time as any of your sons or daughters could have! I am awfully sorry that I didn't see you to tell you all this myself and to add my goodbye and my affection. Many pairs of good American shoes are going to see Europe in the Zipper!"

1900

Class Editor: LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
414 Old Lancaster Road
Haverford, Pa.

Delia Avery Perkins and her husband, who are always globe trotting, have just returned from a tour of Ohio and Kentucky. Delia writes that she is firmly determined to stay in Montclair now for a change.

Elizabeth White Miller has moved into a new house. Her address is 70 Hubbard Avenue, Stamford, Conn. Her daughter is a freshman at Wheaton College.

Alletta's daughter, Barbara Korff, is a freshman at Bryn Mawr.

Margaretta's oldest, Eleanor Scott, is a Junior at the University of Wisconsin. She spent her freshman year at Vassar and then went West. No cloistered life for Eleanor.

Edna Warkentin Alden is the new Councillor of District VI of the Alumnae Association. She attended the meeting of the Council in New York in November, and then spent Thanksgiving in Cambridge with her son John. John Alden is married and is living in Holden Village, Cambridge, while he attends the Harvard Medical School. He will graduate in June and hopes to spend his internship in San Diego. His specialty is to be radiology.

On her way home Edna visited Bryn Mawr and the Alumnae Office, and she and Louise Francis and Alice Hawkins, Alumnae Secretary, lunched with Helen MacCoy in Barnstable Grange.

Edna Gellhorn spent Thanksgiving in

New York with her mother and her children, Walty and Martha. Walter is a law student at Columbia and Martha is a reporter on an Albany newspaper. After Thanksgiving Edna and Mrs. Fischel came to Philadelphia for the meeting of the Ethical Union, of which Mrs. Fischel is President.

Elise Dean Findley writes as follows: "Joseph D. Findley, Jr., will graduate from Lafayette in June and hopes to enter the Army Flying School in Texas in July. Margaret, as you know, is a junior at Bryn Mawr, and Anna Martin hopes to enter next year." (Incidentally, Elise does not tell us that Margaret is President of the Science Club.) "Jane is in High School and is also headed for Bryn Mawr. I spend all the time I can spare from my family on politics, being a Central Chairman for the Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women, an organization numbering 22,000 women. Margaretta is a member of the Board of Directors."

1903

Class Editor: GERTRUDE DIETRICH SMITH
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

Louise Atherton Dickey has an eldest son working for a Ph.D. in the Graduate School of Johns Hopkins. Her second son is a sophomore at Swarthmore. She spends much time on the Bryn Mawr Catalogue, especially the entrance requirement page, and wants Louise Junior to try a few exams next spring. After consulting Martha Boyer on the subject, Louise Junior remarked she thought she could learn algebra from anyone so nice as that.

Eva White Kah says everything is as usual and that she would be glad to have any of 1903 stop to see her.

Eleanor Deming spent five weeks, last February and March, on a Dutch freighter going to Havre by way of South America, then flew from Paris to London and came home on a very rough sea. Since camp closed this fall, she has been driving with her sister Agatha in her Ford, starting from Santa Fe and going West, then home through Georgia, where they visited their sister Constance.

Mary Peabody Williamson spent the summer in the White Mountains and attended the Bryn Mawr Club fall meeting at the Winsor School, where she saw the usual good proportion of 1903.

Rosalie James is recently back from Spain and parts adjacent, and is at the Hotel Stewart in San Francisco.

Elizabeth Eastman is still writing for Y. W. C. A. publications and similar things.

Agatha Laughlin, who has spent most of her time in looking after an unusual number of guests, drove to Germantown in May to see Amanda Molinari, who was there with her mother for a month, and in September spent a week with a friend in a bungalow near the Perkiomen Creek.

Emma D. Roberts is still teaching one of Carrie Wagner's nephews and enjoying him very much. She lost her father on November fourth.

Doris Earle is still doing the same things at the same place.

Emma Crawford Bechtel has moved to 6608 Wayne Avenue, Mount Airy, Philadelphia. She is continuing her night school teaching "English to Foreigners" or what is known as Americanization. Her son will be a Junior in the Germantown High School in February, and her daughter is in the Germantown Friends School.

1904

Class Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON,
320 So. 42nd Street,
Phila., Pa.

Phyllis Green Anderson sends us a letter full of news and spicy enough to arouse others of the class.

"Dear Classmates:

"I wonder if each and every 1904ter does exactly what I do, i.e., on finding BULLETIN in the mail, tear off the envelope and turn right to Class Notes looking for news of our own class.

"I was so peeved last month upon finding no news that I almost sat down and wrote you myself.

"Now what I want to know is where were all the rest of 1904 this past summer, it's time they gave an account of themselves.

"I saw two members of 1904 this summer. Harriet Sutherland Wright with whom I spent a day in Nahant, seeing her two quite grown-up accomplished daughters and hearing all about her interesting life in the fascinating city of Budapest. She was simply fine and just the same jolly, talkative person that we all knew in College.

"Then Patty Morehouse, husband and child stopped here for lunch on their way up to camp to pick up another, not another husband, but another child.

"As for the Anderson family—we tried the Wild West this year, spent the month of July on a beautiful ranch in Montana, took in a three-day rodeo in Livingston, Montana, on way to ranch, and the Yellowstone Park and Colorado Springs on way home. We loved the ranch life, there's a spirit of free-and-easy camara-

derie that is alluring, and the other dudes were just as nice as we are, so a good time was had by all.

"And now I've done my duty, let all the rest of 1904 spread their life history, of past season, out in the BULLETIN for all of us to read and enjoy.

"Greetings, as ever,

"PHYLLIS G. ANDERSON."

Phyllis asks in her letter for an account of my summer. I will send that to you as a space filler some day if all the rest of you are silent. But I will tell you that I am sorry that more of you were not able to attend the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Division of the Alumnae Association which was held at Bryn Mawr November 23rd. After the meeting Ex-President Thomas received the Alumnae in the Deanery. Once again we were permitted to enjoy the quiet, gracious atmosphere of the Deanery, to breath the air of our College home. Our hostess looked remarkably well and is as vigorous and masterful as ever. It was good to have the opportunity to greet her.

Eloise Tremain sends us an interesting account of the celebration of the 60th Birthday of Ferry Hall School at Lake Forest. The school was opened September, 1869; at that time Miss Emily M. Noyes was Principal, for some years past Eloise has been the Principal. During the past year gifts amounting to \$600,000 were given to the school and two dormitories have been erected. We realize that Eloise has been intensely busy. We congratulate her upon her success.

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich),
59 Mount Vernon Street
Boston, Massachusetts.

Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh writes: "I have just left a red-headed freshman son in Harvard and moved my family away from Kansas City. My new 'permanent' address is 1788 Fremont Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota."

Mabry Parks Remington has a daughter, Evelyn, in the freshman class at Bryn Mawr.

Elma Loines spent part of last summer on Nantucket Island, where she was working on variable stars at the Maria Mitchell Observatory and using photographic plates made by Margaret Harwood, the only Director of a Research Observatory for Women.

An item in the New York Times of November 16 is headed GIRL WINS ENGLISH PRIZE. (Shades of our

twenty-fifth anniversary stalking across the horizon!) And this is the news it conveys about our distinguished classmate: "Miss Hope Emily Allen, of Bryn Mawr and Radcliffe Colleges, has received this year's Rose Mary Crawshaw prize in English Literature from the council of the British Academy for her work, 'Writings Ascribed to Richard Rolle, Hermit of Hampole, and Materials for His Biography,' published in 1927 by the Modern Language Association of America. This prize of \$500 is awarded annually to a woman of any nationality for work connected with English literature."

The dinner given to President Park at the Colony Club, New York, in connection with the meetings of the Alumnae Council, was attended by the following members of 1905: Helen Sturgis, Avis Putnam Dethier, Margaret Thurston Holt, Elma Loines, Alice Jaynes Tyler, Helen Kempton, Theo Bates, Caroline Chadwick-Collins, Elsey Henry Redfield, Edith Ashley, Katharine Fowler Pettit and Eleanor Little Aldrich.

Frances Hubbard Flaherty and her children are spending the winter in Germany and the children are in school there. Her address is Odenwald Schule, Oberhambach, Post Heppenheim, Bergstrasse, Germany.

1906

Class Editor: LOUISE CRUISE STURDEVANT
(Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant),
Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia.

Elsie Biglow Barber has just been re-elected President of the Board of Managers of the Annapolis Emergency Hospital. She is still First Vice President of the Maryland League of Women Voters. She was in Englewood not long ago and had a brief glimpse of Ruth Archbald Little.

Margaret Blaisdell saw Lavinia Van Voorhis Jackson not long ago. Her daughter, Beatrice Jackson, graduates from Smith this June. Margaret is planning with two friends a Virgilian pilgrimage and Aenead cruise for the summer of 1930. It sounds glorious!

1907

LETITIA BUTLER WINDLE

The death of so rare a person as Letitia Windle leaves all who knew her filled with a sense of irreparable loss. From our earliest recollections of her in Freshman Year, the characteristic which most stood out was her courage—above the ordinary then, and through these last

years utterly undismayed and dauntless before such odds as few people are called upon to face. Her loyalty was as fine as her courage, and as unostentatious, and, as very many know well, the quality of her friendship was unselfish, deep and abiding. Over and above the feeling of our personal loss her friends have the enduring sense of the privilege and inspiration it is to have known Letitia.

1908

Class Editor: MARGARET COPELAND
BLATCHFORD

(Mrs. Nathaniel H. Blatchford, Jr.)
3 Kent Road, Hubbard Woods, Ill.

After five years in Constantinople and four years in Paris, Anna Welles Brown is moving with her husband and four little girls to El Paso, Texas. Her address there will be 4501-Hastings Street.

Linda Schaefer Castle is such an experienced commuter between Honolulu and the states that she thinks nothing of traveling from Honolulu to Cambridge, Mass., to have Thanksgiving dinner with her son Alfred, who is a sophomore at Harvard.

1910

Class Editor: EMILY L. STORER
Wardman Park Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Mabel P. Ashley: "First of all, my address is now 242 East 19th Street, New York. Second, yes, 'The Other Crowd,' Harcourt, Brace & Co., came out in September. It is a book for girls about a fifteen-year-old girl and a summer in Maine. My first, I trust not my last, appearance in print."

Dorothy Ashton, M.D., writes a history of "The Graduate in Medicine."

First year—Eats in queer restaurants—makes a few acquaintances among traffic policemen and alley cats. Prowls around unsavory neighborhoods at 2 A. M. looking for some obscure house number and by day sits with her feet in the scrap basket longing for the telephone to ring.

Second year—Buys a car and writes a paper.

Third year—Buys a golf stick.

Fourth year—Has some billheads printed.

Fifth year—Begins cursing the telephone—but not too often.

Anita Maris Boggs: "No news. Spent first summer in the States for sixteen years. Summer in Washington is no joy—it is cooler on the Sahara. Spent summer translating a French Arabic history

of the tenth century, Mas'udi. After doing two volumes of more than 480 pages each, I discovered there were seven more. Have had a number of articles published this summer ranging from philosophy through politics to poetry—alliterative if nothing else. One long poem was translated into Arabic after appearing in British Journal. Bureau of Commercial Economics is thriving as usual.

Cabby is now doing Occupational Therapy work at the Boston State Hospital. She is keen about it and feels that there is a big future ahead. If anyone wants a job she says "Go into that work."

Hildegard Hardenbergh Eagle writes of her boy with appendicitis, three children with intestinal grip and herself the nurse. She admits that when one has children life is full of surprises.

Kate reports the glad news that her back is well again.

Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann had a perfect trip this summer just going to Scotland to shoot on a moor. She has been busy gardening this fall and is going to Florida for the winter.

Constance Deming Lewis has a boy of fourteen and a half ready for Harvard in the fall of 1930, also a girl and a boy in High School. Her husband is now Vice-president and part owner of the mill where he has been 19 years, so their fortunes seem to be definitely in Augusta. She says that it is a beautiful winter resort and she hopes that Bryn Mawtys will let her know when they pass through. Her leisure is spent in writing—she says with only occasional success—but she loves it and enjoys the vigorous authors club of twelve members of which she is Secretary.

Nelly Bley Pope is still teaching in Gunter College. She says: "I am very well, very happy and very anxious to hear the same from Kate and the rest of you."

Charlotte Simonds Sage says that they had a novel and not altogether pleasant experience in September when Polly started off on the boarding-school road to Concord Academy. She expects after this that every other year or so will see one child or more going off. Another experience, not so novel, was when Nat parted with his appendix this fall—young Nat lost his last spring. Seven sets of tonsils and four appendices have now gone from the Sage family. She says that except for the hospital they have had a fine year—had six weeks at Squam and acquired a dog and a pony.

Jane Smith writes that the new school at West Park for Women workers in In-

dustry is actually open with fourteen students and more expected after Christmas—that it's quite exciting to see them all arrive and begin work. She had six weeks' vacation in England and Ireland attending the first world conference on Adult Education in Cambridge and then a solid two weeks spent mostly in sleeping among Irish meadows near Cork.

Dorothy Nearing Van Dyne writes: "My boy is away at school so we feel that our family is dwindling instead of increasing as it should. Henry and I are planning a trip to the Mediterranean starting in January."

1912

Class Editor: ELIZABETH PINNEY HUNT
(Mrs. Andrew Dickson Hunt)
Millbrook Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Carmelita Chase Hinton spent the summer with her vigorous trio of youngsters at her cottage in the Catskills. She had planned to buy four horses and ride to Vermont when last heard from, expecting to sell the horses later and make on it, as a result of Hinton care.

Rosalie Day was at her camp on Lake George throughout the summer and reported a peaceful and healthful vacation.

She and Gladys Chamberlain saw Christine Hammer off for Europe in July. Christine sailed with Ida Langdon, and had a splendid trip travelling in Italy, Austria, thence to England. Christine ended up at the home of her relatives in Denmark, sailing to America in September from Sweden.

Beatrice Howson invited all of Philadelphia 1912 for luncheon at her farm late in September.

Maisie Morgan Lee is reported to be teaching this winter at the University of Chicago.

Mary Peirce and Marjorie Thompson summered as usual at Deep Haven Camp on Squam Lake. They boast of four-day hikes in the White Mountains, carrying packs to match their years. Ida Pritchett was with them. Ethel Dunham and Helen Emerson made short visits to Marjorie.

Elizabeth Pinney Hunt and her boys went to a camp on Milford Lake in Nova Scotia for July and August. Pinney found it ideal for young people, especially for boys who are interested in the woods and trout fishing.

Jean Stirling Gregory and her husband spent a few days in Philadelphia late in October to attend a meeting of ornithologists.

Isabel Vincent Harper's boy, Peter, is at the Avon Oldfields School in Connecticut.

Louise Watson is enjoying her home on the sound, and had a delightful summer there; she has just been made Treasurer of the Bryn Mawr Summer School Committee.

Margaret Garrigues Lester was in Geneva for six weeks during the summer, working at the Friends' Center. Her husband made visits to Denmark and Russia.

Poky Fabian Saunders and her family have moved to Providence, where Poky reports little Billy flourishing as ever.

The editor is so hard pressed for news she is going back to last August and reporting the eastern tour of Elizabeth Faries Howe and her entire family. A five-minute stopover in Indianapolis was granted Fairy by an indulgent husband for the sole purpose of 'phoning Julia Haines MacDonald. Julia, too, it may be noted in passing, was East for the summer. She stopped at B. M. but the closest she got to 1912 was Jane Smith.

Kay Shaw (due credit also to Caroline Shaw 1917) has succeeded in assembling herself and all the family back in Glen-shaw, where they live in interesting old houses—and one very modern bungalow—replete with early American wallpapers, Duncan Phyffe tables and Vermont rockers. Kay's chief thrill this summer seemed to be a quite irresistible collie pup.

Catherine Thompson Bell is still proferring service as literary critic. A book she edited has just been brought out by Ginn and Company—"Moccasined Feet," a particularly good story for boys and girls about eight.

(Please, 1912, send news. It's dreadful to have to use oneself to swell the column.)

1914

Class Editor: ELIZABETH AYER INCHES
(Mrs. Henderson Inches)
41 Middlesex Road
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Marion Camp Newberry left in October for England where her husband has been transferred in business. Before leaving they sold the family home in Milwaukee as they expect to be gone at least five years. Marion's fourth daughter was born in the early summer.

Alice Chester, we hear, is now Fifth Vice President of the Girl Scouts. She dashes all over the country making speeches and seems to enjoy it immensely.

Lill says that one of the Masters at St. Paul's crossed on the steamer with Edwina. It never occurred to them that they were b. and g., so they must have been well behaved! Edwina writes that

they had a perfect trip and motored all over England from Cornwall to Edinburgh. She loves her new apartment and finds everyone at the school very nice indeed. She arises at 6.30 to start the day and finds herself a good cook. Her address if anyone wishes to find out for herself is:

Mrs. Harold W. Wise
5 Titus Avenue
Lawrenceville, N. J.

Lill seems in excellent spirits. She took the whole family abroad for the summer and they all studied French in Saint Raphael.

Ida Pritchett expects in a few weeks to be settled in a tiny and enchanting old house that she has been doing over in Haverford. Her address will be 523 Old Buck Lane.

1919

Class Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON
(Mrs. Pierrepont Twitchell)
Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

From Amy Collins Venable: "Our daughter is named Lucy Dent, after my mother, but looks and acts ever so much like her father, Dick. She is all of three years old. . . . Our young son is named Richard Morton, Jr., but doesn't look a bit like Dick except that he is trying to be a blonde. Richard is a little over eight months now, and a lively little rascal for his age. Both children have blue-gray eyes and light hair, though I'm afraid Lucy Dent's is going to turn dark eventually, which is exactly what Dick is hoping. . . . We built our house a year ago last summer and moved in last October. It is cream-colored stucco with green roof and shutters, rather on the Colonial type. We are out in the country and have only four neighbors right now, none very close. . . . We are about four miles by road from town but . . . but feel closer, as we have a good view of the river and most of the town from our house."

Dorothy Peters Eis writes: "My latest undertaking is the leadership of the Parent-Teacher Association of five rural schools in this district, and so far I have had practically no backing from the parents of the community . . . they don't know the meaning of the word 'co-operation.' . . . Family now consists of "Daddy Walt" and Mother "Pete," Martha Ann, five and a half years, and Timothy Peters, 3 years; "Jess," the airedale-hound variety of dog, and "Nanny," the goat. We live forty miles from Detroit on an old place with an orchard and small lake. . . . An old farm house remodeled and

with additions of sleeping porch, etc., to make it comfortable. Though the winter looms up with forebodings of bad snows and zero weather, we think we shall stay here this year rather than go South, for Martha Ann is beginning school. . . . Besides the weather in the South is not all that one could wish for. We had loads of rain there last winter, ending up with a real flood. We had just started home to motor back via Florida, but were marooned in Mobile, Ala. . . . went to Fairhope across the bay for a week while the raging waters subsided, and there found a most interesting single-tax colony and school. The Organic School of Education, started by Marietta Johnson. If we ever can arrange to have Martha Ann and Timmy go to that school I feel I shall be giving them a real benefit, for never have I seen such a wonderful plan actually worked out. . . . The trip down and back by automobile is certainly enjoyable—good roads and beautiful scenery all the way make the traveling easy."

Edith Howes is in New York City again this winter, teaching in a progressive school on the upper west side. She shares an apartment with another girl at 160 Claremont Avenue, right opposite the International House. Her telephone number is Monument 2377.

Enid Macdonald Winters' present address is 907 Merrick Avenue, Collingswood, N. J.

Enid Macdonald Winters has our first fourth child in the class; Lee Howard, her third son, was born October 22. In August she and her husband took a motor trip to Albany. She writes that she had "A characteristic letter from Eleanor Marquand Forsyth, aboard the 'Bremen,' with her husband, bound for six weeks' excavating in France. She had left the children in charge of her sister, Mary, and a nurse, but expected to be back before Princeton opened." Enid has seen Ruth Hamilton several times lately. "We drove her back Sunday afternoon, to realize again how lovely Bryn Mawr is in the autumn. . . . She had a motor trip through New England in June. . . . Came east again for Adelaide's funeral."

Vera Morgan Thatcher writes "My daughter, Lee, is neither fair nor dark, just uncompromising mud-color—but has, I suppose, a heart of gold. She's at present in school in Switzerland as I was keen to have her learn French, and I'm going over to collect her this spring. We also produced two other female critters, one Sally, age five, and one Nancy, age three, both very blond and quite bad, and I can't

remember any of the searching questions about husbands, otherwise I should be revelling in revealing the many vices of my husband. . . . I'm as useless as ever."

Win Kaufmann Whitehead moved just before Thanksgiving to 110 Summit Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J. They bought a house "farmhouse style," which means that it is built low to the ground with a porch across the front. It is about a half mile from where they have been living so that John, who is seven, and Margaret, who is six, continue to go to the same school. The Whiteheads spent their vacation this summer at Sconset on Nantucket Island.

π (Pi) Driver Rock: "Our third child, as usual, was a girl, Barbara Joan, born August 25, 1925. We seem to run to girls in this family; though all are equally charming in our eyes, they are quite different in temperament, appearances, ability. Can you believe I have a daughter twelve years old? I can when I look at her long, thin legs and have to buy clothes for her. . . . This summer we lived as much as possible at our beach cottage, camping out on cots at night on the porch for ten days. . . . We went off to the Grand Canyon for a rest and change. Jack had the thrill of his lifetime flying over the Canyon in a trimotored Ford while I, who am not a bit air-minded, sat on the ground—expecting the plane to crash any minute. We have two ranches now, and grow lemons, oranges, avocados, lima beans and walnuts. Some day I shall simply have to come to a reunion and show you all how your 'first married' is still very much married . . . bobbed hair (getting grey in front but it can still be tucked under), a Chevrolet sedan to cart my family in, a grand, new surf board, and a fine sun tan. You would still recognize me I am sure. My only activities outside of struggling to bring up my offspring in the way they should go and managing my household, have been a membership in the Parent-Teachers' Association and acting as judge of the cat class in the local 'pet show.'"

1920

Editor: MARGARET BALLOU HITCHCOCK
(Mrs. David I. Hitchcock)

45 Mill Rock Rd., New Haven, Conn.

Agnes Johnston Pennington has a son, S. Charles Pennypacker, 3rd, born in Baltimore on September 18th.

Ann Sanford Werner writes a long letter, the first in nine years. Ann taught school, married and is now keeping house

for her husband and three-year-old daughter, Nancy. They are living in Cos Cob, where they have recently bought a house. Mr. Werner is teaching in the Brunswick School in Greenwich. Last winter Ann took over her husband's job while he went to Italy for six weeks to tutor a boy who was a cousin of Mussolini. It was then that Ann felt that her Bryn Mawr education had not been in vain.

1922

Class Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE
(Mrs. Wm. L. Savage)
29 W. 12th St., New York.

Apologies are due to 1922 for the lack of class items in the Bulletin in the last two numbers. Illness of the class editor has been the cause of this, and as she is now fully restored to health there will be no further lapses.

Custis Bennett was married on Wednesday, the ninth of October, to the Rev. John R. McGrory at Overbrook.

Serena Hand Savage has a daughter, Susan, born August 1st.

Mary Douglass Hay is working in J. P. Morgan's, and studying ground aviation in the evening.

Nancy Jay Harvey has a daughter, Dereka, born August 3rd.

Peggy Kennard and Evelyn Rogers substituted for internes at Bellevue Hospital, in New York, for a month this summer.

Alice Nicoll motored to the coast and back in her Chrysler this summer.

Jeannette Palache, after spending the winter in California, is now in Cambridge, teaching English at the Buckingham School.

Orlie Pell is assistant professor of Philosophy at Rollins College.

Cornelia Skinner Rogers appeared in London this summer in her character sketches. The accounts of her performances were very favorable. This autumn she is appearing in a New York theatre, and the newspapers were enthusiastic over her "scintillating" acting.

Marnie Speer is coming home from China next year, we learn from Mrs. Speer.

1924

Editor: BETH TUTTLE WILBUR
(Mrs. Donald Wilbur)
1518½ E. 59th St., Chicago, Ill.

The interesting addition to the ranks of '24 babies, as hinted in the November Bulletin, has arrived, and he (another boy) is none other than Francis Andrew Bassett, Buck's heir, who was born on Armistice Day, in Collingwood, Ontario, where Buck and her husband are living.

We very much appreciate the *absolute-ly unsolicited* news submitted by Lou Sanford, and urge all to follow her example. Lou writes:

"May I extend to you my deepest sympathy in your job as Editor? And have you any theories as to why '24 is determined to waste its sweetness on the desert air—beyond the obviously reserved and aristocratic (not to say perverse) delicacy about seeing its name in print? Anyway, in the hope that news will attract more news, I submit the following:

"The whole town's talking about Mary Lou White's appearance with Grant Mitchell in the play of that name, and also in the Tailor Made Man. When they went on the road, Bryn Mawrtys in all principal cities of the East saw our accomplished Sacrapant transforming himself into a flapper and an efficient secretary with equal felicity.

"Anne Shiras, also snared by the bright lights, seems to be playing the part of efficient secretary in real earnest. She has a job with a producer named Shumlin.

"Betty Ives is working on a financial paper under the auspices of *Time*. Before that she wrote publicity notes for Keith Vaudeville and movie stars, and before that an art column on a Cambridge newspaper; so would seem to be equipped to pass even a Senior Oral in Journalese.

" Sylvia Saunders is in New York sleuthing a job which will let her draw modernistic advertisements. We gather that they do not include speaking to the waiter in French, or using Pond's cream. More power to her!

"Roz Pearce continues to lighten the darkness of those bewildered by the stock market in these troublous times. Consult her at Shaw, Loomis, and Sayles, Bureau of Investment Counsel, before you do anything rash.

"Becca Tatham is no longer (as the last Bulletin stated) at the Fogg Museum. She is studying landscape gardening at Columbia.

"Dog Connor Brackitt, now residing in Boston, is reported to have gone athletic since marriage; sailing a 50-ft. yawl, deerstalking, and tap-dancing being her principal activities.

"Eleanor Sullivan Hendrick has a daughter, Alice, born in August. All attempts to interest her in hockey sticks, however, have proved abortive.

"As for moi qui parle, all my interest is centered at the moment upon a rope, an ice axe, and a glacier. I spent four months in Switzerland, and assure you that if you want emotional experience on a grand scale, try mountain climbing."

1925

Editor: ELIZABETH MALLET CONGER
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
325 E. 72nd St., New York City.

Last July Brownie announced her engagement to George Vanderveer. That is all we know about that for the present.

And Mary Hale was married this fall to Mr. Howland Chase and is still living in Washington.

Connie Miller Douglass has a very young son, Archie Douglass III, and Etheline Hinkley Van Kleek has a daughter, Elsie.

This summer Dorry Fiske journeyed around Europe, but now she is back at Harper's working in the religious books department.

May Morrill Dunn is also working at Harper's and is living with Virginia Lomas who is studying singing. Elaine Lomas has just come back from Europe.

Emily Watts is still at Harper's, too. The rest of Radnor is somewhat scattered.

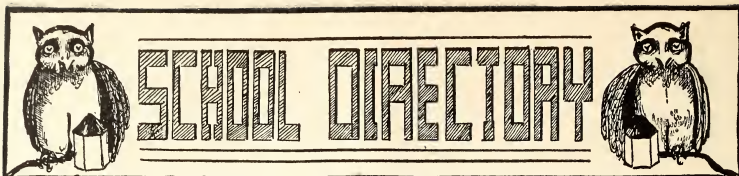
Libby Boy Borie is still our greatest poet. She writes for several magazines including the *Forum* and the *Junior League Magazine* and has recently collected her poems in a volume called "Poems for Peter."

Laura Garrison Hillyard and her sister have built at Westtown, Pa., a little house which was described and praised by an architect in the October number of *Better Homes and Gardens*. It sounds charming and is very near Bryn Mawr. Laura may find all of '25 accepting her hospitable invitation and camping on her doorstep next reunion.

Errata

And now about last month's class notes. Better just call it practice work and start over. To begin with the Bulletin foxed us and appeared on November second instead of the thirtieth, so our description of Christy's wedding on the twelfth turned out to be a forecast, causing considerable confusion to avid Bulletin readers. (You can just imagine how you'd feel if you thought for a moment that you couldn't trust your Bulletin!)

And then there was that scintillating little item about Mary Lytle. In line 426 read "Lytle" not "Lytell," in line 427 read "director" not "warden," and in line 428 read "M.A." not "Ph.D." (And, as the New Yorker says, "Now are you sure you have the right article?") Outside of those few little inaccuracies, we were right. Mary did go west this summer and she is doing full time work at the University of Michigan as director of the Betsy Barbour House, and she is working for an M.A. degree.



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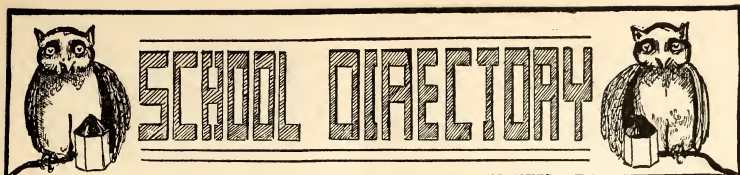
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THE WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

February, 1930

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The College repeats itself in cycles as far as its manners and customs go. Anyone walking across the campus after a certain lapse of time has had the experience of seeing on the path ahead of her some one of the present undergraduates who for a moment seemed so startlingly familiar that she felt time had swung back. One has this same sensation of time swinging back as one reads the Report of the present Undergraduate given at the Council, but again it is the space of a moment that one has this illusion. However, something awakens in the minds of all but a very small group at the phrase, "long country walks with interesting talks and chosen companions." Games are watched and cheered, groups gather Sunday afternoon, discussion is still one of the most absorbing activities, so the Undergraduate report tells us. All the more simple, fundamental things that make up the charm of the human relationships of those four years seem oddly unchanged. Some of the forms of expression are different, but the impulses are the same. Occasionally an Alumna comes back after a fairly long absence and asks about the undergraduates and the life of the College as curiously as if the campus were populated by inhabitants of Mars. And at times it is difficult to convince her that the present undergraduates are extraordinarily like the people she knew and worked and played with. When one turns to the report on the Work of the Health Department, one is conscious of a very distinct development; one cannot exactly call it change, because it has, after all, been a matter of growth and adaptation. The new detailed organization bears much the same relation to the old organization that the new Infirmary bears to the old one, the small, shed-like building behind Merion. It is in such matters as these that the College marches step by step with the times. Advances in the different fields of knowledge, as always has been the case, are very sensitively recorded in the organization of the College. The change is that now contacts are each year closer and closer in every way with what we used to call the "outside world"; what formerly came merely as an echo now comes as a direct impact that drives forward.

WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The work of the Health Department at Bryn Mawr, like the work of Student Health Services in general, is sharply divided into two types of medical practice, preventive medicine and care of the sick, the one a discouraging commentary on the limitations of the other. Care of the sick, the negative phase of the health work in a large community, I am not going to talk about this afternoon, except to discuss very briefly, from the medical standpoint, our general system of managing illness. This is, as you know, for you have been so influential in creating it, a closed medical service, organized as a department of the college equipped to manage with the help of its consultants, the medical affairs of the College. The Dean acts as head of the Health Department—which seems to me a necessary arrangement if the closed system is elected. In general the policy, I believe, is a good one. It makes for the greatest possible protection of the community and student body as a whole. It makes for centralization and a greater degree of consistency than would otherwise obtain. On the other hand, it is a difficult system to enforce; in fact, one is never sure how completely it is in force; it frequently necessitates elaborate explanations to students who are accustomed to taking their medical problems where they please, rather than where they are asked to or expected to; it therefore means the College physician must often take care of unwilling victims, and every one knows how fatal it is to speedy cure to spoil the rapport between doctor and physician. But much more important than all this is the fact that the system places the greatest possible responsibility for good medical care upon the College itself—a degree of responsibility, by the way, which many institutions are unwilling to take. On the whole, however, I repeat, I think the system is a good one, open to criticisms, which may or may not be met as conditions change. It should be allowed to continue as long, and only as long, as it works well, and the possibility and advisability of minor or major changes should be kept in mind. I am sure you are much more interested in hearing what we are doing in the larger, more constructive field of preventive medicine, and what evidence, if any, we have of the success of our methods.

The first piece of work of this nature is done in the fall before the students arrive, and consists of complete medical and physical examination of resident employees, cooks, waitresses, porters, kitchen boys, chambermaids. Their occupation, medical history, height, weight, and physical findings are recorded for permanent record. I try to make them feel that the examination is not to our advantage alone, and call their attention to existing defects, offering to help them if I can, or referring them to proper sources for care of teeth, eyes, tonsils. They have the privilege of coming to the dispensary for office consultations at any time, and if they are ill and have no place to go, we have a little room on the first floor of the infirmary where we can take care of them in an emergency. There is no doubt whatever that this work is worth while. The occasional infectious case or serious condition picked up as a result of the routine examination, as well as the improvement in personal cleanliness, mouth hygiene and general condition proves the task of value both to College and employee. Active tuberculosis, pregnancy, epilepsy, abdominal tumors, have received medical or surgical care as a result of the work and have been prevented from becoming com-

plications in dormitory life. The next step is the medical and physical examination of Freshmen and upper classmen. All students are examined yearly. Physical examination is done with a number of things in mind—to estimate the physical condition and endurance of each student in order to determine whether any restrictions in work, exercise, total activity are necessary or advisable; to discover any physical defects amenable to correction by physical education or requiring medical supervision; to acquire knowledge of the details of medical treatment being undertaken by home physicians in order to cooperate with them to the students' advantage; and to anticipate, when possible, difficulties in social adjustment.

The results of these examinations are always interesting, and form a basis for much of the constructive work of the year. Rarely is any serious condition found—I can list only six cases in which I believe serious disaster to have been averted as a result of these routine examinations during the past six years. There is no doubt about the value of the procedure to me. It is the one great contact I have with the whole student body.

Restriction in work or exercise is necessary only in a small percentage of students. For instance, of 121 Freshmen this year, 16 were restricted in sports; of 280 upper classmen, 28 were restricted. It is interesting to note that of the 16 Freshmen restricted, 8 were because of old athletic injuries to knees, a fact suggesting that the predisposition to injury of women's knees for anatomical reasons is not always taken into account in planning athletics for girls. Restriction in sports may amount only to special selection with the advice of the physical director of suitable sports. In two or three cases only has it been necessary or advisable to restrict activity to the point of prescribing rest or sun baths as a substitute for exercise.

The unrestricted chose their sports from the great variety available—hockey, tennis, lacrosse, swimming, clogging, archery, natural dancing, fencing, basketball, etc.

Track, I am glad to say, has died a natural death—it seems to me quite unsuited to women's needs and temperament. Water polo lives, but doesn't flourish. While mentioning sports, I might list the aspects of the new regime that strikes me most favorably:

- (1) Variety of exercise available.
- (2) Evident enjoyment of students in their chosen type of activity.
- (3) The fact that coaching and instruction is available to every student in every period—her interest increases with her skill.
- (4) The concomitant instruction in anatomy of movement and theory of physical exercise.

As a result of the physical examination, one always has three long lists about which something should be and is done—the underweights, the overweights and the menstrual irregularities.

The underweights are reweighed in the gymnasium at intervals through the year, and if they fail to gain are referred to the infirmary for further study. The extreme underweights I see personally in the fall and try to discover the reason for their variation from average, and start each student on a schedule adapted to her needs. After that first interview she reports to the head nurse monthly for reweighing, and if she loses and fails to improve she is referred back to me.

The system does not get hold of the student who starts out with normal weight and loses during the year. For those cases we trust to the students themselves, the observation of wardens, or interested members of the faculty, who frequently report

their observations to the infirmary. Since the general trend of weight during college is downward, and the overweights acquire too much momentum if they begin to descend, I leave them strictly alone except to caution them not to entertain notions of reducing in college. As a matter of fact, I believe most of them would lose weight on regular exercise and three meals a day. In this connection it is interesting to note that the present Freshman class is my first experience with an overweight class. I don't know what it means, but there are the facts—8 underweight, 22 overweight (according to our arbitrary scale), and the class average is above ideal rather than below. Perhaps it is a coincidence. Could it be an indication of the end of the cult of the almost invisible silhouette, or is it an admission of defeat in attaining the goal in an age of good appetite stimulated by living out of doors and worshipping the sun? Although this is the first overweight class I have known, the majority of the student body, since I have known it, has always been well within the limits of "normal weight." Body weight, by the way, is not a reliable index of that complex something which we call general resistance to disease, about which we would like to know so much and have no complete objective methods of measuring. Many of the extreme underweights have excellent health records, and some very robust-looking individuals have very poor ones.

Menstrual abnormalities create more difficult problems. The only one that needs to be discussed here is that of painful menstruation, which, in this age that thinks in terms of economic and intellectual freedom for women, is a distinct challenge both to conscientious physicians and women themselves. I believe that both doctors and women as patients are responsible for the fact that more complete progress has not been made in this field. And yet the situation is far from discouraging. Here is an interesting fact—painful menstruation rarely develops in college, except in one instance—that is, following abdominal operations, and then, of course, not always. This means the menstrual characteristics which may or may not include pain are established before college age—and the usual change in college is for the better or not at all.

The most comprehensive measure in the field of preventive medicine is, of course, the teaching of hygiene. This is done as part of the required work in physical education. Miss Petts gives the freshman course of about thirteen hours under the heading of Body Mechanics, which is applied anatomy and physiology of movement. The Sophomores are taught general hygiene one hour a week, sixteen hours. This course varies from year to year, as I see their particular needs varying. I try to deal with subjects of public and national and racial importance, endeavoring not to repeat the personal hygiene they have heard all their lives, but trying to give them a conception of the scope and importance of public health measures, fitting individual health problems into a background worthy of the time and attention of college students. I occasionally slip in lectures on menstruation, on anatomy and physiology of the reproductive organs, on purely personal hygiene. They need more instruction; I want to give them more, but how to do so is the problem.

I know you want to hear about Mental Hygiene, but I don't see how I can discuss the subject in the short time I have without running the risk of misunderstanding that comes from insufficient description. In general, we are trying to do in this field what we are attempting to do in the field of general health work. That is, to give the student by means of lectures an appreciation of what constitute normal, mental and emotional growth and development, without over-emphasis and without entering into the field of the abnormal.

In addition, we are trying to equip the Medical Department to recognize the existence and significance of behavior abnormalities—to bring it about that such cases come to the knowledge and care of the Health Department, and that they receive the proper kind and degree of medical or psychiatric treatment indicated in the individual case. The resident physician is to act as diagnostician in these cases, as in other fields, sorting them out and, with the help of our active consultant in psychiatry, Dr. Earl Bond, Director of Pennsylvania Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases and Director of the Institute for Mental Hygiene, estimate their needs.

There are an additional number of disconnected activities of the Health Department, having the common objective of protecting the community. Such are frequent investigation of the milk supply, criticism of menus, inquiry into the incidence of disease in and about Philadelphia, regulation of student contacts with communicable diseases, levying of campus quarantine, if necessary; instruction in the proper use of vaccines and antitoxin, with administration upon request. The policy of giving medical excuses to students with common colds, urging or insisting that they stay in their rooms during the acute stage, falls under this group. The last step in the routine work is group interviewing of seniors just before graduation, with a view to seeing what all this is accomplishing and where it is leading. From these interviews I am gradually wrestling facts and statistics from which I am forming opinions such as I pass on to you today.

In all of this, I have spoken only of undergraduates. The Graduate School is not neglected—it couldn't be, for its demands upon the Health Department are great. Work for and with the graduates is being extended very much as a result of Dean Schenck's appreciation about the grouping of graduates in a hall of their own, making them women of property. I think already I can see the experiment making for increased health and happiness. A graduate told me yesterday it would be very difficult to persuade the group to go back to the old system. I can't tell you how grateful I am for the opportunity of talking to you. Preparing this paper has led to clarifying my notions in a dozen different directions, and I go back to my work with new interest and energy because of it.

MARJORIE JEFFERIES WAGONER, 1918,

Physician of the College.

The three reports that appear in this number—the report on the work that is being done by the Health Department, the Report of the Committee on Health and Physical Education, and the report on the college itself as the president of the Undergraduate Association sees it, were all presented at the Council in New York. They seemed to the members of the Council very valuable because of the picture that they gave of the college.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The committee has been inactive this year until the last month, when the Chairman met with Dr. Wagoner and President Park for an informal conference. The committee was asked to consider one or two specific problems about which its advice was asked. Chief among these was the Hygiene Course. What it should consist of, whether or not it should be required, whether or not it should receive academic recognition? These questions are at present under consideration by the members of the committee, and suggestions would be welcomed by the Chairman from any members of the Alumnae Association who would like to express their views. The question also arose of carrying on in the college a study of the factors that increase or decrease the occurrence of the Common Cold. It is hoped that such a study might be carried on under the Medical Commission now working on this subject at the School of Hygiene of Johns Hopkins University.

The Chairman met with Dr. Mary Hardy, the only member of the committee able to attend a hastily called meeting in Baltimore. She is working under this Commission. Doctor Doull, the chief of the work on the Common Cold there, met with them and felt that a study of this kind at the College would be worth while from his standpoint. Both Dr. Wagoner and President Park agreed with the committee that such a study would be of benefit to the College in directing attention to methods of preventing colds and in bringing into the College community some one especially assigned to this work. The matter is not yet concluded, but if a suitable Fellow can be found to undertake the work a fellowship will probably be available for financing it.*

It was a great satisfaction to the Chairman to find how carefully the health of the College was being supervised, through regular examination of students and of employees, through supervision of the athletic activity of the individual student, and through control of the general food supply and dietary of the College.

*Since the Council Meeting the Commission has decided against undertaking the study this year.

MARJORIE F. MURRAY, 1913.

THE MEMORIAL GARDEN

The work on the Katrina Ely Tiffany Memorial Garden was started this fall. The grading was completed, the retaining walls and garden seat built and a large part of the shrubs and trees planted. Mr. Theodore Havemeyer, from whose nurseries on Long Island Katrina Tiffany found the lilacs for her own garden, has contributed the nineteen lilacs required in the same colors which, as he said, she would choose if she were with us. Mr. John Scheepers, of New York, is giving his choicest bulbs and says that each year he will send a collection.

Mrs. William Hutcheson and Mrs. Margaret Bailie, under whose able and interested direction the garden is developing, have had their final conference on detail.

There is to be a memorial with an inscription in the centre of the main room of the garden, but the form has not yet been decided on.

About ten thousand dollars has already been received, and further contributions continue to come from friends who have heard of the garden and want to have a share in increasing the possibilities of beauty and upkeep.

THE UNDERGRADUATE REPORT

The trend of individualism, which has been increasing rapidly during the past few years, seems to me to have reached its crisis and to be on the wane. I am not sure to what this is due. It may, perhaps, be to the absence of the Class of '29, which from its very entrance had reacted against any community feeling which they considered subordinated the individual, or perhaps due only to this trend having reached its turning point. At any rate, during the summer the general attitude has changed and manifests itself in various ways.

There is already a noticeable increase of interest in athletics, even among the upper classmen, who are not required to take them. Where formerly there were not enough hockey players for class teams, there are now plenty. The numbers of those watching games between varsity and outsiders have increased. The best tennis courts are not adequate for the players. Girls wait in line for them on the two mornings when the tennis coach comes out from Philadelphia. Fencing, as well, has become very popular, partly because it is good exercise which can be accomplished in a few minutes, and partly because, like tennis, it can be continued easily after college. It is true that both these sports are in a way individualistic, but the numbers interested in them show that undergraduates now do not mind doing the same things that everyone else is doing.

There has been more interest this year, as well, in class meetings and chapel. So far there has been only one instance where a class could not get its quorum and that, strangely enough, was the freshman, who only needed ten more members. Their trouble probably arose from the fact that the several non-resident students found it inconvenient to come to six o'clock meetings. The members attending chapel have also increased this year, both at the morning and Sunday evening services. It is very pleasant to see that many of those present are upper classmen, since freshmen have a dread of showing interest where their models do not. The change from three to two mornings a week of chapel may be responsible for this. The music room is always more than half filled and sometimes overflowing. So far there have been five Sunday evening services, and the officers of the league have been agreeably surprised with the attendance both for speakers and the musical services.

There is another sign which I think is significant of the growing feeling for the college as a whole. There is a decided interest and pride in it, whereas formerly what the College was and did hardly mattered. You probably remember the two or three magazine articles on Bryn Mawr which appeared last spring. I have heard girls discussing them and upholding points that were criticized in them and being pleased when the writers' impressions were favorable.

Besides these tendencies which I have mentioned, I believe that there is a more general intermingling of classes than previously. Of course, the Freshmen still remain fairly separate, but the upper classmen do not confine themselves to the same old sets. This may easily be a result of individualism, but it tends towards a consolidation of classes. By all that I have said I do not mean to imply that the undergraduates have overnight become what is called "collegiate," that they go about the campus arm in arm singing college songs, or that they shout, "Right or wrong, our Alma Mater." Nor do I mean to imply that we ever will reach that stage, but I do believe that the tendency towards individuality has reached its height and is on the decline.

There have been a few innovations and changes this year which I think would be of interest to you. The Undergraduate Association has invested in a radio for the Common Room, so that we may enjoy particularly the Sunday afternoon concerts. Last Sunday was the first one, and the enthusiasm on the part of the students was very gratifying. We have invited the graduates and faculty to join us on Sunday afternoons. The invitation was in a way selfish, as we welcome every chance of meeting the faculty informally. The Undergraduate Association feels that every contact with them is a benefit to us, so if the Association can manage to save a few pennies they will be spent on teas to be served after the concerts. Food apparently never fails as an indirect means of accomplishing a purpose which might otherwise fail. We hope that the girls, besides deriving pleasure from the radio, will take the opportunity of establishing closer contacts with students from other halls. It is very easy to find the girls of one's own hall sufficient and to forget that there are many others whom one would find equally congenial if one took the trouble to pay more attention to them. Since the Common Room will now be used more generally, a greater intermingling of halls should be the natural result.

Then there is the eternal interest in dramatics. Although almost everyone goes to see the varsity plays and many try out, those chosen for parts are usually practically the same girls for each production. This is unavoidable because of the size of the College and the lack of many even fairly able actresses. Last spring Varsity Dramatics asked if it might be allowed to separate from the Undergraduate Association, since it considered itself an organization large enough to stand alone. The Association agreed, since it thought that its officers were often not competent to help elect those for Varsity Dramatics because they had no adequate way of observing how efficiently the various candidates worked behind the scenes. The banking accounts would be simpler and the Association could also concentrate its efforts in other fields, where its attention was more needed. Varsity Dramatics has not yet given either of its scheduled productions, but has revived the so-called "Players," which died out two or three years ago when the leaders graduated. These "Players" used to present one-act plays, which they worked up and produced within a week. This fall, under the supervision of Varsity Dramatics, two one-act plays have been given with great success. They were "Riders to the Sea" and "Aria da Capo." Even though a great many girls do not take part in these productions, they at least give rise to a common interest among the undergraduates.

The "Players" are equaled in popularity by the outside speakers and Goodhart series. The speakers, whether at College during the week or on the week-end, generally fill about half the house, although of course there are faculty and outsiders as well in the audience. The Goodhart series are a great joy, as it is very pleasant to be able to saunter across the campus to an evening's entertainment instead of rushing desperately to the train. We realize that among these we can see performances which do not appear in Philadelphia and which we might otherwise miss entirely. Everything of this nature, whether play or speech, interests the undergraduate. It seems to me that she is awake and eager for any new aspects on an old problem or for anything new in itself. She does not let affairs of the moment slide by too rapidly just because she is studying, for the most part, things of the past. Dr. Fenwick's current event talks are more popular this year than last, although it may only be due to one's energies stored up in the summer or to the Freshmen who are still discovering and trying things out. Of course, listening to Dr. Fenwick for half an hour you

might say is a lazy way of learning what important affairs have been going on during the past week. Nevertheless the papers are read. I know of one hall which takes three New York and one Philadelphia paper daily. It also subscribes to the *New Yorker* and *Vanity Fair*, since neither is in the Periodical Room. This room is not used very much by the average undergraduate, as the New Book Room across the aisle tempts her more. The new books, especially fiction and biography, are extremely popular. Very often there is some one curled up reading in every chair and a great gap on the shelf because of the number of books out.

There is still one important aspect of the undergraduates which I have not mentioned, namely, their attitude toward self-government. Until recently, as you probably know, there has been a general misapprehension about the relation between self-government and the authorities of the College. I can remember when I was on the board three years ago that the President once said, "We cannot possibly put that through because the authorities would object." If the board was under the illusion that it was controlled in its major moves, naturally the undergraduates as a whole were also. Some, of course, wondered why we should then be called self-governing, but the question was never made clear to all until Miss Park's speech in chapel a week ago. The realization that we, and only we, control our rules and regulations should increase our pride and respect towards the conception of self-government. Frequently one hears girls saying that self-government is ideal in theory, but not successful in practice because it is so difficult for a board to enforce the rules. They forget that it is not only the board which is self-governing, but they themselves. This attitude should change, it seems to me, along with the decline in individualism, since honor is not only a question of self-respect, but also of a sense of responsibility. If we begin to feel more as one body, we shall become more aware of the necessities of considering what others think of the College. That, together with our individual self-respect, should create a feeling of self-government as a whole, not limited to the board, and of pride in standing by the rules which we have made for ourselves. This will come about, I think, and will in part be due, to the present decline in individualism.

ELIZABETH PERKINS, 1930.

AGAIN THE SEVEN COLLEGES

The third article in the *Pictorial Review* series on the seven colleges is in the February number. It deals with Radcliffe and Barnard. The author is Miss Jeanette Eaton, who has written the others of the series.

On January 27th the *Century Quarterly* will be on the news-stands, and in it is an article by Dean Gildersleeve, of Barnard, on "Citizens of the World—International Work in the Women's Colleges."

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE COMMITTEE OF SEVEN COLLEGES

The Committee has met regularly since the last report, often each week. The first event was a luncheon last March given at the Cosmopolitan Club for the Alumnae writers of the Seven Colleges. About forty writers were present, and a spirited appeal was made to them by Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon (Smith) to remember to set forth the situation of the higher education of women. In May a dinner was arranged by the Chicago Committee appointed by the Central Committee. This dinner was attended by the Seven Presidents. Mrs. Manning went in place of President Park. The dinner was described by Miss Gildersleeve as "a magnificent, brilliant, representative assemblage." There were seven hundred and fifty present. Mrs. William Hibbard (Susan Follansbee, 1897,) was the Bryn Mawr representative. The chief address was given by Dr. George Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation and each of the Presidents spoke briefly. Here is a list of articles published at the instigation of the Committee:

"The Fourth R for Women"—by President Ada Comstock, *Century*, February, 1929.

"Some Dangers of Co-education"—by Rebecca Hooper Eastman, *Woman's Journal*, January 1929.

"The Women's Colleges Reply"—by President Neilson, *Atlantic*, January, 1929.

"In Pursuit of Immorality"—by Rita Halle, *Herald Tribune*, March 10 (in which Mrs. Halle, a Wellesley graduate, went back into sources of rumors of immorality and found them groundless).

Under the auspices of *Charm* magazine:

College Teas given at which President Neilson and President McCracken spoke and their addresses were broadcast over WOR.

October *Pictorial*—Article on Bryn Mawr College, Miss Eaton.

In November *Good Housekeeping*—An article, "Rehearsal for Life," Ida Tarbell.

"To My Daughter Safe at College," September *Good Housekeeping*, by Mrs. Halle.

"*Delineator*," September, "Clothes for the College Girl," with signed statement of two deans.

"The Foreign Student," by Dean Gildersleeve, will appear in January *Century*.

Seven Radio Talks were arranged for the following dates:

Oct. 3 President Pendleton, "The National and International Character of our Colleges."

Oct. 10 President Neilson, "Which Girl Should Go to College?"

Oct. 17 President Woolly, "Individualizing the College Student."

Oct. 24 Dean Gildersleeve, "The Education of Mothers and Citizens."

Oct. 31 President Park, "Scholarly Research for Women."

Nov. 7 President McCracken, "Are College Women Exclusive?"

Nov. 14 President Comstock, "Educating the Modern Woman."

The Committee appointed a Dinner Committee to take charge of a dinner in New York City. The Dinner Committee were: Mrs. Thomas Lamont, Smith; Mrs. Owen Young (Chairman), Radcliffe; Mrs. Chellis Austin, Vassar; Mrs.

Bruce Barton, Wellesley; Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Bryn Mawr; Mrs. John Reid, Jr., Mount Holyoke.

The dinner was held at the Astor Hotel on November 13th with Mr. Charles Evans Hughes as the chief speaker. Miss Comstock made the other formal speech and each of the Presidents spoke briefly as did Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, who represented the Governor of New York. All the speeches were broadcast, nine hundred and fifty sat down to eat as one, and the dinner ended at 10.17, a triumph of successful management. The Presidents, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mr. Hughes, were photographed and Mr. Hughes recited parts of his speech for the sound pictures which will be shown in the Paramount theatres. The publicity is extraordinary. Every New York morning paper carried long descriptions of the Dinner, as did every evening paper—and also excellent editorials—one in the *New York Times* was especially good. The Committee is hoping to continue its efforts unabated during 1930.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES HAND,

Bryn Mawr Representative.

AS MR. HUGHES SEES THE SITUATION

Education for women is an acquired taste. It was not the tradition, here or elsewhere. Draper reminds us that the older American college tradition was established before Mrs. John Adams wrote: "Female education in the best families goes no further than writing and arithmetic, and in some instances music and dancing." Even the first high schools were for boys alone. The women's colleges are new. They, in truth, were the prophecies of the new era—our era. Their prophecies have already been fulfilled beyond the expectations of founders. We greet tonight the executive chiefs who represent this most effective leadership. It is no disparagement of the labors of men in this field to say that the women presidents of women's colleges and their predecessors have shown in the dignity and success of their service both what education can do for women and what women can do for education. Once again, in this sphere of educational housekeeping, women have made the most of slender resources. How meagre, indeed, have been these resources in comparison with those of their most favored brothers! Mr. Lamont pointed out last year the contrast in endowment between seven large colleges for men and these seven women's colleges. He found that for the men's institutions the endowments of the seven amounted to \$318,500,000 and that of these seven colleges for women to \$36,000,000. There are several men's institutions, each of which has a greater endowment than all these women's colleges together. After making every allowance, this is a disproportion which gives striking emphasis to your appeal. Your need is indeed urgent. It will be described to you in detail by those who know your problems intimately. The alumnae of women's colleges rarely make fortunes to give to their alma mater. The women's colleges, like the men's colleges, must depend upon man's intelligent appreciation and man's beneficence. They can rely on these, if the need is understood. But here, as in other efforts, women themselves must furnish the inspiration. What the women of America earnestly desire and should have, the men of America will give.

THE BUREAU OF RECOMMENDATIONS

During the period between Christmas and May, the Bureau of Recommendations receives a relatively large number of calls for Bryn Mawr graduates in various lines of work. Most of these openings are for teachers in secondary schools, but there are demands for teachers of every subject, ranging from primary school to college work.

There are also a number of opportunities outside the field of teaching. A partial list of the openings that have come to the Bureau during the past year gives some idea of the variety of positions available: secretary to a College President; registrar in a medical school; research assistant in a law office; commercial research worker in a publishing house; economic research workers in investment houses; docents in museums; economic technicians in chemistry and biology; assistant in a library demanding a person with wide range of background and experience; manager for a book shop. There have also been several secretarial positions that promised to lead to positions of responsibility; one in the editorial department of a publishing house; another in the psychological department of a university which publishes psychological Journals; one in a school; one in a large business concern. In addition there have been openings in different types of social work, and executive positions in various organizations of national and international significance.

Most of these calls the Bureau was not able to fill, one obvious reason being that the demand so far exceeded the number of registrants in its active file. We take this opportunity to urge all Alumnae who are interested in positions of any kind to register with the Bureau; and to ask those who have already registered to keep us informed as to their permanent addresses and their present jobs; and to indicate whether they wish their names to be kept on the active or the inactive files of the Bureau.

THE COOPERATIVE BUREAU FOR WOMEN TEACHERS

1776 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

This bureau is sponsored by thirteen colleges and six associations of school executives and teachers. Its purpose is stated in a recent news-letter, which the Bureau sends out twice a year:

"Selective placement, as the Director's report shows, is our chief aim. Incidentally there are other kinds of service, we can offer the teacher or the school: statistical information on salaries and salary ranges, information as to practice in schools, vocational information in regard to opportunities and training. The Bureau is the answer to the need felt by the women's colleges, by the headmistresses' associations, and by the association of private school teachers for a non-commercial agency which should be more than a placement bureau. Each year we hope to justify more completely the faith of our members.

"More well-equipped teachers of Science, Mathematics, Grades, and Primary are needed. We are searching far afield for such candidates, and we are advising some of the young teachers of English and History, to whom there are far too many, to consider apprentice positions in the intermediate grades.

"Already we are beginning to have calls for young executives for 1930. Teachers between thirty and forty years of age who have executive ability should get in touch with us."

Bryn Mawr Alumnae interested in teaching may receive further information and valuable help by writing to Miss Ruth Stratton, Director of the Bureau, at the address given above.

HELEN B. CRANE, 1909.

Director of Bureau of Recommendations.

ALUMNAE BOOKS

ANCIENT PAINTING, by Mary Hamilton Swindler, Yale University Press, 1929.

Because of an unavoidable delay it has been found impossible to print in this number of the BULLETIN an adequate criticism of Miss Swindler's eagerly awaited book. Edith Hall Dohan (Mrs. Joseph M. Dohan), Ph.D. 1908, has promised to review it for the March issue, but meantime the Editorial Board feels that the alumnae would be interested in some of the comments on the book which have been made by distinguished scholars in Miss Swindler's field.

"*Ancient Painting* is a monumental volume in every sense of the word. Its range is enormous and the work, in so far as I am able to judge of it, well done. It will be the standard in its field for a long time."

GEORGE A. BARTON,
University of Pennsylvania.

"This contribution . . . is going to be of immense service to the study of ancient art, not only in schools and colleges, but likewise to students of art everywhere. . . . I did not realize the magnitude of the production. It is a real credit to American Archaeology and one of which we shall all be very proud."

JAMES H. BREASTED,
Oriental Institute, University of Chicago.

"*Ancient Painting* is a masterpiece. It fills what has been a troublesome hole in art literature. . . . It is easy and pleasurable to read and yet is astonishingly compact with information. The bibliography is tremendously valuable. The plates constitute a full and clear history of the subject. The book is beautiful to look at and gives the impression of being one of those books that will have to be in every Library as a classic."

ROSSITER HOWARD,
Cleveland Museum of Art.

"It is a most erudite and scholarly performance. It is a beautiful volume."

D. M. ROBINSON,
Johns Hopkins University.

"A majestic book which will no doubt be extensively used by everybody who is interested in the history of ancient art. The book is very exciting and requires some time to study it carefully. . . ."

M. ROSTOVITZEFF,
Yale University.

"A magnificent volume on ancient painting. Our Junior departmental students are simply eating it up, and here it fills an extremely aching void."

C. R. MOREY,
Princeton University.

(Other Princeton impressions from Eleanor Marquand Forsyth, 1919).

"The Department are all much impressed. First, they admired the illustrations, then, grudging it to a lady, admitted the text was *good*, then, as they read further, began talking about 'Mary Swindler' as if they had known her from the cradle."

CARL AKELEY'S AFRICA, by *Mary L. Jobe Akeley, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1929.*

No book was ever more fitly named. Mrs. Akeley herself is so raptly conscious of the fact that she is seeing what she calls the "Bright Continent" through her husband's eyes that the reader insensibly has the same feeling. The Africa that Carl Akeley remembers, with its natives uncorrupted and its great herds of wild animals unafraid, is the Africa that so stirs one's imagination that one understands the strange impelling force that made him give his very life to preserving the record of it. He wrote somewhere: "The forthcoming expedition means more to me than any that has gone before, not merely because it enables me to return to the country that I love, but especially because it is the actual beginning of African Hall—the realization of my fondest dream. I am always dreaming dreams, many of them have been forgotten. But the dream of African Hall—of a great Museum exhibition, artistic in form, permanent in construction, faithful to the scenery and the wild life of the continent that it portrays—that dream has lived to become the unifying purpose of my work." And it was that dream that drove the Akeleys with a dreadful sense of urgency. Always the time seemed so short. One cannot help feeling that some sort of premonition, added to the ever-present knowledge that the Africa that Carl Akeley knew and revered, the old, primitive, magical Africa, was changing almost before their eyes, gave a poignancy to all of their experiences. And it was this knowledge, too, that made their mission from the Belgian Government, in connection with the Parc National Albert, such joy to them. By means of National Parks some of the old Africa would be preserved, and by means of the Museum Groups, it would be commemorated.

Much of the old Africa was still there, however, for one who knew where to look for it. All through the book one is conscious of Mrs. Akeley's keen and sensitive pleasure in the pageantry of a gorgeous land, and that her pleasure is intensified, tenfold because her husband is leading her into it and giving her the freedom of it. Even in the midst of the most cruel hardship she never sees it, to use her own phrase "in the flat light of high noon." When they were encamped on the veldt, collecting the animals for the "Water-hole Group," she describes it in the enchantment of early dawn,—“the mountains take on amazing colours. The atmosphere becomes prismatic in hue, while the veldt glows white as if covered with hoar-frost. . . . A little bird sings softly in the acacia sheltering my tent. Other lustier voices follow. The steel blue dawn is upon us.” At night sometimes she hears the sound of drums. “At that instant, filling the semi-stillness, came a deep booming sound from a Wakamba manyatta a mile below us. It was followed as if by the softer overtones of a giant 'cello. From across the hills arose an answering echo, continuous and distinct.” The flowering of the desert with the coming of the rains, the cloud masses at sunset, the green magic of the Kivu forests, Mt. Kenya “seen on rare days gleaming bright in the southern sky”—all are elements in the spell under which she falls more and more deeply, and yet, as is the case in the museum groups which they are collecting, the animals, not the background, are the main interest, no matter how beautiful and significant the background is. And always through the book, giving essential unity to what at times might be a rather rambling narrative, is the drama of the conscious and unconscious race against time. One is always aware of it in some degree. It gives the sense of tragic fate, of short-lived happiness and beauty, that permeates the whole book.

In all of her descriptions of the animals that they watched day after day, Mrs. Akeley makes one feel this same inescapable fate that hangs over them. So soon they

will all be destroyed. Yet when the expedition penetrated a remote valley in the Tanganyika country, they found the animals unafraid, "lions at peace with the world" as they are depicted in the Group. It was this that they had come to find. ". . . a big, dark-coloured lioness suddenly appeared. She came up the slope of the donga and through the tall grass, traveling straight toward us. When she reached the edge of the deep grass, where it abruptly joined the burned veldt, the big cat lifted her paws high, stepping out into the open with the grace and assurance of a queen." That day they saw all the game that was fast disappearing in the country more easily penetrated by the safari routes, but even here, in a kind of African garden of Eden, they realized how short a time was needed for unscrupulous hunters to work havoc.

That day with the lions stands out as a thing apart. Already one has a sense of fate moving more and more swiftly, fate in the form of over-work and exhaustion under tropic suns. The end came finally with dramatic suddenness, and dramatic fitness in the Congo, in the high volcanic country that Carl Akeley had been planning for and dreaming of for so long. They struggled on foot, sick and weary, over hideously difficult muddy mountain trails, but courage never flagged and their joy in the beauty about them was never blunted. The beauty of great ferns and "pink begonia-like flowers and white fuchsias and yellow hibiscus and lovely orchids," of great trees and plunging waterfalls and strange bird notes, and even the magic of swirling fog, in the mountain country, moved them strangely. But finally they saw what they had been watching for, a "clump of bamboos, twisted and torn and pulled up by the roots, the succulent pinkish greyish green shoots eaten and the tough canes discarded where a band of gorillas had taken their morning meal." It meant they had reached their goal. The Gorilla Group, was, in the minds of the expedition, the most important of all, and Carl Akeley had described this Kivu country, the habitat of the gorillas, with the two great peaks of Mikeno and Karasimbi, rising snow-capped above the Equator, as "the most beautiful spot in all Africa." This was the spot where he had persuaded the Belgian government to establish the Parc National Albert, as a game preserve for all wild animals but more especially as a gorilla sanctuary.

It was here that Carl Akeley died; it was here in the "cold forests," in the rain and fog, that his wife and his associates carried his work to completion, as the most fitting memorial to him. Not until all the specimens had been collected, all the backgrounds painted, all the notes made for this, the Group nearest to his heart, did the long trek towards the coast start, six weeks later. It was a heartbreaking, difficult journey, but Mrs. Akeley, as she had done for ten months, managed all the details of the safari, complicated this time by the problem of getting adequate porters to carry out the specimens they had so carefully collected and prepared. Between the lines one can read an extraordinary tale of human courage and fortitude. Yet when one finally finishes what is really an epic, one finds that one remembers just as she did, not the hardships and difficulties and heartbreaks but the strange enchantment, the "flower-filled meadows, circling the rocky kopjes high above the Athi and the graceful, leaping antelope that linger there; the northern desert red with dawn," the great herds of zebra and giraffe, "the golden, far-extending swales below Mt. Kenya's icy peak," silvery herons and wild cattle, and "the rolling plains and shaded dongas . . . where peaceful lions play," and in the very heart of the land the strange beauty of the Sanctuary which Carl Akeley had worked so hard to have established and for which he had in very truth given his life. The book with its scientific contributions and its romantic colour is a fitting memorial.

M. L. T., '12.

CLASS NOTES

1896

Class Editor: ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON
1411 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

It is with great regret that we learn of the death of Edith Peters, on January 10th, from pneumonia. Edith was born in Atlanta, Georgia, the daughter of Richard Peters, the organizer and first president of the Chester Street Railway Company. Since she left Bryn Mawr she has been an interested member of the Emergency Aid, the Art Alliance, the Cosmopolitan Club, the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America and the First Unitarian Church. She took an active interest in the Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children, and was appointed a trustee of the institution by Governor Pinchot. She was a sister-in-law of General Smedley D. Butler.

'96 came together 22 strong for a mid-winter reunion dinner at Carrie McCormick Slade's on December 8th. All that was needed was a postal card from Pauline naming a time and a place, and Elizabeth Hopkins Johnson packed her trunk in Wisconsin, Rebecca Mattson Darlington in Cambridge crowded her busy schedule for the week a little more closely, E. B. K. cut short a meeting in Albany to arrive late but not too late, and Abba Dimon came gladly dashing down from Utica. From Philadelphia and Bryn Mawr came Mary Dudley, Cora Jeanes, Hilda Justice, Georgiana King, and Mary Woolman; Emma Linburg Tobin and Marion Whitehead Grafton came from Trenton; Elsa from Sharon; and the New York contingent were Louise Davis Brooks, Leonie Gilmour, Pauline Goldmark, Mary Hopkins, Josephine Holman Boross, May Jewett, Florence King, Ida Ogilvie, Carrie Slade, Mary Hill Swope. Of the twenty-two, four were not able to be at the June reunion—Ida Ogilvie, Josephine Boross, Louise Brooks and Mary Dudley.

Carrie Slade built an addition to her hospitable table and gave us one of the best of good times. After dinner we gathered in a circle and heard accounts of the doings of some of those present. Carrie herself told of her experiences at the Congress of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, and of her peace speech at the meeting in connection with the Congress. Ida Ogilvie told of her farm in Bedford, where she has 40 colli-

dogs, 50 cows, 600 chickens, and all the labor is done by eight farmerettes. Georgiana King told of her travels in Italy last summer and her expenditure of the '96 gift for the Art Department. Abba Dimon showed some slides of her African photographs, and Mary Hopkins gave an account of the extension students of Columbia, especially the interesting and gifted students of poetry.

News of '96 seemed largely to be the achievements of their children. Ruth Porter's second son, Edward, is engaged to Beth Fountain's oldest daughter, Audrey, and is to be married in January and bring Audrey to Chicago to live. Elizabeth Johnson's Stanley traveled in Indo-China and other countries in Asia; Mary Boude's son crossed Manchuria on what they supposed would be the last train run on the railway, then visited Japan, Manila, Indo-China, Ceylon, and India, where, at Darjeeling, he had a fine view of Mt. Everest. Mary and her husband expect to sail early in January to meet him in Naples and travel in Europe with him. Mary Swope's family is away from home: Henrietta, Gerard and John have an apartment together in Cambridge, where all are studying; Isaac is in the employ of the Electric Light Company in Philadelphia; David, who is in North Dakota selling International Harvesters, will go with his father and mother to Italy in January. Marion Grafton has one son, 19 years old, in Lehigh University, one in high school deciding upon his college, and a daughter of twenty-one at home.

Clara Colton Worthington met Pauline and Abba for lunch, but could not come to the dinner. Her son Billy had just been married and is to return to Salt Lake City, where he has a position in the National City Bank.

Helen Saunders Holmes attended a tea at the Bryn Mawr Club in the afternoon, but was also unable to come to the dinner. She says she is still occupied with bringing up her two children of thirteen and seventeen, and when they are off her mind she cherishes the ambition to continue her own education and get an M.A.

1897

Class Editor: MRS. HARRY H. WEIST
174 East 71st St., New York.

Anna Lawther: "I hope to sail for Italy on the *Saturnia* February 15th, to stay abroad until September."

Aimée Leffingwell McKenzie: "Kenneth and I took a short motor trip through

New England to Mt. Desert, and tried to find you in two Greenfields, but you were in Europe."

May Levering Robinson: "Spent summer traveling with her family in Europe—great time! Moved from East Orange, N. J., because her husband had to give up his church on account of his health, and is now living at 1185 Park Avenue, New York City."

May Miller Buckminster: "We shall not sail this year until February 12th, on the *France*."

Molly Peckham Tubby: "Gardening daily, tutoring nightly, pushing the restricted billboard campaign via the State Federation of Garden Clubs (of which I am President, having succeeded Cornelia Halsey Kellogg), and basking in Ruth's promotion to Superintendent of the Children's Department of Montclair libraries; giving lots of garden talks—on the side—and publishing a gardening article now an' agin."

Bertha Rembaugh: "Still arid. The 18th Amendment *can* be enforced in cities and rural districts. It should not be changed, nor should the Volstead Act. *That's that*. (Of course, I *am* interested in *some* other things.)"

1898

Class Editor: EDITH SCHOFF BOERICKE

(Mrs. John J. Boericke)

328 Brookway, Merion Station, Pa.

Copenhagen, Sept. 18th, 1929.

Dear Betty Bancroft:

Your letter was certainly a very pleasant surprise for me, showing as it does, that after more than thirty years of separation the class heart still embraces even the most-far-away and least-seen of its members, together with her "baby." I have already handed over to the class baby the generous gift of '98, and Charlotte Luria, as her name is now, was delighted to know of the interest shown her in such unexpected quarters. For the money you sent her she will try to buy something for her home that is worthy of the donors, and then you may expect a letter from herself, together with some pictures. I know that just at present she is out of photographs and she is also very busy, as you will be able to understand when I have told you some more about her.

She has gone in for the study of medicine, and in the several examinations she has taken so far she has received the highest credits obtainable. But like the very up-to-date young woman that she

is, she is now trying to combine science and matrimony. Just about a half a year before the final examination for her degree, which she hopes to take in January, she was married on May 15th to a newspaperman, assistant editor of one of our biggest dailies. He is twenty-nine and she was twenty-five in June, and because life seemed to them too short to postpone their happiness any longer, they used the summer vacation for their wedding and honeymoon. They took a wedding trip to the United States, and I am sorry now that the thought never entered my head that I might send the class baby to the reunion, even if I was not able to come myself. Unfortunately I have always had to take my trips home to America at seasons outside of reunion time, either in the fall or mostly in the summer time when vacation permitted me to take members of my family along. However, I hope some day to see '98 again. In the meantime why don't more of you on your many peregrinations around Europe turn up in Copenhagen, truly a charming city—visitors always say so. I should be happy to see any of the old Bryn Mawrtys here. If summer visitors cannot find me in my Copenhagen home, they can look me up or telephone to me at our seaside cottage, which is only 1½ hours' motor ride from Copenhagen. Just about a couple of weeks ago Mary and Jenny Brown called on me with fresh news from the '98 reunion.

When I last wrote to you a couple of years ago, I told you that my husband's health was failing. Fortunately after that time he was recuperated to some extent, so that although he has had definitely to give up his administrative position, he is able to do some work in Scholarship without over-exerting his weak heart.

My son, twenty-three, is still at his law course. My youngest daughter, fifteen, is at school.

Now, in closing, let me ask you in any way you think best to thank '98 very kindly for their loving gift to the class baby, which is much appreciated not only by her, but also by her mother. I don't object to your letting these lines circulate if you like.

Again thanking you for your letter, I am

Affectionately yours,

SOPHIA Y. O. BERTELSEN.

The announcement has recently been made of the engagement of Miss Theodora Agnes Linn, a cousin of Bettina and Anne Linn, Bryn Mawr 1926 and 1927,

to Mr. Nelson Carter Wilbur, son of Anna Dean Wilbur, '98.

Julia Fuller de Ricon writes: "Married twenty-four years and not a bit sorry—my husband I still find frightfully nice, and that thought is mutual. My two sons are good fellows. Both have their French baccalaureates, and one has his Oxford degree, while the younger is in his second year, as they call sophomores up there. I wish I had known your address when he went to Merion and played in the Oxford-Cambridge Tennis Team last summer. They went all around and returned victorious. He is Junior champion of France, and sports at Oxford count a lot, you know! He is not especially a student, so was rather pleased when one of the questions asked by the Tutorial Board at entrance exams was 'What is your standing in tennis?'"

1899

Class Editor: ELLEN P. KILPATRICK

1027 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

Mary Foulke Morrisson's daughter, Rosemary (B.M.C. 1931), was married on September 10th to Mr. John Waddell Chase.

Gertrude Ely was in Pittsburgh in November for the convention of the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters, of which she is President. We are told that she not only arrived on time but kept every appointment on time. She says it is all due to the engagement book presented to her by the class at our famous dinner at her house last June.

Charlotte Hubbard Goodell is back in Houghton after spending the greater part of the last year abroad. Her two older daughters are studying abroad and her son is at the University of Michigan. Her youngest daughter, Frances, is at the Howe-Marot School at Thompson, and "Marion Vonsiatsky is being sweet to her."

Will every member of the class please send some item of news about somebody to the Class Editor? If you are too modest to tell what you are doing yourselves, surely you won't mind telling what some of your classmates are doing.

1900

Class Editor: MRS. RICHARD STANDISH FRANCIS (Louise Congdon Francis) Haverford, Pa.

Jessie Tatlock is sailing January 15 to continue her historical research. Her address for the winter is: Care of The American Express Co., Palermo. She gives us a new permanent address as:

Women's University Club, 106 East 52nd Street, New York City.

Myra Frank Roseman announces the arrival of her granddaughter, Florence Myra Ilfield, on December 19, 1929. The baby is the daughter of 1900's class baby, Bertha Roseman, Bryn Mawr 1926.

Grace Campbell Babson writes that her second son, Gorham, is a freshman at Reed College in Portland and working very hard. The older son, Arthur, has transferred from Reed to the school of business administration at the University of Oregon. Grace writes that he loves being at the larger seat of learning, fraternity life and the things that go with it. She writes further of her daughter: "Mary Hague is so busy with school, basketball, operetta practice, and piano lessons in Hood River on Saturday that we see very little of her."

Christmas postals from Catherine Barton Childs tell us that her three girls are in school at Mont Choisi, and Barton in another school near Geneva. When last heard from, Catherine herself and her husband were in Rome.

Helen MacCoy spent Christmas in Amherst with Jean.

1902

Class Editor: ANNE ROTAN HOWE

(Mrs. Thorndike Howe)

77 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

Ellen Ropes Horn (Mrs. Gottfried M. Horn) died in Germany last May after a long and painful illness. She is buried in Grossharthan near the church where her husband still preaches. This brief statement was sent in very recently by her sister, Alice Ropes Kellogg. Though it has been many years since we have seen her, the Class of 1902 cherishes Ropcy's memory warmly and feels a real sense of loss in her death.

Eleanor Wood Hoppin (Mrs. Joseph Clark Hoppin) was married in New York in October to Mr. John Jay Whitehead, Jr., of Putnam, Conn. Woody described this event as "a very small and casual wedding," and claims to have gone to Niagara Falls for the honeymoon—because she'd already been everywhere else, we conclude. She and Mr. Whitehead are officially spending the winter at the Ben Grosvenor Inn, Pomfret Centre, Conn., what time they are not in New York, where Eleanor still keeps her apartment at 157 East 75th Street. They plan a trip to the West Indies in March. Mr. Whitehead's business is the Patriot Press in Putnam.

1903

Class Editor: GERTRUDE DIETRICH SMITH
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

Betty Martin Breed and her husband are busy with a school of 315 boys. Elizabeth Breed graduated from Smith College in June, 1929, *cum laude*. Henry is a freshman at Princeton.

Dorothea Day Watkins is Secretary of the School Community League and very much interested in public schools in Virginia. She has two children, Asa and Judy, in first-year high school, and teaches a few children of neighbors two hours each morning.

Mabel H. Norton is back in Pasadena after a winter in Italy and summer in France and England with her niece, who is a Junior at Smith. Her nephew, just returned from South America, is at home with her. She speaks of a delightful visit with May Guild and her talented and attractive children, and has also seen Florence Hay.

Harriet Spencer Pierce Kendall (Mrs. Edwin L. Kendall) admits a largish grandson—already in short clothes when we saw his picture recently—named Spencer Pierce, Jr.

Elizabeth Lyon Belknap (Mrs. Robert E. Belknap) and Mr. Belknap sailed from New York on January 11th on the *Francia* for a five months' trip around the world.

Constance L. Todd is living in a tenement in Georgetown, Washington's near-Greenwich Village, while her boys are in boarding school. Next year they will be back for day school until they are ready for college, so they will all return to their house in Chevy Chase in October. Constance expects surely to get to the reunion this year.

Marianna Taylor now works in the Nerve Clinic at the Massachusetts General Hospital two mornings a week. She hopes that all of 1903 will be heard from.

Ida Langdon is still teaching English Literature in Elmira College. Last summer she went to Italy, cruised the Mediterranean, landed in Venice, spent several weeks in the Dolomite valleys, had some music in Munich, and some days in the lanes and moors of Somerset, but saw no one of 1903 in her travels.

Charlotte Morton Lanagan is still living in Schenectady with no permanent address in a furnished house taken by the month, and still owns her house in Albany. M. Norton was in Schenectady a few minutes on her way back to Pasadena from eight months in Europe. Her

nephew is back from two years in Venezuela.

Anna Bourne Beals is living in Old Emerson House, 41 Turkey Shore Road, Ipswich, Massachusetts—in one of the oldest houses in town, built by an ancestor of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Her daughter, Mary, graduated from Wheaton in June with honors in Latin, and hopes to take a graduate year at Bryn Mawr some time. Ruth is a Junior in High School and a Girl Scout. The boys, ten and twelve, are very enthusiastic over airplanes.

Ruth Whitney Lyman has a daughter, Ruth, in the Freshman Class.

Mary Burns Bransby took her first trip East in five years last summer to visit relatives, but saw no classmates.

Elizabeth Bryan Parker went to North Carolina last summer and met Agnes Austin there. She also saw Betty Martin Breed at Exeter last June, where they both had sons in the graduating class. Her son John is in the Freshman Class at Yale now, and her daughter Elizabeth is at school at Mount Choisi in Lausanne studying French and music, while the youngest boy is preparing to enter Exeter next year.

Eleanor Burnett Hornby is back in California after six weeks in the East, where she had been putting young Eleanor in Miss Porter's School, and staying with her sister who was ill. She passed the summer at Pebble Beach, where she watched the Amateur National Golf Tournament. Raymond, Jr., is back at Cate's, and David and Joan are at home.

Alice Lovell Kellogg has left Carmel, California, for Palo Alto, and is living this winter on the Stanford campus, address 586 Foothill Road, Stanford University, California, and wishes all visiting classmates would please call her up. She attended a meeting of the Bryn Mawr Club in Berkeley at the home of Ethel Peck Lombardi, 1902, at which there were nineteen present, though she was the only one of 1903.

Martha R. White continues to oscillate between New York and New Mexico.

Helen Calder Wallower has moved East to live, and would be glad to welcome any 1903 Bryn Mawrers who care to journey to Jericho, Long Island.

Marjorie Green Mulock writes: "Here it is nearly two years since our last reunion and nearly time for another. I hope a lot of you are coming on for it. We had such fun last time, and I decided that everyone had grown distinctly handsomer since the last time I'd seen them, and I can hardly wait to see the improve-

ments of the last two years! I've just been writing to Gertrude about plans for costumes, but that's all a secret until I get her approval, or otherwise. I spent last summer in Jamestown, Rhode Island. Took a cottage there, and had both the boys there all summer, and had a wonderful time. John is a Senior at Princeton now, and nearly twenty, and Mac has another year at Hackley School, Tarrytown, before he goes to Princeton. Here's hoping you will all come to our reunion next June, and help make it as fine as our last one."

Maude Spencer Corbett toured in France and Switzerland again last summer for the fourth time, with her whole family. Her eldest has just celebrated his twenty-first birthday, is a sub-lieutenant in the Navy, at present at Greenwich College, but later to go into the aviation department.

Myra Smartt Kruesi has just introduced her second daughter to society, has two children away at school, one married and two at home, and is planning a fishing trip on the Saint John's River in Florida for January. She and her family motored through New England, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada for six weeks last summer and took a cottage in Digby, N. S., with fishing and camping with an Indian guide.

1904

Class Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON
320 South 42nd Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Classmates:

At last we have some interesting news to delight you with. Patty Rockwell Moorhouse gave an informal tea at the College Club to the Philadelphia members, in December, and there we started the plans that will develop into our great and, perhaps, most interesting reunion that will take place the first week-end in June. Our headquarters will be Rockefeller and we plan to have the dinner so that we can all stay over for Garden Party and Commencement. Agnes Gillender Carson has consented to be the chairman of the committee. Agnes must be very proud these days, for her daughter, Martha Gillender Carson, is President of the Junior Class at Hood College, and E. Margaret Carson is a Freshman at Bryn Mawr, living in Rockefeller Hall.

Dr. Anna Jonas and Dr. Eleanor Bliss Knopf attended the meetings of the Geological Society of America in Washington during the Christmas Holidays. Dr. Bascom was also at the meetings, having

returned from her European trip. Dr. Patsey Gardner is in London. She has been there since November, working with some collections in the British Museum.

A delightful letter written by Leslie Clark to Alice Boring after visiting Alice in Peking has come into my possession and I am sending it on to you. It gives us an interesting picture of traveling in China.

"On the Yangtse,

"Oct. 25, 1929.

"Although we now seem very far away from Peking, the memory of some very delightful times remains, especially those spent at Yuching or thereabout.

"We were astonished the day after we left you to have the American Express Company so dubious about our going south by train. Only the Embassy gave us encouragement. But once started we found the rumors more concentrated in Peking—the skies in Nanking quite free from clouds.

"We had a most comfortable trip to Taian, then had a splendid day up the mountains, another interesting one prowling about the countryside, before leaving for Chufou. Our side experiences there, such as Peking carts, the interests of the populace in us, were more entertaining than the Trub or the Temple. Two American artists, Miss Crawford and Miss Mulligan, joined us there. We nearly embraced them, since they had a servant who could get us tea. We couldn't make any one else understand.

"Back to Taian we went to start for Nanking, and on that train met Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Wallace, who were at Tangu-s'su and remembered meeting us there. Mrs. Crawford and Miss Mulligan had been so upset by the news we had given them at Chufou that they gave up their plan of staying there several days to paint, to take the same express we did. So it was a most pleasant and quiet trip down except for a rat in my bed that night!

"At Nanking we were well taken care of at the Mills, though it was a Ginling servant who met us at Pukow, and received us from the wolves clothed in coolie costume. We had tea that day with Dr. Wu, who was delightful in showing us everything, and heard your praises sung by Miss Reeves. The faculty there seems, as at Nanking, to be a very nice one. Several came to the Mills to dinner that night, including Miss Sharp and Miss Moffat, and we had a most enjoyable time. The next day we went to hunt the famous stone lions out in the fields and villages beyond Nanking, and while we

traveled afoot through the Middle Ages, or even earlier, the Shanghai-Hankow passenger plane flew over our heads. That emphasized the great contrasts here even more than the tomb of Sun Yat Sen, next to that of the Ming Emperor.

"The political atmosphere there was altogether different from that at Peking—great confidence in the present government and the ability, if not the character, of Chiang-Kai-Shek. They felt they had the situation well in hand, in spite of the rather bad mutiny at Wu-Hu. And they hardly mention the war, though we saw plenty of troops going, but all were clothed, splendidly equipped. And we were told that they have quite a fine air force.

"Also everyone looked extremely surprised that we had been warned away from Hankow. Apparently business is going on there as usual. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are going up today by plane. The boats are running on schedule. So here we are, looking at as calm and peaceful a scene as one could wish. Of course, now we have little time and so are simply making a round trip on this most comfortable boat, which will still allow about 36 hours for Hankow and Wuchang.

"Having just put in a very busy week in which H. F. has developed a most healthy cold, we are enjoying our sail immensely. The sun is warm, and on the lee side it is as pleasant as one could wish. Our passengers are few—and a mixed lot, but quite pleasant. One nice Englishman who rescued us from the hungry ravens at Nanking left us at Wu Hu to our regret. He was a mine of interesting knowledge and gossip. The captain is a nice-looking, but disgruntled Englishman who thinks he must have done something very bad in a former existence to be doomed to ten years on this river in this existence. He wanted to know why we didn't go to some nice place like Hongkong instead of this 'God-forsaken' country.

"But the interest of the new hasn't made us forget the Western Hills. That was a permanent subject of conversation on the train down and stands out on our horizon as probably our most enchanting experience."

A pleasant Christmas message came from Alice Schiedt Clark, headed American Express, Florence, Italy. She says: "Dr. Clark, the children and I came over last August and after a month's lovely vacation, Brittany, Paris and Swiss walking trip, Paul returned to Madison and I hope he will rejoin me in mid-April in Naples and we'll proceed to England. The children are settled in school near

Lausanne, where I join them this week for Christmas vacation, after six weeks in Florence and a month in Spain. In February I take them to the interesting Odenwaldschule in Germany, and I return to Italy where I have not yet had enough, although I found Spain most interesting, too."

I think we all agree with Alice that it is difficult to get enough of Florence. I was fortunate in being able to spend about ten days there last summer, and left it most reluctantly, only because the Schwartzwald was beckoning to me.

1905

Class Editor: MRS. TALBOT ALDRICH
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Emily Cooper Johnson was called to Paris in September by the very serious illness of a cousin. She sailed for home December 7th.

Marion Cuthbert Walker has had two articles on Cape Breton hooked rugs accepted by *Good Housekeeping*.

Carla Denison Swan took all her family to Bermuda for the Christmas holidays. Our class baby has a job, but as she is now a full-fledged alumna belonging to the Class of 1929, professional etiquette forbids us to disclose its nature.

Brenda Fenollosa Biddle writes: "I have two sons at Groton and am myself trying to develop a talent, but don't know yet what it is. Meanwhile we live in a heavenly spot in Valley Forge, ride a lot and never go to Philadelphia if we can avoid it."

Anne Greene Bates and her daughter visited England, France and Switzerland last summer and spent several days at Geneva attending meetings of the League of Nations.

Alice Heulings is enthusiastic over her social service work at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Alice Howland spent the summer near Santa Fé, New Mexico, and saw Frances Hubbard. She rode ten miles a day with her adopted children, now five and six years old. She says that it is a center for B.M., and she and Eleanor Brownell want to buy a bit of land and put up an adobe house. Alice is back at work, which includes the Shipley School and the farm where they produce most of the vegetables and fruit, all the poultry, pork products and Guernsey milk used by the school.

Louise Johnston Baker's son is studying for his M.A. at Columbia, having graduated last year from Rutgers. Her elder daughter is a sophomore at Wellesley and an honor student.

Edith Longstreth Wood writes: "The 'girl-friend' with whom I traveled last

year joined with me in May to hold an exhibition of paintings we had made in Ireland, Scotland, England, France and Sicily. Happily we sold most of them. Now we have taken together a delightful, cheery studio at 34 South 17th Street, Philadelphia, where the possession of two banks of windows and four skylights makes me feel like a real professional. And I wish I could paint all my interesting and handsome classmates."

Helen Read Fox writes: "The young Fox flourishes and the parents are still farming and selling Jersey cows for the Meridale Farms. I am doing one little bit of outside work, being County Chairman of the League of Women Voters, and have just finished trying to get voting machines installed in the county. Got badly beaten, but learned a lot."

Edith Sharpless sailed for Japan August 24th and is now at her home in Mita, about 80 miles north of Tokyo.

Katrin Southwick Victor's son, Southwick, is a freshman at Yale, and her elder daughter is at Foxcroft. Katrin describes herself as "all gray, but full of wim and vigor."

Elsie Tattersfield Banes and her husband have bought land opposite Louise Marshall Mallory in Chestnut Hill and are considering building there in the near future.

Repeated requests launched at Helen Griffith to tell us something of her Sabatrical year have finally yielded fruit and brought the following letter: "I was positively ashamed of myself in Minneapolis last spring, for I babbled on about my travels at the slightest pretext. A return to a college community where everyone is always just coming back from somewhere provided salutary correction. Coleridge, I decided, had had experience with returned travelers before ever he described "The Ancient Mariner." That insistence upon telling all about it, the detaining hand, the glittering eye, are sketched from the life! But don't be alarmed, I am always more restrained on paper. I'll only remark in passing that in our two months in India—which we wished were twenty-two—we went up and down the land and back and forth, as our desire dictated. We were traveling alone, Coopy and I, and on our own, and a little ahead of the regular tourist season. Of course, that amazing country cast its spell on us as it seems to on everyone. The color and movement of what meets the eye, the strange currents of thought and feeling that flow below the surface, the conflict between the past and the future, the English and the Indians, the welter of races and religions, the Taj and the

blistering deserts, the great peak of Nanga Parbat, which you see from Gulmarg in the Vale of Kashmir, the mountains about Darjeeling, the palaces of Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Benares, the temple at Madura—I'm reduced to a catalog of names that evoke much to me but must read to you like a timetable gone quite mad. After India came Ceylon, a magnificent motor trip across the mountains of Northern Sumatra, several weeks in Java, only a few days, alas! on the exotic Island of Bali, a day at Macassar in the Celibes, and then the Western World again—first Australia and then New Zealand. . . . Next to India, New Zealand was our second great excitement, as it must be for anyone who likes out-of-doors, and Scenery spelled exclusively in capitals. We were there six weeks in the middle of their summer, and we went from the top of the North Island almost to the toe of the South, growing more exclamatory every minute. Half way down we stopped off for a good visit with Esther Mary White Riggs, '06, who lives just out of Nelson. She has a nice husband and a darling daughter, and since we were there another daughter has been added to the family group. . . . The trip across the Pacific, with a stop at Tahiti, and a leisurely journey across the States, with glimpses of Freddy, Curly and Meggy en route, brought me at last to Minneapolis and thence for a summer of work at Ann Arbor. I published a monograph in the Psychological Review Series on Time Patterns in Prose, a study of Prose Rhythm, and carried through to its negative conclusions some experiments on a method for the approximate determination of stress in prose and verse. . . . Now I am back at the old stand, teaching at Mount Holyoke, my life at the moment centering upon a house I expect to build next spring. It looks as though the Griffiths would move their household goods from Minneapolis and settle down here in South Hadley for their declining years."

The Editor is grateful for the response she received to the requests for news and hopes there are still more postcards planning to be returned. As one 1905-er expressed it, "One does feel foolish writing things about oneself, but I do like to read the doings of others, so here goes, and if this sounds piffing, trifling and silly, please edit or cut entirely." Needless to add that what she wrote was none of these things and that we wish more would profit by her noble example!

After a year of strenuous travel with her niece, Hope Allen spent a quiet summer in Norwich, England.

Alice Matless' eldest daughter was married a year ago.

M. N. Hardenbergh's son, Collis, is a freshman at Harvard.

1906

Class Editor: LOUISE CRUICE STURDEVANT
(Mrs. Edward O. Sturdevant)

Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia.

Esther White Riggs has a daughter, Helen, born in September in New Zealand.

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS

Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Our hardy perennial news item, Peggy Barnes, has been less obliging about herself lately, so that we have had to depend upon the public press and upon gossip that has reached us from those who have sat within earshot of Peg's voice during dinner at the Bryn Mawr Club. From these sources we have gleaned that some time very soon her third play is to be produced by Gilbert Miller, with Katharine Cornell as the star. The title was announced as "The Dishonoured Lady," and this with rumors of strong language, padlocking and what-not, so alarmed the New York Regional Scholarships Committee, who had been all set to stage a benefit performance soon after the play should open, that they decided to consult the playwright as to the advisability of such an undertaking. By telegraph they were warned that the play would be unsuitable. Wouldn't that situation have made a perfect subject for discussion in David Irons' ethics class?

Tink Meigs goes right ahead turning out delightful books for children. Her latest, "The Crooked Apple Tree," solved many a Christmas gift problem.

Julie Benjamin Howson has taken a job with the Birth Control League in New York. David is spending the winter in the South, and both the other children are at school so much of the day that she finds it quite feasible to manage a job and a family.

Berniece Stewart L'Espinard and her husband paid a flying visit East, returning to California in time to spend the Christmas holidays with her younger son, who is a sophomore at Leland Stanford.

Genevieve Thompson Smith is President of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington, D. C.

Calvert Myers Beasley and her daughter paid a short visit to the Editor during the Christmas holidays. Calvert was anxious to show the campus to young Annette, and was disappointed at finding

the halls closed. She managed to effect an entrance to Radnor through the kitchen and was warmly welcomed by Eunice's maid, who, on hearing that she was a member of 1907, insisted upon showing off every inch of Eunice's apartment, and called particular attention to the copy of Mary Swindler's grand book, "Ancient Painting," which was lying on a table. Such is the intellectual interest of all who come under the influence of Dean Schenck!

1910

Class Editor: EMILY L. STORER

Wardman Park Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

New York in December is the place to find 1910. Jeanne was there just starting off for her Florida plantation to raise and study camellias, to ride and hunt, and to look after all the negro inhabitants. She reported that Squee was out in New Mexico last summer camping out and visiting the Indian villages.

Stevie is still at the Hotel Holley, and she is planning to have her attractive daughter, Laura, come out in Cincinnati next year.

Mary Ag had a tea for Elsie Deems in her fascinating apartment at Eightieth Street, overlooking the East River, with its boats and bridges. Mary Ag was still thrilled with her sixteen months' tour of the world, but now she is hard at work again teaching arithmetic to Miss Chapin's nine-year-olds.

Mabel was there, having had her book, "The Other Crowd," published, and is now Assistant Secretary for the New York School of Social Work.

Madeline was absorbed in the new house that she is building at Llewellyn Park, and in the landscaping and gardening of it. The oldest of her three sons is 13 and has just put on long trousers, and Madeline herself is planning to do some writing. She told of the great anniversary electric celebration for Mr. Edison at Detroit, and of how they all went out there and how Mr. Edison, although seventy-six years old, was not daunted by a terrible storm, but stood out on the platform and talked to all the country over the radio. He is now off to the South for fields of new discovery in rubber.

Elsie Deems Neilson looks as young as ever after all these years of absence. She is on here with her eleven-year-old Nancy and sixteen-month Caroline—the last was supposed to be a boy, she says, but they are just crazy about her as she is. Elsie's father died last summer, so she is staying in New Brighton with her mother until

February. She says they are still growing the peaches that go into the Del Monte cans out in California, and they love it. They also have orchards of thousands of apricot trees.

Ruth Babcock Deems, after ages of silence, writes from San Francisco of her family. "Margaret is in high school. I am thoroughly enjoying being able to look intelligent over her home work, as I never could in geography and arithmetic. Betsy is hitting the high spots all along the line and Ruth is still the baby at eight. My husband has a D.D., and he's just completed a year's absence from his church to be in charge of the building fund of the great cathedral here.

"There are occasional Bryn Mawrtys hereabouts. Helen Barendt keeps in touch with them all in a marvelous way. Elinor Allen Mitchum has moved into the big city, and I hear Lacy Van Waggen is coming to show Katherine Branson and me how to be fair, *sweet* and forty. Katherine's school, by the way, is simply booming, and a credit to Bryn Mawr and the West Coast. In-between times I try to 'religious educate' the Episcopal Church in this diocese with Adelaide Case as my far-off boss in New York. Twenty-three years ago I used to go to her Bible Class of Isaiah in Rockefeller. Everyone goes through our house to the Orient, so 1910 had better join the bandwagon."

Peggy James Porter: "We have had a beautiful summer fishing and climbing in the high Sierras, with delicious air and wild flowers, and motored back through the Bret Harte country. Dry weather here now, and all the family down with bronchitis."

Nina DeAngelis, after having vanished for years, writes: "Time has just raced by since I saw you in Westminster Abbey. I was then head of the Lending Department of the Free Public Library in East Orange, N. J. I went abroad with the International Art Students Tour, a very interesting group. We met Mussolini at a reception in Rome. Six of us flew from Brussels to Amsterdam. This gave me time to see the "Henre Jogense," a fascinating little library in Brussels.

"For two years I was Chairman of the Jay Street Junior League Day Nursery. Four years ago this autumn I was elected to the Board of Almoners of St. Luke's Hospital here, which is to me very interesting. Then I was on the Costume Committee of the Players Club for two years here, which was fun too.

"Now I have a Sunday School class of lively 6-year-old boys."

Henrietta Sharp writes that she lives at home, keeps house and does substitute teaching—she leads a Mission Study class for six weeks each year.

Susanne Allinson Emery has married Frederick R. Wulsin, Harvard, 1915. They have now gone to Southern Europe.

Frances Lord Robbins, although still living in the wild and woolly West at Galesburg, Ill., has bought a farm in New Hampshire, so that her children won't forget that they belong in the East.

Rosalind has moved into her new house at Manhasset, L. I., and has been hard bitten by the gardening bug—the first time she has ever learned about gardens. Her other new experience is having her oldest child, Billy, aged fourteen, go away to boarding school—St. Paul's—and he loves it.

Edith Klett Cuning writes: "We have lived in Klamath Falls, Ore., for the past four years. Our preference is Portland, but this part of the state is much busier, and is growing very fast. Klamath Falls bids fair to become a real city, but with the various railroads making it such an important spot on the map, we are sitting tight and smiling like so many Cheshire cats—trusting that the powers who dispense railroad franchises will continue to do so.

"Tom, our child, is now nineteen, and a sophomore at Oregon State College. He is preparing to be a sales manager—has excellent salesmanship ability and quite a bit of the necessary personality that should go-along-with.

"We are known, in our business capacity, as 'The Cuning Book and Stationery Company,' and like it as well as the drug business. It would be such fun to know more about the girls in 1910, especially in Radnor."

1911

Class Editor: LOUISE S. RUSSELL
140 East 52nd St., New York City.

Anna Stearns sailed for Italy on December 3. She is visiting a friend in Nice for a few weeks. After that her plans are uncertain, but she will probably not return until spring.

Helen Emerson Chase was in New York for a week in December seeing Anna off to Europe, looking up old friends and going to theatres.

Charlotte Clafin writes that she spent part of August in the Massachusetts General Hospital having treatment for an eye ailment. She writes most enthusiastically of the beauties of Catherine Delano Grant's new baby, whose neighbor she was in the hospital, and whom she saw

and admired again at the age of three months.

Virginia Jones writes: "I received the latest BRYN MAWR BULLETIN a couple of days ago and read it right through. I would like so much to see all of you again and I wondered if I might see someone from Bryn Mawr in St. Petersburg, Fla., this winter. If you would, please put in the BULLETIN that I'd love to see them and that I can't tell my address yet, but a card sent here to my home would reach me in short order." Virginia's address is Highland Falls, North East, Pa.

Esther Cornell is back at her job at the New School for Social Research after spending the summer and fall in California. Her mother returned with her to spend the winter in New York.

Ruth Vickery Holmes writes that in October she and her husband went to Washington, cruising for a time on the Chesapeake. After that they spent a few weeks in Boston, where her husband was preparing his steering device for the Motor Boat Show. Shortly after the middle of January they will be in New York for a time at 14 East 60th Street again.

Ethel Richardson Allen sent me the following rather sketchy postcard, for which I am very grateful, but which I hope that she will amplify later: "Here is news for the Editor. I came to Japan as a delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations in Kyoto. I have had a good time being entertained by Ai Hoshino, and of the four American women delegates two were from Bryn Mawr College. This delegate did not shine in the midst of the brilliant galaxy, but had a liberal education."

1912

Class Editor: ELIZABETH PINNEY HUNT
(Mrs. Andrew D. Hunt)

Millbrook Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Carlotta Welles Briggs with her husband and young son are settled in Paris at 31 bis Boulevard Suchet.

Phyllis Goodhart, the class baby, spent the summer in Europe with her father.

Betty Lester, the only daughter of Peggy Garrigues Lester, is at the Hart-ridge School, in Plainfield.

Margaret Fabian Sanders has moved to 12 Taber Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Gertrude Elcock, who is shining as head of the Junior Department of Springside School, traveled in Europe during the summer. She expected to get as far East as Greece.

Mary Peirce gave a tea early in December to introduce Ida Pritchett and her beautiful photography to the Main Line.

A letter to Zelda Branch was returned

to the Class Editor, marked "Address unknown." Please, Zelda, let us know of your whereabouts. Also, where is Margaret Montgomery?

1914

Class Editor: ELIZABETH AYER INCHES

(Mrs. Henderson Inches)

41 Middlesex Road,
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

K. Sergeant will certainly give the class a thrill when they read that she has recently married Mr. E. B. (Andy) White, of New York. Like K., he is on the staff of the *New Yorker*. Besides that he has published some poetry and a recent book with Mr. Furber entitled, "Is Sex Necessary?" K. is to continue her job and we hear that she looks radiant.

1915

Class Editor: EMILY NOYES KNIGHT

(Mrs. Clinton P. Knight, Jr.)

Windy Meadows, Wakefield, R. I.

It would seem that once a class editor, always a class editor. I thought, two years ago, that I was a stop gap and so fabricated news quite diligently—I hope every one will remember—for one winter. Since then, I have been resting comfortably on my laurels. Now it appears, that Helen Irvin Bordman having gone out to the Philippines to spend Christmas with her husband, I am again the class editor, this, in spite of the fact that Helen Taft Manning did say, I was singularly ill-fitted by nature for the task.

It remains to be seen what I can do with the aid of art. Ruth Tinker Morse was in Chicago in November for a few days. Unfortunately, it was the November of 1928! A postal has recently been received from her by Harriet Bradford with a Washington post mark. Think the worst.

Marjorie Fyfe may be found in London in the company of her aunt and uncle, Dr. and Mrs. Carey A. Wood at Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James Park, S. W. 1.

Isabel Foster is on her way across Russia to Japan and writes to Harriet Bradford from a Finnish seaport—interesting geographically. Harriet omits to say what Isabel is in quest of, but no doubt every one, except myself, knows.

Liz Smith Wilson has a new son, Perkins Wilson. Liz believes in doing Christmas shopping early and in November, this November, bought toys for her children at Marshall Fields. She was, I gather, in Chicago with her husband, the Hon. Russell Wilson, who was speaking to the National Association for the Im-

provement of Municipal Government. Harriet and she had luncheon and dinner together. "Liz is beautiful and lovely and slender!" I do not pretend this is news.

Susan Nichols Pulsifer and her husband have bought a farm in Maine, where they look forward to spending some of their summers.

Mary Gertrude Brownell Murphy is on Mount Airy Road, Croton-on-the-Hudson, a near neighbor of Frances Hunter Elwyn, with Floyd Dell next door.

Any complaints about this column had best be addressed to my attorney, Miss Harriet Bradford, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago. I hope to be unmolested until January, when I shall be out of the country and safe in the little island of Bermuda.

Isabel Fothergill Smith has resigned from Smith College, where she was Associate Professor of Geology and Dean of the Class of 1932, in order to become Dean and Professor of Geology at Scripps College in Claremont, California. Scripps College for women is the second unit of The Claremont Colleges, Pomona College (coeducational) being the first unit.

Joan Lowell has nothing on Helen Irvin Bordman, who on a journey to the Philippines, has been studying navigation with the chief officer and learning to tie knots with the sailors and getting pointers on fan-tan from the Chinese. One of seven passengers from Honolulu out, Hezzie managed to keep her sea-legs under her, which is more than I expect to do this week only going over to the little island of Bermuda. Does any one know a cure for seasickness?

Rachel Ash is a pediatrician, with an office in Kitty's house several days a week, probably with the idea of practicing on Kitty's children.

Zena Blanc Lowenberg has a son, Leopold Samuel, born September 11th.

Frances Boyer lives at the Swarthmore, 22nd and Walnut Streets, tutors private pupils in French and goes out to the Baldwin School for the same purpose.

Laura Branson is Executive Secretary of the Teachers' Union of New York. Kitty, with an eye to the future, has made her godmother to her youngest.

Marguerite Darkow is teaching mathematics in Hunter College, N. Y.

Kitty McCollin Arnett has a daughter, Alice Frances, now about 6 months old. The Arnetts spent this last summer in Dr. De Laguna's house in Bryn Mawr.

Helen McFarland Woodbridge, with four children to her credit, teaches at the Women's Medical College.

Myra Richards Jessen has passed her Ph.D. orals. Last winter Myra studied in Berlin, while little Ingeborg went to a German school.

Helen Taft Manning is Acting President of the College during President Park's leave of absence.

Jeannette Tomkins, who was seriously injured by an automobile last winter, is quite recovered.

Gertrude Emery, who has a half year's leave of absence, is going around the world with her mother in January.

Vashti McCreery has a secretarial position at Harvard Medical.

Dora Levinson Kramer is most enthusiastic about the nursery school at Temple University, where she has sent her daughter, aged three.

The Editor thinks this page of news should last the class for the winter, but if anyone feels otherwise, she is privileged to write "news" to the Editor at "Woodcroft," Hamilton, Bermuda, who will send it on to the BULLETIN, for after all, the Editor, like the Bryn Mawr scene-shifters, is only a melancholy slave.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY
768 Ridgeway Avenue
Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Constance Dowd gives a course in statistics at the University of Cincinnati. Twenty-five are taking it this year and you should see her marking quizzes! This is just one of Cedy's pastimes while she runs a job in the winter and a girls' camp in the summer.

Charlotte Harding's Profession took place in September. She is Sister Carlotta, St. Mary's Convent (Episcopal), Peekskill, N. Y.

Elizabeth Holliday Hitz went to New York for the Council meetings in November and had reunions on the side with Alice VanHorn, Aline Burt, Elizabeth Stark and others.

Elizabeth Washburn spent two months in Europe this summer, mostly in the Basque country. She is in Minneapolis now and has a half-time job with the county tuberculosis sanitarium looking out for children with positive von Pirquet tests.

Georgette Moses Gell writes from Zagreb, Yugoslavia, of the birth of a son, Jonathan Morris Gell, on September 16th. In spite of his distant birthplace, he is a real American citizen, and she saw to it that he was duly registered as such in Washington, D. C. The Gells are in Zagreb, due to Mr. Gell's connection with the Fox Film Company, and Georgette is

leading an amusing and interesting life in a place where she can't even read the names of the streets. Since the languages of the vicinity are Croatian, Slovenian, Serbian, Italian, German, Hungarian, Montenegrin, Greek, and Albanian, she found it hopeless to do more than learn to count and to make herself understood to the nurse and the cook so that they needn't lack the comforts of a home.

Margaret Engelhard Phipps has moved her family from Chicago to Winnetka, Ill., where her address is 326 Ridge Avenue. The twins, from all accounts, are well worth seeing.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA C. GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Boulevard
Providence, R. I.

The Class Editor is glad to announce that she moved back to her house on Blackstone Boulevard the day before Thanksgiving and that she would be only too thrilled to receive a line from *each* of you with news of yourself or someone else for the BULLETIN!

Nats McFaden, Mary Andrews and Helen Zimmerman were at the New York Alumnae dinner on November 23rd.

A note from Kitty Barrette (Mrs. Maurice P. Chadwick), which followed devious paths before reaching me, says that West Point, N. Y., will always reach her and please write. She is quite busy with her three daughters under four.

A paper by Janet Grace's husband entitled, "Tuberculosis in Childhood and Adolescence," was read at the 25th Annual Meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association last May.

In September I spent a couple of days with Thalia Smith on her chicken farm just outside of Pittsfield, Mass. They had been having a bad time because a fox had stolen and killed a great many chickens. The marauder was eventually discovered and shot by Thale's husband. Diana, her bewitching red-haired daughter, who is almost ten, is doing extremely well in school. Incidentally the location of the place is delightful. They have a gorgeous view of the Berkshires and particularly Greylock.

A line from Nats recently says that she is learning to play the mandolin with her eleven-year-old son Wyndham.

Caroline Stevens has a daughter, born November 14th. She has three other children under six, Samuel, Lucia and Horatio, Jr.

Janet Pauling is living in Boston. She has a daughter about a year old.

Mary Andrews and her husband are

going out to a ranch in Arizona for two months.

Nats writes that Dor and her husband spent a night with her in December en route for Somerville. They were motor-ing through the Valley of Virginia.

Betty Lacey's father-in-law died in September, and I understand that Tommy, Betty's oldest son, went out to Chicago with his grandmother for two or three weeks in December.

I received a delightful Christmas card from Amie Dixon which told me for the first time that she has four children, Pete, Barbara, Amie Clare, and Tommy.

1918

Class Editor: HELEN E. WALKER
5516 Everett Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Helen Alexander writes that she is occupied with "pecking away at my typewriter, a course at Columbia, lectures and shows, my old apartment, and welcoming on the mat for '18 after four!"

Mary Allen Sherman has to tell us "nothing new. Two children, healthy at present. Whole family healthy! Praise be to the gods!"

Evelyn Babbitt can tell us "nothing of great importance. A brief summer vacation on the New England coast, and pleasant memories of 1918's Reunion."

Peg Bacon Carey feels as we all do, at least the 50 per cent of us who were at Reunion, "as though Reunion were only just over and that I have no fresh news. We spent the summer at our bungalow in the Pocono Mountains. We have just built a tiny house there to use in winter (when it is 15 degrees below!) and watch deer, etc., playing about our salt lick. Rex and I took a motor trip this summer in New England and spent one night with Ruth Streeter. She showed us the Reunion movies, which were very entertaining, though somewhat too revealing!"

Marie Chandler Foyles also bewails that she has "nothing new to write about." Still living in Rochester and connected with the University here. Two daughters, Jean and Mary (aged seven and six respectively) keep me occupied a good share of the time.

Ruth Cheney Streeter writes that she and her family "had a fine summer, spending half the time in New Hampshire and the other half in the Adirondacks. I still enjoy camping, but find it increasingly difficult to hoist my added years (and pounds) up mountains. I have only seen an occasional class-mate since Reunion, but had a fine note from Virginia Kneeland thanking the class for its congratulations on her election as Trustee."

Molly Cordingley Stevens sent a chatty postcard, but forbade me to include any of it in this column because she considered it was not sufficiently interesting. I obey with loud grumbles!

Anna Booth's card was returned. Her correct address will be appreciated.

Virginia Anderton, Eleanor Atherton, Martha Bailey, Olive Bain, Gladys Barnett, Sidney Belville, Therese Born, Frances Buffum, Helen Butterfield, Gladys Cassel, Charlotte Dodge and Bessie Downs have not replied to the first group of postals.

1919

Class Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON

TWITCHELL

(Mrs. Pierrepont Twitchell)

Satauket, Long Island

Jinkie Holmes is to be married on January 23rd. Further details are unknown.

Louise Wood writes from 16 Rue Cassette, Paris VI, France:

"All my friends have me fixed in Florence for life, and here I am spending the winter in Paris! . . . I discovered that my relation to the Florentine School wasn't working out as I had hoped, and on one fatal day in June the last word was said, and I found myself out of a job. All I knew was that I was going to keep my little apartment at Fiesole. (My rent is \$14.75 per month.) A friend laid in my lap, as it were, four girls and asked if Helen Anderson-Smith, with whom I have been associated these last two years, and I would take them to Paris for six months and Italy for two. Almost before I knew it, I had set sail for France, engaged three servants, rented an apartment to put them in, gone to Florence and brought back my belongings, and was welcoming Helen and the girls! . . . We have an apartment just around the corner from the Luxembourg Gardens, on the edge of the Latin Quarter. It belongs to the architect, Mr. Carroll Greenough, who collaborated with Mr. Warren in building the library at Louvain. Our balcony overlooks the gardens of the Carmine Convent, where the priests were murdered during the Revolution, and where Josephine de Beauharnais was imprisoned. We are taking courses at the Sorbonne. We go to Switzerland for winter sports two weeks in December, and the middle of March shall be off for Sunny Italy. I saw Helene Johnson at the American Cathedral on Sunday."

Marguerite Krantz Iverson and her husband went to Mexico for a two months' vacation last summer: "I spent

nine-tenths of the time in the hospital or in bed recovering from a major operation. Since then I have been trying without success to make my life more languid. But my zeal for curtain-hanging and radiator painting is all too great. I live along most placidly with minor thrills and excitements. I do nothing but interior decorating and dressmaking to my own majesty. If I've given a successful dinner party, I consider I have passed another milestone in my life. Margaret Fay Howard and her husband left their young son long enough to spend about five days in Princeton opening the Chemical Building and with me last September. Margaret Stambaugh and I drove up one day in October and spent a few hours with Virginia Anderton Lee."

Beany Dubach writes: "I am spending the winter in Boulder, Colo., taking courses at the University of Colorado. The friend I have been living with in Santa Fe is here with me and we are keeping house. We might just as well have picked out the North Pole as a pleasant place to winter, as far as weather is concerned."

1920

Class Editor: MARGARET BALLOU HITCHCOCK (Mrs. David Hitchcock)
45 Mill Rock Road, New Haven.

Frances von Hofsten Price has a daughter, Mary Louise, born on December 6. Frances' husband is head of the Lower School of the Country Day School for boys at Kansas City.

K. Clifford Howell has a son (third child), born on November 17. He is named William Howell, 2nd.

Dorothy Smith McAllister has a second daughter, born on November 25. Dot is President of the Grand Rapids Junior League.

Miriam Brown Hibbitts is Chairman of the new Nashville Junior League Home for Convalescents, built at a cost of \$90,000, much of which was raised by our own Martha Lindsey.

Jule Cochran Buck served as councilor-at-large at the meeting of the Alumnae Council in New York in November.

Please, won't you send news of yourselves to the Editor? The only news I ever get unsolicited belongs in the births or marriage columns. That kind is undoubtedly the most exciting, but news of your jobs, your travels, your husband's jobs, is interesting to your classmates if not to you.

Marian Gregg King has a second son (third child), Clarence H. King, Jr., born December 20th.

1921

Class Editor: MRS. J. E. ROGERS

99 Poplar Plains Road, Toronto, Can.

Announcing more babies not heretofore entered in our statistics, though born this summer: Biffy Worcester Stevenson, a son; Mary Baldwin Goddard, a son; Anne Page Johns, a daughter.

Alice Whittier, M. D., went as Assistant Physician to the Hospital Cottages for Children in Baldwinville, Mass., last July. She has over 100 children under her care. Next autumn Alice hopes to start her practice in Pediatrics at Portland, Me.

Dot McBride went to California this summer and planned to get a job and live there, but it was the hottest summer in California history, so she packed up and came back to her native heath, Philadelphia.

Ann Taylor has given up teaching at Rosemary and embarked on a career with an investment house. Her job is to build up a Woman's Department.

Marion Platt Jacob has been ill for seven months and under the care of doctors in San Francisco. She is able to be up and around now, and plans to move to New York City, where her husband's business is now located.

Eleanor Boswell has returned to England to continue her work.

Marion Fette is teaching Spanish in a high school in Hannibal, Miss. She is planning to study next summer at the University of Mexico, located in Mexico City.

Aileen Weston spent the summer and fall in Europe. Her trip included a three weeks' course of study at the Zimmene School in Geneva. She has returned to her voluntary job at the Greater N. Y. Branch of the League of Nations Association. This association is celebrating its tenth anniversary in January and will have as guest General Smuts, who comes to this country for the first time.

1923

Editor: DOROTHY MESERVE KUNHARDT

(Mrs. Philip C. Kunhardt)

Mt. Kemble Ave., Morristown, N. J.

Katharine Shumway is to be married on November 30th to Dr. Howard Freas, member of the medical staff of the Belgian Congo Mission. She and Dr. Freas are sailing on December 12th on the George Washington at four o'clock from Hoboken and going straight to London for two months, Dr. Freas to study at the School of Tropical Diseases, and K to brush up on French, the official language of the

Congo. They expect to travel a bit on the continent before starting southward—they are going to Palestine, Cairo, up the Nile, via the Cape-to-Cairo route to the eastern Congo, then down the Congo River to their new home, K's new home, that is, for she writes: "Howard has already been there three years and kept house. We shall then be 300 miles south of the equator, 200 miles inland, and 1500 feet high. Because of the elevation there is always a breeze, though the climate is tropical and I shall have to wear a helmet. I am hoping and planning to continue my teaching there in some measure. So with that, and learning the language, training in native boys as servants and finding out how to serve tropical foods, besides social and religious activities, life will be full of variety. So there's nothing now for you all to do but to buy yourselves airplanes and come visit us."

Ann Fraser Brewer and Florence Martin Chase remark that they cannot remember having seen their sons mentioned in the Bulletin, and the sons are now quite old. As a matter of fact, they were announced with due ceremony, but as all sons should be spoken of at least every six months, let me say that Martin Starkweather Chase and Michael Brewer are very well and very handsome and very good babies. Their respective sisters are also well.

1924

Class Editor: BETH TUTTLE WILBUR

(Mrs. Donald Wilbur)

5048 Queen Ave. S.

Minneapolis, Minn.

The class extends its deepest sympathy to Betsy Crowell Kaltenthaler, whose father, Samuel Babcock Crowell, died on December 9th, after a short illness following an operation.

Martha Fischer writes from New Haven that she is holding down two jobs which she erroneously supposes could not compare in interest with our avalanche of babies. One of them is "editing the *Senior Helper*, a Sunday School Quarterly for young people; the other is teaching History of Education, Bible and Psychology at Miss Lannie Smith's Training School for Kindergarten Teachers in Bridgeport. The latter job was most kindly bequeathed to me by Star McDaniel Heimsath who had it last year."

Martha also forwards the following concerning Chuck, who has become very careful about writing to us for fear we'll print her letters. She writes to Martha: "I am far from lonely. Who could be dreary when he has a regular set piece of

work and finds himself in a city like London? I read the *Times* very carefully to see when there is going to be a celebration or a show. Then I drop everything and run to the sight. For instance, I rushed to see the procession before and after the election of the Lord Mayor. I stood with the mob for an hour or more to see the brilliant regalia, the city marshall, heart-thrilling trumpeters in gold maces; footmen; wigs, and gold carriages. Then yesterday we saw the law courts opened. Here was a very splendid show. First there was a service in the Abbey, and then a procession to the Houses of Parliament that would thrill any old Puritan or Socialist. The Lord Chancellor and Chief Justice looked the very embodiment of the law and of everything that is learned and wise. There followed a number of judges in bright scarlet robes with ermine capes. They had wigs, satin breeches, lace ruffs, white kid gloves and train bearers, and humble attending clerks carrying top hats. Next came some very dignified men of law in purple robes, also with knee breeches and thin, buckled patent leather pumps. I must confess that I recognized the very last in line; the younger and somewhat gayer K. C.'s. Their wigs are very enviable because they are tight to the head and have two tiny pig-tails going down at the neck."

1925

Class Editor: ELIZABETH MALET CONGER
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
325 East 72nd St., New York City

It is with real sorrow that we report the death of Eleanor C. Bell, which occurred in New York on November 15th. She was not with us all of our four years at college, but we recall her continued interest in class events, her frequent visits to the campus and her delightful newsy letters to the BULLETIN. The class wishes to extend deepest sympathy to her family and her friends.

Betty Smith, who is a bright and glowing example for all '25, has written us a letter! (True, she did murmur something about money in it.) She goes on, however, to say, "I spent August in California . . . stopped at the Grand Canyon on the way out, and went down it on a mule, as advised by Baldie and Kay Fowler. It was quite a trip, but worth the exertion. Talked with Kay Mordock Adams on the telephone in San Francisco; she's very busy taking care of the two-year-old son and six-month-old daughter.

"Sort of got promoted myself, to be chief field agent for the N. Y. State Department of Mental Hygiene—still do mental testing and propaganda in small communities of the state, and moved to Schenectady to be nearer the main office in Albany. Have seen Helen Henshaw, who is teaching music at a girls' school here and playing the organ in church in her spare time."

Betty Smith also writes: "I received the announcement of Kay Fowler's marriage to James Watson Lunn, in London on December 14th, and a week later had a letter from Kay telling about it. She got her Ph.D. in geology from Columbia last June, and immediately sailed for South Africa to go to the meetings of the International Geological Association (or something like that). Her husband is a Scotch geologist.

"We first met way back in Cape Town climbing Table Mountain. Jock is a Ph.D. from Edinburgh, and is Geologist Officer on the Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission, which is establishing a permanent boundary between the Congo and Northern Rhodesia. Anyhow, it looks as if Africa is going to be my home, as I'm going back with him in the spring, and right out in the field with him. It's fascinating work and just what I'm interested in. I went out to their Base Camp near Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, and saw the conditions under which they live. The natives fascinate me, and I'll soon begin learning their lingo. . . . Have been to the consul about retaining my American citizenship, and shall use both names (maiden and married) consequently, as I shall have two nationalities and two passports. I can always be reached in care of my brother, William Fowler, 60 State Street, Boston.

"Have had all sorts of interesting experiences up through Africa, especially wher: getting off the beaten track. Saw giraffe, elephants, hippos, crocodile, etc., though animals are rather scarce. Egypt was fascinating, and Jerusalem exciting, with all the upheavals. I liked Damascus especially, as it was so much more Oriental than Constantinople. Greece was beautiful, as were the ruins all through Italy and Sicily. I took a peep into "Hell" up Vesuvius, and was lucky enough to get right up to the edge of the latest inner cone. . . . Do give my best to all my '25 friends."

"I had a delightful letter from Libby Boyd Borie, who says that Peter, now 4½, was presented with a brother, David Boyd Borie, on June 6th. I guess this means that another small volume will

have to be produced—"Ditties for David"—or something on that order.

"Alys and Eugenia Boross are both engaged, Alys to the Rev. J. Herbert Smith, an assistant at Calvary Episcopal Church in New York, and Gene to Mr. John Potter Cuyler, Jr., who is at the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Va."

1926

Class Editor: HARRIOT HOPKINSON
70 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

This month there is a trifle more news than usual, due to some slight perigrination on the part of this department. Having learned through bitter experience that all things except news comes to him or her who waits, we suggest that a traveling fellowship be awarded to all class editors, to the end that the illiterate and reticent classes may be more successfully kept in the public eye.

Let us begin by catching up with the past. We hear that Jane Homer was married, last April, in Baltimore, to Dr. Ferdinand Christian Lee. Moving north, we announce that Tatty was married in Wilmington, on August 24, to Gordon Colby, and is now living in Cambridge, Mass., at 215 Holden Green. Stubby was maid of honor, and Nick was also a bridesmaid.

Those now in the teaching profession include Algy Linn, who is instructing the young in the *Cours Francais*, in Philadelphia. Also Betty Burroughs, whom we saw in the very process of waiting behind her desk for her 9 o'clock English class to assemble, at Miss Madeira's, in Washington, last month.

Ginny Norris is a social secretary at present for a lady in Philadelphia, or possibly on the Main Line.

Sophie, or as we now say, Mrs. Kenneth Brown, is living in New York, and reported to be taking courses at Columbia.

Why will people be so vague? Porter is working in a hospital, but why am I given the choice of placing her in Sewickley or Pittsburgh? They don't seem much alike to me.

Gert Macy is assistant stage manager to who but Miss Katharine Cornell, and has been on tour with her in *The Age of Innocence*.

Jane Abbott Pratt has recently sailed for Europe for the winter, with her husband and two children.

Charis is on her way 'round the world, reading from left to right, as it were, but took a slight detour the other day, on foot, around Fujiyama. She also sits upon the

floor and uses chop-sticks with the best, dressed in a neat but becoming kimono.

Ellie Clinch Melcher has a son, born in August, named George. He and his parents are living in Manteno, Illinois, where his father is the minister of the Presbyterian Church.

Angela has abandoned Greece and Archeology, and is in Chicago for the winter, where she has a job. At Marshall Field's?

Franny Jay is coming home to New York in December. She is believed to have been doing things in Paris with Pussy Leewitz.

Kay Morse is writing for a weekly paper that we all read, but as she hides her light under a pseudonym, who am I to lift the veil? Guesses should be sent to this department in writing not later than the Fourth of July.

Jean Whitehill is working with her husband in the business of designing, manufacturing and selling advertising displays for stores. Pick up the next good one you see (you know, those papier mache things) and see if it hasn't got *Sculptron* written on the bottom.

And then of course there ought to be a special department with the heading Unemployed for those who toil not, neither do they wed. We shall close this column with a list of those fit, when last heard from, for this assignation, arranged strictly in the order of their intensity of concentration in this field.

H. Hopkinson.

E. Tweddell (she was talking about going to live on a boat in the East River, but we can't seem to do much about that.)

B. Linn (who is only here in this list through courtesy of the editor. She belongs elsewhere and shall be heard of later.)

Contributions earnestly solicited.

1927

Editor: ELLENOR MORRIS
Berwyn, Pa.

Hard on the heels of the news of Miss Reimer came a letter from Helen Stokes Merrill telling of the arrival of her daughter, Edith Minturn Merrill, on September tenth. We are sure that she is already a most attractive young lady as she has large blue eyes and dark hair, a devastating combination.

1929 has gotten in ahead of us (for which your editor is overcome with shame) in announcing the engagement of Virginia Newbold to Samuel Gibbon. Ginny, of course, is awfully busy with all the attendant functions, but she appears

on campus now and again for German tutoring, as she was sick at the time of the Oral this fall. However, if all goes well she will take her exam in a short time now. This all proves that she belongs undeniably to our class. We claim all records in the German department.

Betsy Gibson DuBois was married in October, with Marion Leary Twachtman, Frances Chrystie, and Barbara Schieffelin attending. Her husband is a rising young lawyer, and they are to live in or near New York.

The engagement of Elsie Nachman to Dr. Samuel Alter has just been announced.

Jan Seeley is being warden of Pem. West, and is also continuing in the Athletic department. She spends most of her time in the gym, but appears at meals enthroned at one end of a freshman table.

Ellenor Morris is working three days a week in the History of Art department, reading quizzes for Miss King's Italian Renaissance painting, and taking a couple of courses on the side. It is very amusing to be able to read other people's papers, but less diverting when it comes to writing them on one's account after the beautifully idle gap of two years. On alternate days time is spent very pleasurably hunting the fox and raising a pony colt.

1928

Class Editor: CORNELIA B. ROSE
333 East 68th St., New York City.

1928 seems to be beating other classes all hollow. No sooner does the Editor announce the advent of a class baby, but another aspirant with a prior claim is brought to light. Now is the time for all other candidates to make known their qualifications!

Evelyn Wenrich Smadel, Jr., was born on August 26th, and to her, therefore, instead of Nancy Morgan Whitaker, goes the crown. The Editor is sorry for the misinformation she has disseminated, but feels that the moral lesson is a good one and hopes the class will take it to heart.

Evelyn, Sr., reports that she was in Reading last year working in a bookstore, and then with the Philadelphia Bell Telephone Co. in the Medical Department, having simultaneously acquired a husband and an apartment.

She further reports that Aggie Hawkins, ex-'28, is now in Denver, running her father's house. Peggy Young, who is Evelyn, Jr.'s, godmother, was in Newark taking some courses at the museum last year, but is now leading a gay social life.

One of the first callers on Nancy Morgan Whitaker, our erstwhile class baby, was Jonesy, who has left Cornell and is continuing the study of architecture at the Cambridge School for Landscape Architecture and Domestic Architecture.

Ginny Atmore writes in that she is still with her father and is having a good time and shouldering some responsibility. Cossy is doing all sorts of interesting things: working at the Centaur Book Shop in Philadelphia and is to be managing editor of a new magazine which they are bringing out in February to be called *The United States*. As a side line she giving lectures at Irwin's on poets and drama. Pam Burr is living in a new house down by the stream below college and off Morris Avenue. She's looking for some remunerative but not hampering position that will leave her time for her writing.

Nancy Prichett is still in Wilmington with the du Ponts and is reported to be blooming.

Jo Young is being social and is probably going to Arizona again this winter.

Billy Rhein Bird is in Washington now and is, we believe, doing some work with her husband.

Maud Hupfel is visiting Crooky in Panama but expects to be back in January to finish the course at the Guaranty Bond School.

Another wanderer is Mat Fowler, who has temporarily deserted Macy's and is now in England whence she leaves for the Continent and a Christmas at St. Moritz.

Gaillard has joined the ranks of the "woiking goils" with a very interesting job in the laboratory of the Fifth Avenue Hospital. She is doing pediatric research on tonsils and epilepsy and learning laboratory technic.

1929

Class Editor: ELIZABETH LINN
1357 E. 56th St., Chicago, Ill.

More news comes from Paris than from any other one place. There were at least seven members of the Class of 1929 residing in the capital of wine, women and song at the beginning of December. Claire Parker, Ella Poe and Franny Hand have an apartment somewhere, and when last heard of were enjoying a visit from Barbara Humphreys, just up from Italy. We received a delightful Quaker Oatsy note from Mr. Poe in Cedar Rapids, informing us that Ella and Franny were playing tennis every morning in addition to the pursuit of culture. It ought to be good tennis. Betty Fry is staying with a family named Jullien on the Rue Vaugirard, taking courses at the Alliance Française,

and attending lectures at the Sorbonne. She spent Christmas in England with her aunt. Ecce Moran, who stayed behind when Kit Collins and Barbara Channing returned from their joint European summer, is also in Paris, "learning French from the ground up, and studying the Russian Ballet"—from the ground up, we suppose. Finally, Jean Becket is there, too, keeping house for a brother and enjoying life.

This is our exotic number. We received an alluring letter from Susan Fitzgerald in Bermuda, where she is acting as tutor to two girls and basking in the tropical delights of swimming and sailing. She added that Ducky Swan was expected down there for Christmas.

Packard is at home in Baltimore, combining a business course with one or two graduate courses in Archaeology at Johns Hopkins, and no doubt expects to land a job deciphering Egyptian shorthand from the tombs. K. Balch is still in New York, and now has some sort of a job with the Johns-Manville Roofing Company. Barbara Channing wrote that she was neither playing, studying nor working, and added, "I write a little, sing a little with the Bach Cantate Club in Cambridge, and the rest of the time I spend on small homely chores about the house." If you ask me, I should say that included all three.

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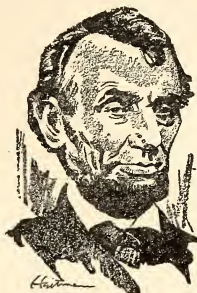
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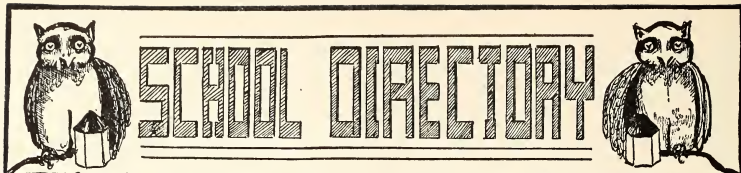
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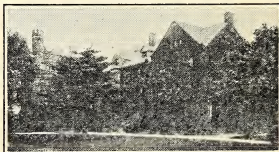
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No. 3

With the Fiftieth Anniversary almost within sight—1935 seems much nearer to 1930 than it did to 1929—plans for increasing the Endowment and for spending that increase become more and more important. There is almost no question as to how it must be spent. The academic needs of the college are the ones that first of all must be satisfied. A glance at the designated objects of the Alumnae Fund shows that they are three sides of the same thing. And what is true of that smaller fund will be true of a larger one. Yet academic needs are diverse and the problem is one of wise apportionment. As always the Alumnae will inevitably and gladly bear the brunt of collecting the money, but the appointment of a committee of Alumnae "to confer with the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the College on a general financial policy, with a view to commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the College" is an entirely new departure. Naturally the work of mapping such a financial policy will be done in constant consultation with the Directors, and the deciding vote is theirs, but the Alumnae will be responsible as never before. It will be possible, if financial stringency can be relieved by increased income, to turn back again for instance, to the Halls and buildings, money that should be used on them and to have a Depreciation Fund so that water pipes and roofs will not, when they need renewing, have to seem more important, because of the perversity of their natures, than laboratory equipment or books for the Library. The work of the Committee will be more than a mere budgeting, however. It will be both a survey and the outlining of a policy that stretches far into the future and that attempts to estimate what the periodic needs are going to be and how they are to be met when they arise. The proposed plan, which Acting-President Manning outlined in her speech, for gradually increasing tuition, and the correlated plan of raising a fund to make possible an adjustment of tuition for any students unable to meet the increased costs, is very definitely part of this whole policy of putting the finances of the college on a more business-like basis.

ACTING-PRESIDENT MANNING DISCUSSES THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN POLICY

It is with the greatest pleasure that I welcome the Alumnae here, acting in Miss Park's place for this one year, and I am delighted to say that the messages from her—we have been receiving many of them within the last few days—have all expressed the affection she feels for us, together with her entire willingness to be parted from us for another eight months. But I know that she is thinking of you today and wishing that she could be present, though I have no doubt she is wholly willing to let me bear the burden of imparting information on behalf of the college.

When I first looked forward to this meeting I took pleasure in the thought that since I am admittedly ignorant on the subject of the college finances I could not be expected to make them the central theme of my remarks today. But when Miss Parks was preparing to leave us last fall this very subject took on special prominence and she broached the question, not only to me and to the Directors, but to some of the Alumnae, of a possible change in our financial policy for the future. I must, therefore, make her responsible for the matters I am going to put before you today, and I shall present it as far as I can as she presented it to us in the fall, trying to make it clear why she reached the decision she did; for it involves questions of fundamental policy which must be worked out under the leadership of Miss Park, and on which she will welcome frank expressions of opinion from the Alumnae as a whole. Her own decision was reached as a result of her recent experiences in making a comparative study of our finances with that of the six other women's colleges which have co-operated with us in the general attempt to convince the country at large of the importance of women's education. As a result of that study she found that there were factors in Bryn Mawr's present situation different from those of the other colleges which make it necessary for us to think out our own policy clearly, not with any idea of separating ourselves from the joint movement to strengthen the position of the women's institutions, but in order that we may be able to meet our own peculiar needs and to safeguard the unique advantages which Bryn Mawr has always enjoyed.

In comparing our general financial situation with that of the other women's colleges it is immediately clear that we have already a larger endowment per student than any of the others, and that we are so much smaller in numbers that our needs are on rather a different scale. Although there is a striking resemblance in the objects for which all the women's colleges are asking money at the present time, we have to be to some extent on the defensive in order to explain why with a larger endowment per student we should be as much in need of additional annual income as are any of the other women's institutions. There are three reasons which will naturally occur to all of you as explanations for our present situation:

First, it is, of course, more expensive to educate students in smaller groups;

Second, a Graduate School is of necessity a heavy drain on the resources of any college or university, not because the actual teaching of graduate students is any more expensive—our figures show that the cost of tuition for the graduate student is about the same as for the undergraduate student—but because graduate work on the whole must be much more heavily subsidized than undergraduate work.

Finally, the location of Bryn Mawr in the most fashionable residential district around Philadelphia. This latter condition makes it inevitable that our cost of

living per person should be high, and that the members of the faculty should be in greater need of adequate salaries than in any of the other women's colleges except Barnard. (The situation in New York City is of course unique.)

I think if you keep these three factors in mind it is easy to meet the possible charge that we have not used our funds to the same advantage as the other women's colleges. I should like to say particularly that from the point of view of running the halls of residence, maintaining the college grounds, supplying the students with food, and the other expenditure on material objects, that Bryn Mawr is certainly as economical as any college could well be. The net income actually received from our five halls of residence with their dining halls is something between \$75,000 and \$100,000 annually. Perhaps two-thirds of this amount goes into the business administration of the college and the maintenance of grounds, and the rest of this income has gone to meet what we regarded as the crying need on the academic side. Of course it is very pleasant to show in our Comptroller's Report that we are receiving each year an income of 10% on the investment in Pembroke Hall, and that a part of this income can be used for academic purposes; but, as you can easily see if you look above your heads, such a use of the money has resulted in a very leaky roof which will have to be renewed within a few years unless great damage is to result. And in the same way the income from Radnor and Rockefeller will soon have to be used to renew the plumbing, which at present breaks down periodically. In other words, we must have a very much larger share of the college income, whether from the students' room fees, or from general endowment, to serve as a general depreciation fund of the college plant. That means that from the present sources we cannot look forward even to a steady maintenance of the funds which now cover the expense of teaching of the students.

I believe that any of you who have made even a superficial study of the present condition of the college plant will agree that if we have any luxuries at Bryn Mawr they are academic in character. I know that there is still the burden of proof on us to show that it is necessary for us to spend as much as we do in order to teach the five hundred students on the Bryn Mawr campus—that we actually need to use \$926 (or whatever the latest calculation shows) in order to teach each undergraduate student, and that what we give them is worth the difference between that sum and the cost of tuition at some of the colleges which appear to be more economical.

I have said that one of the principal reasons for the high cost of education at Bryn Mawr is the comparatively small number of students educated. Every Bryn Mawr Alumna, I believe, cherishes affection for the small college as an institution, and it is worth remembering also that our size is not altogether a matter of choice, since we have literally no available ground on which to expand beyond one or two more buildings; but I should like to tell you briefly what seem to me the concrete advantages from the educational standpoint of a unit as small as ours, leaving out of consideration for the moment the social and personal advantages. I have lived and studied at a large university, and I know that it is easy to put one's finger at once on the things that one must give up as a result of the mere size of the institution when one is dealing with students in the thousands instead of students in the hundreds. It has always been possible at Bryn Mawr to treat girls as soon as they arrive as college students, to avoid any waste of time in introducing them to what we regard as truly collegiate work. I don't believe this is true in any of the great universities

in the country. At Yale it was considered necessary to organize a separate freshman year, and I believe that in almost all the other institutions of the same size the freshman year is made a period of preparation for what is regarded as work of a really collegiate character. At Bryn Mawr the freshmen and sophomores have always been taught by the most distinguished and the most experienced members of the faculty. They have studied in the same classes with juniors and seniors. They have learned without any interval or gap what kind of work is expected of them as college students. I can remember reading in the periodicals of larger universities the complaints, which I believe entirely justified, that the instruction in the freshman, and to a lesser extent in the sophomore, year is less good than that of preparatory schools. Such a result is inevitable where huge freshman classes must be divided between large numbers of untried instructors with perhaps only a year or two of graduate work behind them, and where the student body has no opportunity to know the more distinguished scholars on the faculty even by sight until their junior or senior year. I believe that this more rapid absorption of the freshman class in the work of a truly collegiate character has made it possible for students to go further in undergraduate work at Bryn Mawr than has in the past been possible in any other college in the country. I know that it has made possible the introduction of advanced and independent work for students in their last two years at Bryn Mawr with less reorganization of courses than in any other institution I am familiar with. There are, of course, other luxuries, if you wish to call them that, which we enjoy in the kind of work that we give. In the old days we regarded music as a luxury, but it has become so vital a part of the college curriculum that it is hard for us to think of Bryn Mawr without it. Archaeology in many colleges is not taught as a part of the undergraduate work, but you all know how successfully it has been taught on the Bryn Mawr campus, and that our students who have taken prizes in Athens and Rome are among the brightest feathers in our scholastic cap. We hardly think of such things as luxuries, but they explain that gap between the \$400 which is the tuition fee at Bryn Mawr (as it is at most of the other first-rate institutions in the country) and the actual amount of money which is expended annually to teach each of the Bryn Mawr students.

As Miss Park has viewed the matter, the question was not "Can we economize here and there and change the character of the work to make it less expensive?" but rather, "What is the best work that we can give at Bryn Mawr; and when we have made our budget accordingly, where are we going to get the money to make it possible?" Money which might have been used for the material upkeep of the college has gone into teaching salaries and to meet the needs of the undergraduate body in the classroom and library. But after every possible economy has been made it has become apparent that we cannot accomplish what we wish to accomplish in our academic work unless we can look forward to a substantial increase in our annual income.

When Miss Park recognized last September that our case was not entirely parallel with that of the other women's colleges, she made up her mind that we must acknowledge frankly that the type of education we offer is more expensive than that of the other institutions but that the very reasons which make it costly are the reasons for its success in the past, and will without question continue to underlie whatever success we may have in the future. We have a large endowment, practically all of which has gone to meet the teaching salaries and the actual academic costs, but there is still an ever-widening gap between the income available and the income necessary to make the college what we think it should be.

Now a solution which has often been suggested, and which until this fall had never seemed a possible or a necessary one, is that of asking the students who can do so to pay more nearly what it costs the college to educate them. The objections to the plan are of course obvious; we have all of us stated them when we were begging for endowment in the past. But there are advantages in a well-conceived plan of this kind which we hope may prove greater than the objections; and at present it seems that only by some such plan can we prevent Bryn Mawr from losing the position which it has always held in the academic world. The plan as worked out by Miss Park and presented to the Directors and to the Alumnae Council in New York has two sides:

First, the increase in the tuition fee to a point where the additional income per student will provide the increase in income which is essential; and on the other hand, the development of a better-organized machinery in the college to secure students of outstanding excellence in all parts of the country, whether or not they are able to meet our new scale of fees. While we should make increased use of the machinery of the Regional Scholarship Committees, it will be necessary also to appoint a new officer of the college to visit the schools, to bring them information about the college, and to let them know that we are looking for able and active minded girls, and that money will be available to meet a part of the expenses of those girls, if it is necessary, in order to enable them to come to Bryn Mawr. These two parts of the new policy are inter-related in a very vital way. It is impossible to think of any general policy for the increase in tuition which is not accompanied by a comprehensive policy for the giving of financial aid in one form or another to many able students. On the other hand, this wider policy of scholarships and grants is tied up to the plan of asking our students who are able to do so to play a larger share of the actual cost of tuition at Bryn Mawr. This new plan was, as you already know from Mrs. Otey's report, embodied in the resolutions of the Directors, which read substantially as follows:

first, that it should be the policy of the college that students shall pay a larger share of the cost of tuition;

second, that a new officer of the college shall be appointed who shall see to it that the new policy does not prevent the type of student we want from coming to Bryn Mawr College.

third, that there shall be an increase of \$100 in the tuition fee for undergraduates for next year and \$50 for graduate students, and that sufficient allowance shall be made in the budget so that the students who can not afford to meet the increase shall have it remitted to them out of the college funds. Never to lose good students is the essential factor of the whole plan.

Now the question that naturally arises is: how far will this policy have to be carried in order to meet the situation. I am sorry to say that it has not been possible to make as yet the accurate studies which will be necessary in order to allow us to suggest any figure for our tuition fee, let us say ten or fifteen years hence. We are all determined that further increases shall not go into effect too rapidly. Miss Park had thought that there should perhaps be an increase similar to the one next year (\$100) made once in four years until the figure aimed at was reached. It is plain, however, that the present increase will do little more than take care of the deficit which the college was facing last spring and which was only met by very ruthless cutting of the budget of the Buildings and Grounds Committee and by the gifts made by the Alumnae Association and by individuals to cover a part of the budget

for teaching salaries. We count on an increase in income of perhaps twenty-five thousand dollars to relieve the financial stringency of the moment and possibly admit of one or two small appropriations for the extension of Honours work. I do not see, therefore, how this first one-hundred-dollar raise can be regarded as meeting our outstanding needs in any sense of the word. In making a very rough estimate of those needs, including a small general increase in the salary scale, it has appeared that an increase in the college income of \$300 per student was the very least which could be expected to meet the situation at all. I wish to make it clear, however, that this calculation and these figures are my own, and that the Directors are not ready to commit themselves as to future increases without having made a careful survey of the whole situation.

Looking at the plan as a whole, I know that it will be easy for the Alumnae to bring forward intelligent criticisms and that we must expect to meet a certain amount of very sincere dissent. I myself recognize the possible dangers and disadvantages of the new policy, but I should like to speak, nevertheless, of the advantages which it seems to me may be expected from it and which will, I hope, in the long run win for it the support of this whole body. It will bring us in closer contact with the schools, and that is something which has long been needed. The appointment of a person whose first interest it will be to find out more about the girls who are expecting to come to Bryn Mawr—to size them up a little beforehand—is going to be of the greatest advantage to us in the future. Anyone who has sat on the Entrance Committee in the summer realizes how great is the need of further information, of a more intimate knowledge of the candidates. We should know not only entrance averages but what those marks stand for, and what place the girl really held in school. The new policy should also make possible a more business-like arrangement of our finances as a whole, a general restatement of the needs of the colleges over a long period; a looking ahead rather than a hand-to-mouth existence from day to day. I wish to make it absolutely clear, however, that one of the advantages which does *not* pertain to the plan is that of relieving us of the burden of raising money. It is an essential part of the success of the whole policy that we have a large and very flexible fund for scholarships and for the adjustment of tuition wherever necessary, in order that we may feel entirely free to select students who seem to us most likely to benefit by what we have to offer. Good students are every bit as essential to a college as a good faculty, and from one point of view our change in policy will result in our begging for funds in order to secure the best available students instead of begging in order to secure the best possible faculty.

In making our calculations we have assumed that we should not ask the Regional Scholarship Committees to attempt to cover the expected increases, and that we should prefer rather to have them increase the number of their scholars. We must, therefore, have college funds available to assist students who are already on scholarships, as well as the students who could meet our present charges but will not be able to meet the increase in the fees. Such a fund must, I believe, be not less than a million dollars if we are to have an income sufficient for the purposes outlined. Since all our calculations have been made on the assumption that the college will be relieved of debt through the efforts of the Alumnae and the interest of individual donors it will be seen that I am not really outlining a program which is likely to relieve the Alumnae of the financial burdens which they have borne in the past. I have no time.

nor have I the full information necessary to speak of the other college needs, such as the new science building, towards which we look forward hopefully; and the addition to the Library, the need of which our Librarian bewails whenever I meet her. But I have faith myself that if we can adopt a well-thought-out and business-like policy along the lines which I have outlined, our other needs will in the course of time be met by donors who are sincerely impressed by the excellence of what we have to offer.

In conclusion I must emphasize with all the force I can that the purpose of this new policy is, above everything else, to keep Bryn Mawr in the front rank among the educational institutions of the country. To do this two things are essential:

First, that we increase our present salary scale sufficiently to compete with other colleges and universities for those successful teachers and scholars who are the educational dynamos necessary to supply intellectual power. I believe I am right in saying that competition has never before been so keen for the men and women who have shown themselves at once productive in scholarship and stimulating to their students. We can not afford to fall behind the great universities in the salaries we offer to rising young men and women, and we must hold out to them as well some prospect of advancement. There are, of course, certain inducements offered by the large universities which a small college like Bryn Mawr cannot hope to duplicate; but, on the other hand, as we all know, there are men and women who prefer the comparative seclusion and peace of a campus like ours and who will be held to us by ties of convenience and affection, if only we can make it possible for them to stay without sacrificing their own interests and those of their families.

Our second need today is for funds which will permit us to take part in the teaching experiments and the educational progress of our own era. To us at the moment the most promising development of many years is the type of independent work now being carried on by many of our advanced undergraduate students. Whether such work receives its stimulus from group meetings and discussion or from personal conference with the instructors, it has given a meaning and impetus to the work of the last two years which I know was lacking when I was an undergraduate. "Honours Work" is being interpreted in a variety of ways in this country, but the effect at which most colleges are aiming is the same—to give greater scope for the initiative and energy of the abler students. The success of the experiment here at Bryn Mawr, handicapped as our departments have been for lack of additional teaching force, has really astonished me. None of the fears which I must confess at one time I felt, that a certain demoralization might follow the lack of regular class meetings and more formal supervision, have been justified. The enthusiasm with which students and faculty now approach "Advanced Work"—the term which has been substituted for our old "post-Majors"—shows how great a transformation has taken place in the character of that work, even in those departments which have as yet no fully organized honours courses.

But honours work, like many other innovations in teaching, requires a larger staff of teachers, and its success will naturally depend on the quality of the teaching and the quality of the students taught. It is in order to meet the needs of the various departments and to maintain the quality of the work that the new financial policy has been proposed. Whatever objections may be raised to it, it does enable us to look ahead with every confidence that we shall be able to give at Bryn Mawr the best and the most vital kind of education to be had anywhere today.



Anne Kidder Wilson, 1903
President of the Alumnae Association

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1930

(There is on file in the Alumnae Office a stenographic report of the Annual Meeting, giving in detail the discussion, motions carried and lost, amendments, etc. The following minutes are condensed.)

The morning session was held in the Music Room, Goodhart Hall, where the meeting was called to order at 10.15 A. M. by Louise Fleischmann Maclay, 1906, President of the Association. It is estimated that about 200 members attended the meeting during the course of the day.

It was voted to omit the reading of the minutes of the meeting of the previous year. Mrs. Maclay then presented the Report of the Executive Board for the year 1929, which was accepted and placed on file. (See page 13.)

The reports of the Treasurer, Margaret E. Brusstar, 1903, and of Caroline Florence Lexow, 1908, Chairman of the Finance Committee and of the Alumnae Fund, were accepted and placed on file (pages 16' to 25). Miss Brusstar presented for the consideration of the Association the budget for 1930, which was approved without change (page 16).

The various recommendations of the Finance Committee were discussed in turn.

Moved, seconded, carried, that the Treasurer be authorized to pay over to the College the \$6,000 promised to President Park last year.

Moved, seconded, carried, that the surplus of \$1,037.45 over and above the \$6,000 be given to the Library.

Moved, seconded, carried, that the Marion Reilly Memorial Fund be added to the list of objectives of the Alumnae Fund for 1930.

Moved, seconded, carried, that all moneys to be collected for objects of the Alumnae Fund of the Association be handled by its representatives.

In answer to a question as to the purpose of the Marion Reilly Memorial Fund, Ethel Cantlin Buckley, 1901, explained that the object is to raise a principal sum of \$25,000, the interest of which shall be used to add \$1,000 a year to the salary of the professor who holds the Chair of Physics which has been named by the College the Marion Reilly Chair of Physics. Since Miss Reilly's connection with the College had been so close, it was felt that the Association in general would be interested in the Fund and that it might properly be made one of the objects of the Alumnae Fund. Until now the Class of 1901 has been in charge of collections for the fund which already amounts to \$14,400 in cash and pledges.

Moved, seconded, carried, that the objects of the Alumnae Fund for 1930 be:

- 1. Increase in Academic salaries.*
- 2. Honours work.*
- 3. The Marion Reilly Memorial Fund.*

In answer to a question it was pointed out that, though the Library was not among the objects for 1930, any one who wished especially to make it a gift might send the contribution through the Alumnae Fund designating the purpose for which it was to be used.

Moved, seconded, carried, that the Association pledge itself to raise \$7,000 for academic purposes in 1930 over and above the budget.

Moved, seconded, carried, that the Association approves the appointment of a committee of alumnae to confer with the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the College on a general financial policy, with a view to the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the College.

After the adoption of these recommendations Josephine Goldmark, 1898, asked for a vote of thanks to Miss Brusstar, Miss Lexow, and the Class Collectors, for their splendid work in enabling the Association to meet the obligations which had been undertaken last year with so many misgivings.

Following the discussion on the financial reports, Elizabeth Otey Lewis, 1901, read a short statement from Pauline Goldmark, 1896, Chairman of the Academic Committee, saying that the committee had been working on the question of entrance requirements, and that it is planned to print its full report in the April number of the Alumnae Bulletin.

Margaret Gilman, 1919, Chairman of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee, presented a most interesting and gratifying account of the activities of the Committee during the past year. This report also will be printed in the April Bulletin.

Natalie McFaden Blanton, 1917, Vice-President of the Association, gave a report on the Council in New York, which is printed on page 26.

Moved, seconded, carried, that the recommendation of the Council in regard to the publication of an Address List be carried out.

Following Mrs. Blanton's account of the reasons why the Executive Board had agreed with the Committee on the Revision of the By-Laws that it would be impractical to carry out the recommendation of the Council and had therefore accepted the By-Laws as now drawn up by the committee, Dorothy Straus, 1908, Chairman of this special committee, presented, as the report of the Committee, the By-Laws in the form under which they had been sent to all the members of the Association two weeks before. The Chair then asked the will of the meeting in regard to the manner of considering the By-Laws; asking whether it was desired to have them read through in their entirety or whether they should be taken up section by section.

Moved, seconded, carried, that the By-Laws as thus revised and presented be accepted as a whole.

Several minor corrections were then made. Miss Straus said that in two places, in Articles IV. and XI., the word "majority" should be used instead of "plurality"; and that in Article VIII. Section 2 the word "Directors" should be used instead of "Officers."

Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905, called attention to the fact that in the revised By-Laws the President is an *ex officio* member of all Committees. She said that in her opinion this is inadvisable for the Nominating Committee. The meeting agreed. By vote of the Association it was decided to incorporate these changes in the By-Laws.

A short discussion took place in regard to the position of the Director of Publicity. Mrs. Buckley said that under the plan adopted it will be necessary for a year to elapse before she will be eligible to re-election after she has served two terms, and since there had been complete agreement that this officer is an invaluable member of the Executive Board, it would mean a great loss to the Board. Miss Straus said that her Committee had realized this difficulty, but had felt that it would be an even greater mistake to elect such an officer in perpetuity, which was the only alternative. As a solution of the problem they had suggested that during the period

of her ineligibility for re-election this officer be invited to attend all meetings of the Executive Board in an advisory capacity. Even though she would at such times have no vote, and there would still be seven elected Directors on the Board, it was felt that her opinions would be of paramount importance. The present Director of Publicity had indicated her approval of this scheme as the best workable plan.

After the adoption of the By-Laws as a whole, Miss Straus explained that it would be necessary to amend the Charter of the Association to conform with the new By-Laws. She offered the following resolutions:

That Articles VI. and VIII. of the Charter be amended to read:

VI. The number of Directors of said Corporation is fixed at seven.

VIII. The officers of the Corporation shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Miss Straus presented other formal resolutions to authorize the officers of the Association to take the necessary legal steps to amend the Charter; to arrange for the proper date when various sections of the By-Laws dealing with elections shall take effect; and to make the present membership of the Executive Board conform with the new By-Laws. These resolutions were accepted unanimously.

The Chair again asked whether it was the will of the meeting to hear the By-Laws, but by formal motion it was agreed that they be adopted without further reading.

Ann Taylor, 1921, asked whether it would be possible to indicate briefly the principal changes made in the By-Laws. Mrs. Maclay gave a summary of these, mentioning especially the fact that all nominations are now to be made by the Nominating Committee, whereas formerly the Executive Board made the nominations for District Councillors and Alumnae Directors. Another important change is in regard to the Directors of the Association, who are now to be seven in number instead of five. Included in this change are the provisions in regard to the Director of Publicity which had been discussed. Other changes that represent real differences are those which arrange for elections of District Councillors and of Alumnae Directors to take place at the same time of year as the election of officers. The fact that it will now be possible to present a single slate for Councillors and for Alumnae Directors as well as for officers should be mentioned. Another change is that members will now be dropped for non-payment of dues after two years instead of after four as at present. Miss Hawkins said that this change is necessary in order that we may avail ourselves of the privilege of mailing the BULLETIN as third-class matter, since the Postal Regulations allow this only for paid-up subscriptions.

Miss Hawkins also commented on the working of the single slate as seen in this first election of officers under this plan. She said that the net result had been that as many people had indicated their approval of the choice of the Nominating Committee as had voted for any successful candidate in any recent election under the old plan which offered a choice of candidates.

As the business scheduled for the morning session had been completed earlier than anticipated, it was voted to continue with the afternoon program. Elizabeth Lewis Otey, 1901, presented a report on behalf of the Alumnae Directors and Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905, gave the report of the Nominating Committee. Both of these reports were accepted and placed on file. (For Mrs. Otey's report, see page 28.)

The Chair suggested that the meeting might consider under the head of New Business a subject which has been much discussed at other colleges, "Continued Education after Graduation." In reply to a question Miss Hawkins gave a short

account of some of these projects now being carried on at Vassar, Smith, Radcliffe, Mount Holyoke, and Lafayette. These were all started in response to requests from their alumnae, and do not attempt in any way to take the place of advanced work which would naturally be done at a college or university near at hand, but represent a way for the Alumnae to make first-hand contacts with the faculty of the college where their undergraduate work was done.

At 12.45 the meeting adjourned for luncheon in Pembroke, where the Alumnae were the guests of Acting-President Manning, who there made an address on the financial situation of the College and the plans proposed to meet the present crisis.

After Mrs. Manning's speech a long discussion followed on the change in policy involved. At the close of this the resolutions of the Board of Directors, as incorporated in Mrs. Otey's report on behalf of the Alumnae Directors, were read again, and the Association voted its approval.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to Acting-President Manning, to President Emeritus Thomas, and to all the other College officials who had extended to the Alumnae the hospitality of the College.

The Recording Secretary then read the result of the election of officers as follows:

President, Anne Kidder Wilson, 1903.

Vice-President, Mary Hardy, 1920.

Recording Secretary, Gertrude Hearne Myers.

Corresponding Secretary, May Egan Stokes, 1911.

Treasurer, Margaret E. Brusstar, 1903.

Mrs. Maclay offered her congratulations to Mrs. Wilson, the new President, and asked her to preside over the rest of the meeting.

Mrs. Buckley proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, which was seconded by Mrs. Loomis and carried unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 4 P. M., and the Alumnae then went to the tea given at the Deanery by President Emeritus M. Carey Thomas.

A. M. H.

"A LETTER TO THE TIMES"

Various questions will inevitably arise in the minds of the Alumnae in regard to the new policy of increasing the tuition. The matter is still being discussed. The Editor would be very glad to have letters from Alumnae on this subject, and when possible will print the letters and endeavor to have answered the questions that they raise. Would this not perhaps start that Department in the BULLETIN of which the Editorial Board fondly dreams—a type of Open Forum?

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Though it is a matter of record that the Alumnae Association was granted its charter on December 7th, 1897—to many of us, who still look upon the organization as a rather young child, it is almost a shock to realize that we are beginning our thirty-third year. Like the highest form of life, we may be slow in the early stages of our development but like it, will no doubt have all the greater opportunities for the growth of our inherent capacities and powers.

It is good, nevertheless, to feel that our structure is sound—our co-ordination smooth, our activities valuable though perhaps restricted. We recognize that our interests must ripen and widen in scope, our purpose must deepen in order to reach full maturity—such growth may well come by 1935 as a result of the effort of planning and preparing a suitable celebration for the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the College.

A part taken in the movement for "Education after Graduation," may also be profitable. Wilfred B. Shaw, director of Alumni relations in the University of Michigan, sponsored by the American Association for Adult Education, has just published a preliminary survey, showing what Colleges and Alumnae Associations are doing to provide intellectual stimulus and help for Alumnae.

Our conference with the Presidents and Secretaries of five women's Colleges who met with us at Bryn Mawr last October showed that we are the only College of that group which takes no part in this movement. This makes us wonder whether it is our Association which is unprogressive or whether our Alumnae are so truly cultured that their intellectual life continues spontaneously. This latter is a pleasing thought, the written corroboration or disavowal of which would be interesting and advantageous to us all, for there is no reason for the Alumnae of Bryn Mawr not to have the same opportunities which other Associations and Colleges offer—provided and this is the crux of the matter—that they need and desire them.

Last Summer our Executive Secretary, Alice Hawkins, not only represented us at the American Alumni Council in Toronto, but took an active part, speaking at one meeting and presiding at the round-table conference of another. Her gift in remembering people and of making contacts, it is hoped may gradually help to remove the stigma of our "superiority" and "snobbishness."

She reports that we now have 2823 members of the Association—82 new members joined in 1929, 3 of whom became life members, but since 43 were dropped for non-payment of dues and there were five resignations—our increase for the year totals 34.

The interest in life membership continues as shown by the fact that 51 members changed their status to life membership during the year, making the number of new life members 54.

After one short year in which she had already proved herself valuable in the position of assistant to the Treasurer—Florence Irish (1913) left our office to return to teaching. Various vicissitudes which have arisen in trying to replace her are not yet overcome but our Secretary with Miss Broome's efficient help has managed to override obstacles and continue Alumnae business without interruption.

We are fortunate, indeed, to have with us still as our Editor, Marjorie Thompson (1912) who has added to her Editorial Board, a number of young Alumnae. Their effect on the BULLETIN will be interesting to observe.

Our standing Committees have as usual worked hard and well, and except for the Committees on Publicity, and Health and Physical Education, the principal functions of which have of late been confined to consultation, they will themselves report.

There have been a few changes in personnel, Anne Hampton Todd (1902), is again serving on the Scholarship Committee; Eleanor Marquand Forsyth (1919), not long since an officer of the Association, has been appointed a member of the Finance Committee; so has Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins (1905) who, it seems, can never be spared from any committee on which she has once served. Her many remarkable personal qualities, together with her intimate knowledge of both Alumnae and College matters, make her invaluable. To the President herself, in the four years they have served together on the Executive Board, she has been the greatest help and inspiration. Mary Hardy (1920) and Gertrude Emery (1915) are both members of the Committee on Health and Physical Education; Frances Childs (1923) and Elizabeth Nields Bancroft, '98, on the Nominating Committee.

The death of Gordon Woodbury Dunn (1919) is a sorrow to us all and a very special loss to the Academic Committee of which she was a member. Had she lived, she would, no doubt, have made to us and to the College a signal contribution.

The Furnishings Committee of Goodhart Hall of which Edith Pettit Borie, '95, is chairman; Elizabeth Bent Clark, '95; Eleanor Marquand Forsyth (1919); Frances Fincke Hand, '97; Caroline Chadwick-Collins (1905), members, has been functioning as a Special Committee for four years. They had hoped to complete their work by this February but were delayed, principally because of the Book which will commemorate the Class gifts and the Memorials. "We have a contract," reports Mrs. Borie, "with Mr. Edwin Fetterolf, who does ornamental lettering for many architects here—and who has made such books for the subscribers to historic houses and like memorials—We shall have a large folio," she continues—"with a tooled leather binding and ornamental lettering to be chained to a desk and stand in the lobby. This book has been delayed, because it has seemed wise to get from each Class President a statement about the purpose of her class—As soon as we can get out data verified, the Book will be begun, and if we are not kept waiting too long, should be in place at Commencement."

For those of us who had the pleasure of asking Mrs. Borie to serve as chairman of this Committee and of watching her take command of a situation involving many difficulties, as well as tedious and painstaking hours of work, it has been a source of satisfaction to see with what graciousness and ability she has solved her problems. We cannot fully express to her our admiring appreciation and we hope she will accept from our Board, our most hearty and cordial thanks.

Another special committee which we appointed last Spring will report to you on the Revision of the By-Laws. At various times in the past we had found in them discrepancies and contradictions and so decided upon a complete and expert revision. Dorothy Straus (1908) who had only just been released as chairman of the Finance Committee, accepted our appointment and formed her Committee. You will see for yourselves today, how generously she has given us of her time, her energy and her expert knowledge. Our debt to her can only be measured in terms of the affection she bears to Bryn Mawr.

You will hear later, in the report on the Council, of a recommendation that we form a Committee "to evaluate the Council." For the chairman of this Committee, we are most fortunate in having secured Louise Hyman Pollak (1908).

It has fallen to our lot this year also to appoint two Councillors. In District VI. Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh (1905), moved out of her district quite shortly after her election, almost as much to her concern as to ours. Though we had had great hopes of her as a Councillor, we were delighted to find Edna Warkentin Alden (1900) of Kansas City, willing to assume the responsibility for the three-year term. Mrs. Alden came to the Council and gave us all confidence in the future prospects of her district.

Shortly after the Council, also, Frances Porter Adler (1911) Councillor for District V., who had served two years of her term, asked to be released. In her place we appointed Gladys Spry Auger (1912), who had already taken part in the work of the local Scholarships Committee and whose enviable reputation gives great promise for new developments in the "Corn Belt."

So the year has passed pleasantly with growing interest, we hope, on the part of the Alumnae—certainly with great and increasing interest and application on the part of all those taking part in the work of Alumnae Association. But to one group in particular—rarely spoken of, and yet best known to most, working year after year with quiet persistence and excellent effect,—our class collectors,—to them we pay our profoundest homage.

In the same spirit of appreciation, your President, in her fourth and last annual report, asks you to bear with her a moment longer that she may tell you how much she has enjoyed the privilege of working for you and with you.

She will remember always with pleasure and affection, the loyalty and support of the members of the Board—the interplay of their varied and attractive personalities in moments of discussion—their vivid interest in Bryn Mawr; and last though certainly not least—the marks of confidence and esteem shown her as an officer of your Association by the President of the College herself.

In closing, while deeply sensible of our loss, we bring before you for your silent recognition, the list of those who have died this year—both our members and our friends.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE FLEISCHMANN MACLAY, 1906, *President*.

Mary McMurtrie, (1889)	Letitia B. Windle, (1907)
Katharine M. Shipley, (1890)	Gertrude Congdon Crampton, (1909)
Margaret Patterson Campbell, (1890)	(Mrs. Richard L. Crampton)
(Mrs. Richard C. Campbell)	Dr. Elizabeth P. Wolf Blitzen, (1915)
Umé Tsuda, (1893)	(Mrs. U. Lionel Blitzen)
Marianna Janney, (1895)	Adelaide Landon Roddy, (1919)
Edith M. Peters, (1896)	(Mrs. Clyde Harper Roddy)
Florence Vickers McAllister, (1898)	Gordon Woodbury Dunn, (1919)
(Mrs. Franklin A. McAllister)	(Mrs. Frederick S. Dunn)
Anne G. Maris, (1901)	Gulielma Melton Kaminer, (1922)
Bertha Seely Dunlop, (1905)	(Mrs. Harry G. Kaminer)
(Mrs. George Q. Dunlop)	Eleanor C. Bell, (1925)
Susan Carey, (1925)	

BUDGET FOR 1930

INCOME

	1929	1930
Dues	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,650.00
Income from Life Membership	725.00	900.00
BULLETIN Advertising	1,600.00	1,600.00
Bank Interest	200.00	250.00
Grant from College for Committee Enter- tainment	300.00	
Miscellaneous	50.00	50.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 9,375.00	\$ 9,450.00
Appropriation from Alumnae Fund	7,605.00	8,270.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$16,980.00	\$17,720.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	\$ 6,350.00	\$ 6,650.00
Operation—		
Postage	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00
Printing	550.00	500.00
Supplies	175.00	175.00
Telephone and Telegraph	100.00	100.00
Auditors	200.00	200.00
Office Equipment	400.00	400.00
Miscellaneous	50.00	50.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 1,825.00	\$ 1,825.00
BULLETIN—		
Salary of Editor (\$600 included in salaries above)		
Printing	\$2,600.00	\$2,600.00
Mailing and Miscellaneous	525.00	525.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 3,125.00	\$3,125.00
Traveling—		
Council	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Executives	650.00	650.00
Committees	300.00	300.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,950.00	1,950.00
Expenses of Local Organizations	950.00	500.00
Other Expenditures—		
Dues in other Associations	170.00	170.00
Reserve Fund for possible increase in salaries.....	150.00	150.00
Questionnaire to keep up records	400.00	400.00
Increasing Rhoads Scholarships to \$500 each.....	460.00	450.00
President Park's Fund	1,000.00	1,000.00
Deficit on Register		1,000.00
Emergency Fund	600.00	500.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$16,980.00	\$17,720.00

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The Association has had a most satisfactory year from the financial point of view. Our total income of \$21,162.40 exceeded that for 1928 by more than \$4,730. As our expenses increased less than \$28 we have a balance of more than \$7,000, to be allocated by vote of the Association today.

Our income from dues increased nearly \$500, partly as a result of increased membership, partly from the collection of back dues. Both advertising in the BULLETIN and the expense of issuing fell off slightly, with the result that the net cost of \$1,641.05 differed from that of last year by less than \$7.00. Interest on bank balances was somewhat smaller, as funds received for Goodhart Hall had been handed over to the College. Salaries increased \$122.40, operating expenses decreased \$186.78. The Life Membership Fund grew sufficiently to enable us to invest \$3,000, thereby increasing our annual income \$160. But the most gratifying increase was shown in the contributions to the Undesignated Alumnae Fund, which amounted to the splendid total of \$11,304.80, an increase of \$4,765 over 1928.

In our budget for 1929, we had estimated that we should have to draw from this fund \$7,605, but our expenses were limited sufficiently to require only \$4,267.35. This includes \$1,000 for President Park's fund, \$500 for supplementing the Rhoads Scholarships, and \$600 towards the deficit in the Register which the Association had assumed. This means that only a little more than \$2,000 was drawn from the Undesignated Fund for actual expenses.

At our last Annual Meeting, we had pledged to the College \$6,000 for the increase of professors' salaries. We have on hand not only this \$6,000, but an additional \$1,037.45 to be applied to the other objectives of the Alumnae Fund.

In addition to the undesignated contributions; \$42,897.36 was paid in to the Association for special purposes. This included the furnishings for Goodhart Hall, Regional, Book-shop and Special Scholarships, Art Department, Library and an anonymous gift of \$1,000 from an Alumna to be devoted to Honours Work.

The designated and undesignated fund together amount to the grand total of \$54,202.23. This amount from an association numbering about 2,800 members speaks more eloquently than words of the generous spirit of the Alumnae, their keen interest in the college, and their never-failing willingness to provide for the needs as they arise.

MARGARET E. BRUSSTAR, 1903.

REPORT UPON AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS

January 21, 1930.

We have audited the accounts of THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE for the calendar year 1929, and found them to be correct.

We verified the cash in the various funds on deposit at the banks by correspondence with the depositories. The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities confirmed the securities called for by the accounts as being in its custody.

We verified the income from securities owned and other receipts as recorded in the books were found to have been duly deposited in the banks.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

BALANCE SHEET, December 31, 1929

ASSETS

Loan Fund:

Loans to Students:

Class of 1924 and prior	\$3,098.00
Classes since 1924	11,673.02
	<hr/> \$14,771.02

Cash	1,163.48
	<hr/> \$15,934.50

Life Membership Fund:

Investments at cost, as annexed	\$16,901.73
Cash	176.18
	<hr/> 17,077.91

Carola Woerishoffer Fund:

Investments at book value, as annexed	\$1,650.00
Cash	421.99
	<hr/> 2,071.99

Alumnae Fund:

\$1,000 Missouri Pacific 1-5s, 1965 (Rhoads Fund)	\$995.75
Cash	14,341.13
	<hr/> 15,336.88

General Fund, cash	500.00
	<hr/> \$50,921.28

LIABILITIES

Loan Fund:

Balance, January 1, 1929	\$14,223.64
Interest received during year	210.86
Gifts from Parents' Fund	500.00
Gifts from Individuals	1,000.00
	<hr/> \$15,934.50

Life Membership Fund:

Balance, January 1, 1929	\$14,977.09
Life Memberships received during year	2,100.82
	<hr/> 17,077.91

Carola Woerishoffer Fund:

Principal:

Balance, January 1, 1929	\$1,950.00
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Interest:

Balance, January 1, 1929	\$270.18
Amount received during year	101.81
	<hr/> \$371.99

Less: Summer School Scholarship	250.00
	<hr/> 121.99

Alumnae Fund, as annexed	2,071.99
General Fund	15,336.88
	<hr/> 500.00

\$50,921.28

GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

INCOME

Dues	\$6,718.26
Alumnae Contributions for the Association	4,267.35
ALUMNAE BULLETIN:-	
Advertising	\$1,712.00
Miscellaneous Income	31.50
	<hr/> 1,743.50
Income from Life Membership Fund	724.16
Interest on Bank Account	393.37
Gift from Bryn Mawr College for Alumnae Entertainment	300.00
	<hr/> \$14,146.64

EXPENSES

BULLETIN:

Printing	\$2,383.85
Salary of Editor	540.00
Mailing	460.70
	<hr/> \$3,384.55

Salaries:

Alumnae Secretary	\$2,666.64
Assistant to Alumnae Secretary	1,683.28
Bookkeeper	1,504.80
	<hr/> 5,854.72

Traveling:

Council	\$472.10
Executives	294.84
Committees	133.46
	<hr/> 900.40

Local Expenses:

Regional Scholarship Chairmen	19.46
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Emergency Fund:

Extra Clerical Assistance	\$28.13
Alumnae Festivities	108.08
Alumnae Register Deficit	600.00
	<hr/> 736.21

President's Fund	1,000.00
James E. Rhoads Scholarship	500.00
Alumnae Register	4.55
Postage	337.25
Printing	536.50
Questionnaire	97.50
Office Supplies and Equipment	168.22
Telephone and Telegraph	73.60
Committee Expenses	43.54
Dues in Other Associations	170.00
Class Collectors' Expenses	41.00
Miscellaneous	279.14

\$14,146.64

ALUMNAE FUND

	Designated	Undesignated	Totals
Balances, January 1, 1929	\$1,314.07	\$2,299.93	\$3,614.00
Receipts	42,897.36	11,304.87	54,202.23
	<hr/> \$44,211.43	<hr/> \$13,604.80	<hr/> \$57,816.23
Disbursements:	From Designated Receipts	On account of Appropriations and Transfers	
Alumnae Association, transferred to general income and expense account		\$4,267.35	
I. C. S. A. Fellowship.....		300.00	
Bryn Mawr College for increases in salaries of Associate Professors		2,000.00	
Furnishings for Goodhart Hall	\$7,318.81		
Regional Scholarships	12,059.48		
Leila Houghteling Memorial Scholarship	10,000.00		
Auditorium of the Students' Building.....	1,407.25		
Book Shop Scholarships	1,262.08		
Honours Work	1,000.00		
Special Scholarships	875.00		
Gifts of Classes of 1929 and 1930 for the Goodhart Hall Benches	734.30		
Art Department	695.50		
Library Books	250.00		
Pembroke West, Plumbing	189.25		
Faculty Endowment	50.00		
Class of 1897	43.33		
President's Fund	22.00		
Book Club	5.00		
	<hr/> \$35,912.00	<hr/> \$6,567.35	<hr/> \$42,479.35
Balances, December 31, 1929:			
Designated:			
Furnishings for Goodhart Hall		\$3,045.45	
James E. Rhoads:			
\$1,000 Missouri Pacific 1-5s, 1965	\$995.75		
Cash	191.56		
		<hr/> 1,187.31	
Class of 1889, Harriet Randolph Memorial		195.00	
Class of 1893		60.00	
Class of 1898, gift for portrait of President Park.....		3,840.00	
Radnor Dining Room		15.00	
		<hr/> \$8,342.76	
Less advances for account of the Class of 1897...		43.33	
		<hr/> \$8,299.43	
Undesignated Funds, subject to appropriation.....		7,037.45	
		<hr/> \$15,336.88	

LOAN FUND

Balance, January 1, 1929	\$1,350.87
Receipts:	
Repayment of Loans by Students	\$2,275.50
Interest on Loans	165.18
Interest on Bank Balances	45.68
Gift from the Parents' Fund, Bryn Mawr College.....	500.00
Gifts from Individuals	1,000.00
	<hr/> 3,986.36
	<hr/> \$5,337.23

Disbursements:	
Loans to Students	4,173.75

Balance in Girard Trust Co., December 31, 1929	\$1,163.48
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LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

Balance, January 1, 1929	\$1,023.86
Receipts:	
Life Memberships	2,100.82
	<hr/> \$3,124.68

Disbursements:	
Purchases of Securities	2,948.50

Balance in Western Saving Fund Society of Phila., Dec. 31, 1929	\$176.18
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LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

Securities Owned, December 31, 1929, at Cost

\$1,000 Alleghany Corp., 5s, 1944	\$997.00
1,000 American Gas & Electric Co. 5s, 2028	964.50
1,000 Georgia Power Co. 1-5s, 1967	972.50
1,000 Argentine Nation 6s, 1960	987.00
1,000 Public Service Electric & Gas Co. 1-5's, 1965	1,029.50
1,000 Southwestern Power & Light Co. 1-5s, 1943	990.00
1,000 Ohio Edison Co. 1-5s, 1957	990.00
1,000 Penna. R. R. Co. 5s, 1964	1,040.75
1,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1995.....	1,029.50
500 Indianapolis Water Co. 1-5½s, 1953	480.00
1,000 Penna. Power Co. 1-5s, 1956	995.00
45 shs. Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., par \$50	3,513.48
2,000 New York Power & Light Corp. 4½s, 1967	1,912.50
1,000 Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, 1952.....	1,000.00
	<hr/> \$16,901.73

CAROLA WOERISHOFFER FUND

Securities Owned, December 31, 1929, at Book Values

\$1,000 Ohio State Telephone Co. Cons. & Ref. 5s, 1944	\$950.00
1,000 Chicago Railways Co. 1-5s, 1927	700.00
	<hr/> \$1,650.00

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Madam Chairman, Members of the Alumnae Association:

Since the last Annual Meeting of this Association, two changes have been made in the membership of the Finance Committee, Eleanor Marquand Forsyth, 1919, taking the place of Julie Benjamin Howson, and the present Chairman that of Dorothy Straus, 1908, who had to our great regret finished her term of office and was not eligible for reappointment. But she handed over to her successor a committee thoroughly well organized, with a clearly defined policy.

We have met three times. Our business has been:

The raising of the Budget, and of funds voted to President Park.

The discussion of Memorials.

The supervision of the Goodhart Hall accounts.

The recommendation of disbursements and investments.

Meeting with the Joint Alumnae Fund Committee to consider the needs of the College.

Discussion of the Budget for next year.

Meeting the Class Collectors.

In regard to the raising of the Budget, we have no comment to make except that the increase in dues received was undoubtedly owing to the fact that bills were mailed four time to delinquents, as against twice in other years.

Miss Park's Fund: At its first meeting, the Committee accepted the interpretation of the Executive Committee as to the commitments of the Association for 1929: namely, that we were legally bound to give to the College in February, 1930, the sum of \$4,000.00, to be used by President Park for academic salaries; and that we were morally bound to give an additional \$2,000.00 to enable the College to continue the increases in the salaries of associate professors which will have been made, beginning with September, 1929, with the \$2,000.00 of the 1928 surplus, voted for this purpose at the last Annual Meeting. These obligations, therefore, were emphasized in the Spring publicity material sent to the Class Collectors.

Memorials: At the last Annual Meeting the recommendation of the Finance Committee in regard to Memorials was accepted, and the Committee was instructed to add a preamble embodying the sense of the discussion. This preamble reads: "In order that those who intend to raise memorial funds or to make gifts to the College should know what the needs of the College are, and should be so informed that their gifts may be in harmony with College policies, both academic and administrative, the Alumnae Association passed the following motion":

All alumnae interested in raising memorial funds or special gifts shall consult with the Finance Committee, who shall promptly confer with the Joint Alumnae Fund Committee concerning the proposed object of such gift or memorial. If this be approved by the Joint Alumnae Fund Committee, the proposed memorial or gift shall forthwith be placed on the Alumnae Fund.

The question of Memorials, discussed at the last Annual Meeting, when a form of procedure was set up, was brought before your committee in January by Ethel Cantlin Buckley, 1901, Chairman of the Marion Reilly Memorial Fund. The proposal that this fund be included among the objectives of the Alumnae Fund for 1930, was laid before the Joint Alumnae Fund Committee, which gave its approval, in accordance with which the Finance Committee recommends to this meeting that the Fund mentioned be added to our list.

The Finance Committee feels it timely to define a policy for the custody of such funds during their collection, and recommends to the Alumnae Association that all moneys to be collected for the objects of the Alumnae Fund of the Association should be handled by its representatives.

Goodhart Hall Accounts: The Association now owes the College only \$3,000.00 more on the Yellin iron contract, and has already \$1,000.00 on hand toward the payment of it. As there are pledges due in the Spring which will more than cover the remainder, we are confident that this account will soon be closed.

The Finance Committee recommended to the Executive Board that the unexpended balance of the undesignated fund for the furnishings of Goodhart Hall be used for the immediate needs of the building, in order that the books of the Goodhart Hall accounts be closed. We are informed that this will shortly be done.

The Finance Committee takes this opportunity of reminding the Alumnae that the Trustees have assumed the responsibility of the deficit of Goodhart Hall, and that with the settling of the Yellin contract our obligations are at an end.

The Investments of the Association have been entrusted to a sub-committee of the Finance Committee and their report is filed herewith.

As we had reached the close of our fiscal year without any large demand on the Emergency Fund of \$600.00, budgeted last year, it was voted by the Committee to pay with it some of the deficit on the Register.

The Joint Alumnae Fund Committee: A meeting of the Joint Alumnae Fund Committee was called on January 21st, 1930, by Acting-President Manning. The Chairman of the Alumnae Fund reported a surplus for the year 1929, of \$7,037.45, of which amount \$6,000.00 had been promised President Park for increases in professors' salaries and Honours work, leaving \$1,037.45 to be appropriated. Acting-President Manning stated that there was no particular need of increase in the salary budget for 1929-30, but that there would be considerable need in 1930-31. The \$6,000.00 given this year was used as follows: \$1,000.00 for Honours work in English, \$2,000.00 for increase in salaries of five associate professors, \$2,700.00 to cover the salary of the new appointment in the French Department, made necessary by the appointment of Dean Schenck to the Graduate School. This new appointment in the French Department has also enabled that department to give Honours work for eight students so that the increased expenditure might properly be divided between the Graduate School and Honours work. \$300.00 is still to be appropriated, and if it is not used during the current year will be added to other money for the increase in salaries in 1930-31.

The Committee recommends that the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the College the \$6,000.00 promised to President Park.

As the third object of the Alumnae Fund this year has been the Library, it was recommended by the Joint Committee that the surplus over and above \$6,000.00 be given to it. This recommendation the Finance Committee brings to the Association.

A discussion of the needs of the College for the coming year followed, and these objects of the Alumnae Fund for 1930 were recommended:

1. Academic salary increases.
2. Honours work.
3. Marion Reilly Memorial Fund.

The sum of \$6,000.00 was suggested, with the hope that an additional \$1,000.00 might be raised to increase the salary of a full professor. The Committee recommends that the amount to be raised for academic purposes in 1930 be \$7,000.00.

A general discussion in regard to raising money for the College resulted in a recommendation that a committee of Alumnae be appointed to confer with the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the College on a general financial policy, this program to be presented to the Alumnae at the Annual Meeting in 1931.

The Finance Committee therefore recommends to this Meeting the appointment of a committee of Alumnae.

A meeting of the Class Collectors was held in New York City on November 9th, at which eighteen representatives were present. The situation in the various classes was gone over in some detail, although it was too early for the final reports of the second mailing of publicity material to the members of the classes to have come in. A number of new Collectors have been appointed by the Committee in conference with the Presidents of the classes concerned, and I am filing a complete list with this report.

I am herewith filing the report of the Alumnae Fund, and of funds contributed by the Alumnae through Mr. Scattergood, Treasurer of the College.

In closing this report, the Finance Committee further recommends as it did last year, that contributions to the Fund be sent in undesignated, and that the amounts to be allocated to each of the objectives be fixed by the Association at its next Annual Meeting, in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE FLORENCE LEXOW, 1908,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE FUND

Funds Contributed by Alumnae Through The Alumnae Association

ALUMNAE FUND

Designated:

1. Leila Houghteling Memorial Scholarship	\$10,000.00
2. Radnor Dining Room (Painting)	15.00
3. Plumbing (Pembroke West)	189.25
4. Harriet Randolph Memorial	195.00
5. Class of 1893, to be designated later	60.00
6. Art Department	695.50
7. Interest on Rhoads Scholarships Investment	21.31
8. Special Scholarships	675.00
9. Book Shop Scholarships	1,262.08
10. Regional Scholarships	12,059.48
11. Special Honors	1,000.00
12. Library	250.00
13. Book Club	5.00
14. Portrait of President Park	3,000.00
15. President's Fund	22.00
16. Goodhart Hall Furnishings	11,461.19

\$40,910.81

Undesignated 11,304.87

\$52,215.68

Pledged in 1925—Collected, 1929:

Auditorium \$1,407.25

Benches—Goodhart Hall:

Contributions from 1930 and 1931 579.30

1,986.55

Total collected \$54,202.23

ALUMNAE FUND (*Continued*)

Forward	\$54,202.23
<i>Through Mr. J. Henry Scattergood, Treasurer of the College:</i>	
Book Club	\$13.25
Books	1,047.50
Art Department	337.50
Salary Gift	1,238.75
Grace Dodge Division Carola Woerishoffer Dept.	2,260.81
Special Scholarships and Fellowships	3,488.20
Regional Scholarships	2,650.00
Horace White Greek Literature Prize	50.00
Auditorium	1,537.50
Charlotte Angus Scott Fund	90.00
Bath Tubs for Pembroke West	1,000.00
Harriet Randolph Fund	3,385.00
Special Honours	3,000.00
Stage Set for Goodhart Hall	1,662.62
	<hr/>
	\$21,761.13

Received from Marion Reilly Estate for Departments of Physics and Mathematics	2,000.00
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Grand Total \$77,963.36

In addition there are outstanding \$930.00 on 1929 pledges, and \$1,655.22 have been pledged for the payment in 1930 and 1931.

The Association paid to the College from its collections \$37,163.67.

The total number of contributors through the Association this year was 1,075, of whom 29 were undergraduates.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

	No. of Contributors	Alumnae Fund		Balance	Paid to College Treasurer	Total
		Designated	Undesignated			
1929	1075	\$40,910.81	\$11,304.87	\$1,986.55	\$23,761.13	\$77,963.36
1928	1424	24,664.18	6,539.66	8,986.60	17,449.25	57,639.69

Alumnae Fund

1926	\$13,608.87
1927	28,186.59
1928	31,203.84
1929	52,215.68

Funds Paid to the College by the Association

1926	\$31,642.60
1927	39,212.83
1928	52,797.39
1929	37,163.67

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE FLORENCE LEXOW, 1908, *Chairman*.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT ON THE COUNCIL

Madame President:

I am told that the Annual Meeting likes nice gossipy reports of the Council Meetings, but since the usefulness of the Council is now under fire, and I am an ardent supporter of the Council, I do not want to add one word that might lead anyone to believe that the Council had a good time in New York or that we enjoyed one gay leisure moment. I shall not, therefore, mention the luncheons at the Bryn Mawr Club, Mrs. Slade's and Mrs. Loomis's, the dinners at Mrs. Dickerman's, Mrs. Thorpe's and Mrs. Maclay's. They were delightful, and we have expressed our thanks individually and collectively to our hostesses, but in this official report, I shall not mention them. You will then be free to conclude that we ate our meals in haste at Child's Restaurant and returned in haste to our business. Least of all shall I mention the dinner at the Colony Club, when 160 apostles of the new-molded silhouette and the long skirt swished and rustled, admiring and to be admired. You will then be free to conclude that our bodies as well as our minds were at all times free and unhampered to do business.

We were very busy. The first afternoon we were plunged into a *budget* discussion. We bore up under that and were able to recommend that the budget be accepted as presented. A discussion of the Register followed. The Council felt strongly that it wanted the kind of register we have always had, which is so superior to that published by most colleges. But since we cannot afford to pay for such a Register often—the Council voiced the need of an address book in the interim of the Register's publication. It might be wiser to face the deficit of \$1,000 on the last issue of the Register than to try to sell the remaining copies by the issue of a supplement—which has proved unsatisfactory. The Council therefore recommended that an Address List be published in 1930-31, provided the College is willing to give the time of the Publication Department, and that the price of the book be set so that it shall cover as nearly as possible the cost of publication. Having fought and conquered the Register question, to its own satisfaction, and desiring more worlds to subdue the Council fell with avidity upon the By-Laws, and struggled till after six o'clock. We could not have lasted so long at it if a truce had not been called for tea,—but being human we were not sufficiently revived to come to a definite decision on any of the moot points and signed an armistice till the next afternoon. Oh, I don't mean that we didn't work any the next morning! The reports of the District Councillors, the reports of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee, the Academic Committee, the Alumnae BULLETIN, the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Health and Physical Education, the talk given by the Resident Physician of the College, brought out discussion and elicited much interest and approval, but it was only when we got back on the By-Laws that we really warmed up. To make a long story short, the Council, after a seemly interval, deserted in a body to all the By-Laws Committee's recommendations, except those dealing with the Executive Board. The By-Laws Committee had discovered that the Association's charter required a Board of Five Directors. These we have not had for many years but have been working with an Executive Board of Seven members. The By-Laws Committee recommended that the charter be changed to permit seven Directors, these Directors to be the President, Vice-President, a Secretary, the Treasurer, and two Directors-at-Large,

one of whom might perform the duties of our Corresponding Secretary,—the other, by a gentleman's agreement, would be the Director of Publicity. If she were not, she would have no vote. Frankly, the Council did not like this plan. It wanted seven members on its governing body, it had proved it needed that many, but felt it to be only fair that the Director of Publicity should be secured a vote and be one of the seven. In an effort to get a simpler plan, the Council recommended that the By-Laws Committee be asked to work out changes in the wording of the Constitution, necessary to give us the required Board of Directors, to be composed of five elected officers of our Association, and our present executive board—President, Vice-President, two Secretaries, Treasurer, Finance Chairman, and Publicity Director, each body to have whatever function might be required by the laws of Pennsylvania. The members of the By-Laws Committee were unimpressed. Now I was one of the drafters of that resolution, and I have had it proved to me since, and I believe the other drafters and “aye-voters” will see when it is called to their attention, that although our plan was legally correct, it was cumbersome in that it created two governing boards, the smaller of which could reverse at will any action of the larger board—which of course would take away the Director of Publicity's *real* vote, and the *real* vote of anybody else on the larger board and so not accomplish what we struggled for—simplicity and a vote for the Publicity Director. The Executive Board, which has met several times since the Council, is now in complete harmony with the By-Laws Committee and sees nothing for us to do but accept the present plan of the By-Laws Committee which recommends a change in our charter providing for seven elected members of the Executive Board: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Chairman of Finance, and two Directors-at-Large, one to be the Corresponding Secretary, one to be the Director of Publicity. It is not a perfect plan, for the Publicity Director, when elected for a regular term of office, will be ineligible for re-election for a year after her term, but it is possible to invite her to sit on the Board that year, and thus have one person continually in that office when that is desirable (as it will be as long as Mrs. Collins is Director of Publicity), without making her term subject to conditions which obtain in no other office. I have been asked to make this statement in detail so that any of the Council members who are here, but who are not on the Executive Board, will understand why the Board has agreed with the By-Laws Committee that it was not feasible to carry out the recommendations of the Council in this matter.

May I say that I do not think this proves at all that the Council's work on the By-Laws has been in vain? On the contrary, I have hopes that because of the Council's exhaustive consideration of the By-Laws, this body will be able to accept the work of the By-Laws Committee with a great deal of thanks and not too much discussion. If it accomplishes that who shall say, abolish the Council?

NATALIE MCFADEN BLANTON, 1917.

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

The most important work of the Board of Directors from the Alumnae point of view is the change in the charter and By-Laws of the trustees of the College by which the Alumnae Directors have a larger participation in the government of the Board. This came about last spring through the appointment of a Committee on which Mrs. Hand and Mrs. Slade sat "to consider possible revision of the By-Laws, the method of administration of the business of the Board and any other questions concerning organization and procedure of the Board. The report of the Committee was adopted and as a result the Charter of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr was changed to increase the number of Directors from 21 to 25. It was thought the addition of more persons would be advantageous to the College. The By-Laws were amended to enable the Board of Directors, and not exclusively the Trustees, to nominate persons to fill vacancies in the Membership of the Board of Trustees, which nominees shall be reported to the Board of Trustees before an election. The number of meetings of the Board were reduced from 8 to 4, but with the five standing committees meeting in the interval whenever necessary. Copies of the Minutes of these Committees are furnished to all members of the Board for information. Any matter which any committee or member considers of sufficient importance to be discussed by the Board of Directors shall be reported by the Chairman of such Committee to the Board for action.

The officers of the Board of Directors shall be nominated and elected by a vote of the Directors; before this change the President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Trustees were similar officers of the Board of Directors.

As the Board of Directors is now constituted it consists of the thirteen Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, 5 Alumnae Directors and 6 Directors-at-Large.

During the past year, Mr. Abram F. Huston, a Trustee since 1911 died, and Mr. William C. Dennis, a Trustee since 1922, resigned to become President of Earlham College; Mrs. Agnes Brown Leach, a former Director-at-Large, and Mr. Samuel Emlen were elected Trustees.

Ruth Furness Porter's term as Alumnae Director ended in December, and the Board lost a wise Counsellor but we are fortunate in having so distinguished a successor in Virginia Kneeland Frantz.

Four new Directors-at-Large have accepted appointment: Mrs. William Hibbard, of Chicago, Class of '97; Mr. Parker S. Williams, and Mr. J. Stogdell Stokes, both of Philadelphia, and Mr. Owen D. Young of New York. The Directors are to hold office for ten years, in the case of Mr. Young, five years. These selections were the work of a committee to suggest names for the vacancies. With Mrs. Slade there are at present five Directors-at-Large. The Chairmen of the Committees are: Mr. Thomas Raeburn White, Executive Committee; Mr. Charles J. Rhoads, Finance Committee; Mr. Frederic Strawbridge, Acting Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee; Dr. Richard Gummere, Chairman of the Library Committee; Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Religious Life.

An innovation in the past year was the authorization of a graduate hall. Radnor was selected with the new dean of the graduate school, Miss Eunice Schenck, in residence.

Other academic changes were the promotion of Mrs. Grace deLaguna to a full professorship in philosophy, Dr. Joseph Gillet to a full professorship in Spanish with

salaries of \$5,200, and the appointment of Dr. Earl Bond as consulting psychiatrist of the College.

Honors work in English, Latin and History was put into operation in 1929.

A list of gifts to the College is read in every meeting of the Directors manifesting the interest and appreciation of Alumnae and friends. Among the more important gifts are the following:

\$25,000 from Mr. Goodhart, completing his pledge of \$100,000 to Goodhart Hall made in 1925.

\$1,000 bequest from Marion Reilly to the department of physics, used for the purchase of apparatus.

\$1,000 bequest from Marion Reilly to the department of mathematics, used for books.

\$1,000 bequest from Marion Reilly to the Chinese Scholarship Fund.

\$21,000 (including \$1,000 from Marion Reilly's estate) constituting the Chinese Scholarship Fund of which Marjorie Thompson was Chairman and Marion Parris Smith, Treasurer. This fund provides a scholarship of \$1,000 a year.

\$11,000 addition of capital to the Anna Howard Shaw Fund.

\$5,000, the Ellis D. Williams Endowment Fund.

\$10,000, Leila Houghteling Memorial Scholarship Fund, to establish a scholarship to be awarded every three years to a freshman needing assistance.

From the Treasurer's Report for 1928-29—"The total donations to Scholarships amounted to \$28,807.12 of which the Alumnae Association for Regional Scholarships contributed the impressive sum of \$10,109.48."

Last year when the budget for 1929-30 was finally adopted, after having been pared down to the uttermost limit, it showed a deficit of \$1,052.57. This was met by a resolution to use that part of the Sage Fund not already pledged for pension account for general account. In addition there were expenditures for changing Radnor and Denbigh and putting in curbing required by the Township Commissioners amounting to nearly \$10,000. A Committee of Trustees raised the necessary sum to cover this expenditure.

The Treasurer's report shows an actual operating loss for the year ending July, 1929, of \$18,970.72. In view of the financial outlook the Board voted to approve the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

(1) "That the students should in the future pay a larger share of the cost of the tuition, and that it is proposed to make studies immediately of what that share should be.

(2) That in conjunction with this change of policy the College should raise such an endowment for scholarships that it will not be cut off from the kind of students it desires, and that it is proposed to add to the staff of the College a new officer who will undertake to find the best candidates from all parts of the country for such scholarships.

(3) That there should be an increase of \$100 in undergraduate tuition next year, and a \$50 increase in graduate tuition (sufficient allowance to be made in next year's budget to remit this increase in the case of students now at the College who are unable to meet it)."

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH LEWIS OTEY, 1901,

(For the Alumnae Directors.)

CLASS NOTES

1898

Class Editor: EDITH SCHOFF BOERICKE.
(Mrs. John J. Boericke),
328 Brookway, Merion Station, Pa.

It is with deep regret that we must record the death last August of Helen Holman Durham's husband, Dr. Roger Durham, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Helen and her son, Roger, Jr., and her daughter Helen have moved from their big house into a lovely apartment at 50 Plaza street, Brooklyn, and Roger, Jr., is in business and Helen, Jr., studying in New York. She gave up going to Bryn Mawr so as to be with her mother this winter. We extend our deepest sympathy to Helen and her family.

Frances Brooks Ackermann writes: "My principal work outside is with Margaret Sanger for Birth Control. It seems to be so fundamental and underlies so many of our troubles that I consider it very worth while." Fannie's daughter is very happily married.

Sarah Ridgway Bruce, Mary Sheppard and Bertha Wood invited seven members of '98 from Philadelphia and one other from New York to lunch at the Town Hall Club in New York and a matinee on Saturday, January 18th, and we had a wonderful time together. In spite of snow and rain and ice, we all turned up for the 10 o'clock train. Rebecca Foulke Cregar, Mary Bright and Mary Githens Calvert, from Wayne; Esther Willetts Thomas, from Haverford; Edith Schoff Boericke, from Merion, and Martha Tracy, from Philadelphia, and Helen Williams Woodall, from Jenkintown. Our visit began on the train, and continued when we joined the others, including Isabel Andrews, at the Town Hall Club. We saw A. A. Milne's charming play, "Michael and Mary," at the fascinating Punch and Judy Playhouse, and visited some more between acts—then scattered, some to go home and some to visit other friends. It was a delightful little reunion.

Catharine Bunnell Mitchell writes us some details about Florence Vickers MacAllister's illness and death from flu January 30th, 1929. Her oldest daughter Elizabeth was called home from the University of Colorado, and she and the other daughter and son are keeping house at Beverly Hills, John going to Southern Branch of the University of California, and Florence to the Wistah School. Mr. MacAllister travels a good deal, and is only occasionally with them.

Alice Hammond had a bad nervous collapse last spring, and Catharine Mitchell took her back West with her in June

after school closed, but after a few weeks there Alice decided to take a year off, and spend it in England and Italy, sailing October 3rd. She is in Florence now and will wind up the year with the Virgil Bi-millennial Tour.

1904

Class Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON,
320 S. 42nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edith McMurtrie has a picture in the annual exhibition at the Academy of the Fine Arts. It is entitled the "First Spotlight."

Rebecca Ball enjoyed her trip abroad immensely—she spent part of the time in Italy.

Ruth Wood Smith's husband passed away in the early part of January.

Nineteen hundred and four has decided to have its Reunion Dinner in Rockefeller on the night of Tuesday, June 3rd. It is planned to hold the dinner on Tuesday instead of Saturday as formerly so that it will be possible for members of the class to attend Commencement Wednesday morning. An informal luncheon with 1901, 1902 and 1903 will be held at Wyndham on Monday, June 2nd.

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich),
59 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Leslie Farwell Hill sends the following: "I had hardly mailed my last post-card to you when Ned called me up from Washington to ask whether I had any objection to moving to San Francisco to live. He is going as vice-president of the Bethlehem Ship and Steel interests, out there. As yet we have no house but we expect to live outside of the city in Ross. Ned is already there and I leave on February 5th. The children are remaining at Westover and Yale."

Alice Bartlett Stoddard is principal of the Cathedral School, at Orlando, Florida. This is a boarding and day school for girls.

Carla Denison Swan did not spend the Christmas holidays in Bermuda as was previously reported. The Swan family had set sail on the steamer Fort Victoria and when this craft was rammed and sunk not far from New York they lost all their luggage with Carla's famous wardrobe. She said her one anxiety after they were all safe themselves in the lifeboats was lest her glasses fall overboard and she reach land unable to see anything! They stayed two days in New York shopping and then traveled to Pinehurst and spent a happy vacation, like the best sports imaginable.

The engagement is announced of Adaline Havemeyer Frelinghuysen's daughter Frederica to Richard High Carleton, Jr., of New York City.

Florence Waterbury had a "two-man" exhibition of her work in New York during January, which was very well spoken of by the critics.

Elizabeth Henry Redfield sailed January 15th for Egypt, Palestine, Constantinople, Greece, Italy and Sicily. She plans to be home early in May. Her address is c/o Thomas Cook and Son, London.

The class will be interested to hear that Lydia Moore's husband, Henry Tatnall Bush, has married again after these many years.

Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh's daughter Alice is president of the class of 1932 at Bryn Mawr.

Edith Longstreth Wood has a picture very well hung in the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

1906

Class Editor: LOUISE CRUISE STURDEVANT
(Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant),
Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Ruth Archbald Little writes that lecture programs for the Englewood Woman's Club and working for the hospital fills her time to say nothing of keeping up with Halstead who wishes to spend his spare time dancing and playing contract.

Ethel Bullock Beecher has just sent her baby off to boarding school, Hopkins Grammar School, outside of New Haven. Carol, the oldest girl, is enjoying her junior year at Bryn Mawr. They spent part of last summer at Wallop's Island just off of Cape Charles. She also sent a postal from Helen Gibbons at Yokohama, on her way to China, where they expect to spend some months before returning to the girls in Paris.

Mary Collins Kellogg spent a delightful summer abroad. At Easter she went to southern France with her boy and girl and in June they met Mr. Kellogg at Naples. A month in Italy, two weeks in Zermatt, and a final week in Paris before returning in late August gave them many refreshing experiences.

Alice Colgan Boomsliter's eldest girl is a sophomore at Mt. Holyoke. Peggy will graduate from high school in June and Paul the following June.

Alice's major activities outside of housekeeping are the League of Women Voters and the Council of Social Agencies, which she was instrumental in creating.

1909

Class Editor: HELEN BOND CRANE,
Denbigh Hall, Bryn Mawr.

D. Child, who is still in the Division of Medical Inspection of Public Schools in Philadelphia, in her leisure moments is taking two courses in Education at the U. of P., in order to acquire the technique for teaching nurses to teach health education in the schools. She has been having mid-years, just like any young thing on this campus; lately she has devised and copyrighted a series of health-teaching sheets for young children, called "Health and Color in Silent Reading."

The class wishes to extend sincere sympathy to Alta Stevens Cameron, whose mother died in December after some months of illness.

1912

Editor: ELIZABETH PINNEY HUNT
(Mrs. Andrew Dickson Hunt),
Haverford, Pa.

Mary Peirce is recuperating from an operation performed early in January at the Bryn Mawr Hospital.

Helen Colter Pierson has a second daughter, Polly, born in October. This is her sixth child. Helen's eldest boy will enter the engineering college of Cincinnati University next fall. She writes that her time is fully occupied with her large family, and that she actually begins to feel a bit old.

1914

Class Editor: ELIZABETH AYER INCHES
(Mrs. Henderson Inches),
41 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the sudden death of Emily Brownback Smith at Bryn Mawr on February 7th, when her daughter was born. Emily's comradeship and understanding and her most generous hospitality to 1914 will never be forgotten. We wish to extend our very real sympathy to her husband and family for their great loss.

We shall all feel dreadfully to hear that Braley was in a bad automobile accident in December and that gangrene set in which necessitated the amputation of one foot. We hear that she is a wonderful sport about it, and we all wish her a very speedy recovery. She is at the hospital in Mineola, Long Island.

Nan Bulkeley's husband was also in an accident which injured his ribs and collar bone but we hear that he is getting on nicely.

Alice's third son, John Chapman Chester, was born January 2nd.

1922

Class Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE,
(Mrs. Wm. L. Savage),
29 West Twelfth Street, New York

Gulielma Melton Kaminer died suddenly on the 21st of October at Charlotte, North Carolina. She was ill only three days with an acute streptococcus of the throat. To her husband and little five-month-old son we send our deep sympathy for their tragic loss.

After college Gulie lived in Columbia, South Carolina. She was one of the charter members and first officers of the Junior League there, and to this organization she contributed her enthusiasm and ability. She was married five years ago, but had only recently moved to Charlotte.

In our sorrow for her untimely death, we can be glad of the memory of such a happy personality, for she will be remembered even by those who knew her least, for her friendliness and spontaneous gaiety.

Suzanne Aldrich Drinker has a second daughter, Mary Eliza, born on the 13th of November.

Audrey Fountain was married to Mr. Edward Clark Porter, on Friday, the 3rd of January, in Scarsdale. Audrey's husband is a brother of Nancy Porter, '21, and the happy pair will live in Chicago. Peggy Kennard says the wedding was one of the nicest she'd ever attended.

Marian Garrison is teaching the Science at Rosemary Hall.

Constance LaBoiteaux Sangree was married on Friday, the 11th of October, to Mr. Charles Buttrick, at Bryn Mawr.

Ursula Batchelder Stone lives in Chicago. She and her husband are studying History, Economics, and Sociology. They live near the University where her husband teaches.

Vinton Liddell Pickens, with her husband and two children, expects to spend the summer in Europe.

Betty Titcomb is living in Hartford and doing interior decorating as a profession.

1923

Class Editor: MRS. PHILIP B. KUNHARDT,
Mt. Kemble Ave., Morristown, N. J.

Florence Martin Chase and her husband are sailing for a six weeks' trip in Europe, the main objective being the wedding of a cousin in Poland, after which they will drift back to this country by way of Paris.

Rosamond Raley Braley has a daugh-

ter, born December 2nd, in the Lancaster General Hospital and named Mary Rosamond Braley.

Mary Morsman Masters has a son who is now several months old and whose name is Francis Robert Masters, Jr.

Helen Rice has taken up woodcarving—has produced several masterpieces, I hear, and divides her time between that and the violin.

Dorothy Meserve Kunhardt has a third child, a second son, born January 5th.

Helen Hoyt Stookey has a son, born at Sloane Hospital, on January twenty-ninth.

1924

Class Editor: BETH TUTTLE WILBUR,
(Mrs. Donald Wilbur),
5048 Queen St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Monkey Smith Davison is living in Danville, Pa., where her husband is associated with the eye, ear, nose and throat department of the hospital. She says that any of '24 with a view either to tea or tonsils are welcome, and promises more news in the near future.

Priscilla Fansler Hobson was married on December 11th to M. R. Alger Hiss, of Washington, D. C.

Molly Angell McAlpin writes: "I'm not much on news, for I've been too busy the last six months having flu, tonsils removed, and a nose operation, to have time to catch up on myself. My only personal news is old, being one daughter, aged twenty-one months; blue eyes, curly yellow hair, a sense of humor, and a determined disposition. I hope she will want to go to Bryn Mawr, but have hesitated to suggest it to her as yet."

Mary Lou White sends us the latest from the stage: "The job, alas, is no more! We died after ten weeks on the road and nothing turned up since. Plays like "Journey's End" and "Wings Over Europe," make life almost impossible for the aspirant actress. One more non-feminine drama, and I join the Salvation Army! But you know—how about some Wilbur news for the '24 column?"

The latest Wilbur news is that we are again transplanted—this time to Minneapolis, where we have a small house which is a great improvement over our Chicago four-room apartment. The family thrives, and it takes at least one Pullman journey weekly to keep the children happy. I pass my time when not en route, or being mater familias, between a piano, a horse, and a hockey stick, not to mention a book now and then.

Anna Pratt Abbott has a son, Henry David Abbott, who was born on Christ-

mas Day. She says that he is a paragon among babies, and that henceforth she will forgive all other boasting mothers if she may be forgiven now!

1925

Class Editor: ELIZABETH MALLETT
CONGER (Mrs. Frederic Conger),
325 E. 72nd St., New York City

The Editor having departed for the hospital on the very day she was writing these class notes, we beg to report that mother and son are both doing nicely. One boy, almost 9 pounds, born February 2nd, name as yet unsettled, according to the modest Mr. Conger. (We had heard rumors of Frederic, Jr.)

Crit Coney has announced her engagement to Edward Francis D'Arms, of the Classics Department at Princeton. He graduated from Princeton in 1925, was a Rhodes Scholar, and is teaching at Princeton this year. Next year he expects to pursue a PhD. there.

Another addition to the Princeton faculty wives: Nan Hough is engaged to Baldwin Smith, Professor of Art and Archaeology there. He graduated from Bowdoin in 1911. They expect to be married in June.

1927

Class Editor: ELLENOR MORRIS,
Berwyn, Pa.

On December twenty-first "Nanette" Chester was married to Mr. Chard Powers Smith. They are, according to reports, now living in Greenwich Village.

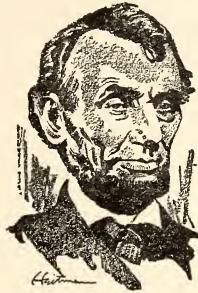
A few days later, December twenty-sixth to be exact, Jane Sullivan became Mrs. Lewis Curtis Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have, so I hear, taken up their residence in New Haven, exact address unknown.

On the eighth of February, Beatrice Pitney was married in Washington to Mr. Horace R. Lamb. No further details have been forthcoming.

Mary Cruikshank has returned from Panama and is at the moment in Washington with her grandmother. As usual with Crooky, however, it is here today, and gone tomorrow. General Cruikshank has been moved to Oklahoma and the family leaves for there in a short time.

"Sylly" Walker is engaged to Jerry Dillon, of New York, and Val writes that the wedding is set for June. We hope "Syl" will forward further details in due time. At any rate she gave us warning of impending events some time back, but I don't think we sang to Mr. Dillon on the memorable evening of that class dinner. Well, here's to him now!

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THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE
AND
THE SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE
REPORTS

April, 1930

Vol. X

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In the Report of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee there is a comment on the attitude of the students toward the Loan Fund that may have a very definite bearing on the whole working out of the proposed change in policy, i. e., raising the costs of tuition. In her speech, Acting-President Manning discussed not loans but grants. The scholarships committee handles both in caring for its scholars, and the Report does not leave one in much doubt as to which method the Committee considers preferable. The third method, that of doing odd jobs, neither of them discusses. Long since the old theory that there was some inherent virtue in a student's working his way through college was disproved. A student succeeded not because he earned his way but in spite of the fact that he did. And suitable and available jobs are few and far between. In this same connection *The Cornell Alumni News* says: "This is aside from the broader question of whether an undergraduate can afford to waste the precious hours when his mind and body are maturing by working for twenty-five to fifty cents an hour. It is usually a real extravagance and should be resorted to only under the most urgent pressure." In certain cases grants are wise and necessary, but all the discussion in both the college and current magazines about putting education on a more business-like basis brings one face to face with the necessity for adopting business methods. Borrowing is one of them. Miss Gilman in her Report quotes from an article in *The New Republic* which says: "If it is proper for the student to pay something approaching the cost of his college education, in view of its pecuniary value to him in later life, it is proper also for him to borrow against these prospects." When the proposed raise in tuition goes into effect Bryn Mawr will be faced by two problems: the one is not to let any able student feel that she cannot afford to come to Bryn Mawr and the other is not to have students coming who will value too lightly what is offered to them simply because it is given to them too easily. One cannot help wondering whether one of the ways out might not be a larger Loan Fund on which students could draw more freely. Such Funds have already been established by gift in many other colleges. Is it not something to think of in connection with the 1935 Endowment?

REPORT OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

(Full accounts of the scholarships activities in each district were included in the reports of the District Councillors, given at the Council in New York in November and published in the January BULLETIN, and are therefore omitted from this report.)

This year, even more than ever before, the report of the Central Scholarships Committee must begin with an expression of our admiration and gratitude to the Regional Committees for all they are doing for their scholars and for the College. There are 33 Regional Scholars in college this year, fifteen of them freshmen, and the Regional Committees are contributing a total of \$13,400.00 for the Academic year 1929-30. It is a great satisfaction to note that in addition to sending more scholars and contributing more money than ever before, the Regional Committees are making a very great contribution to a more varied make-up of the student body. The fifteen freshmen scholars come from ten different states: Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and California. Even more interesting is the fact that ten of the fifteen were prepared entirely by public schools, and one more received part of her preparation at a public high school. It is encouraging indeed to see that the Regional Committees are thus holding up the hands of the Admissions Committee in their attempt to make our student body more representative and varied.

With all this development—more scholars, more money to be handled—the machinery has become more complicated and the necessity for a uniform procedure for the Regional Committees has made itself felt. Last year at the Council the New England Committee suggested that a “primer” be prepared for the use of the local committees, containing information in regard to applications, entrance requirements, expenses, payments, and general procedure. The New England Committee sent us most helpful suggestions for such a primer, and with these as a basis, Mrs. Chadwick-Collins, Miss Hawkins and I drew up a primer to be used in connection with the College Calendar for the current year. This was read and discussed at the meeting of the Regional Chairmen, in June, and was then mimeographed and sent with a copy of the College Calendar to the Chairman of each of the Regional Committees.

Meetings of the Regional Chairmen with the Central Committee were held in February and in June, and brought forth much interesting and provocative discussion. The Chairman of the Central Committee, and in her absence the Alumnae Secretary is in constant correspondence with the Regional Chairmen. I cannot express too warmly the gratitude which the Central Committee, and very specially its chairman, feels to the Alumnae Secretary for all she has done and is constantly doing for Scholarships work, for the very great amount of her time and thought that daily goes into it. We are grateful indeed, both to her and to Mrs. Chadwick-Collins, for their unfailing interest in scholarships work, and their understanding of its problems.

To come now to the Regional Scholars themselves: in last year's graduating class there were nine students who had entered as Regional Scholars, and three of these had been continued as Regional Scholars for the four years of their course. These three all received their degrees *cum laude*, two of them with distinction in special subjects as well. They are all doing interesting things this year; one is teaching, one is a church worker and one is doing graduate work in Biology.

The Regional Scholars now in college are in general maintaining a high standard. Nine of them were awarded last spring college scholarships in addition to their Regional Scholarships, and two were among the seven students chosen to spend their Junior year in France. The first of New England's six freshman scholars has the second highest entrance average in the freshman class, and is the holder of the New England Matriculation Scholarship. Of the fifteen freshman scholars, five have entrance averages above 80, and seven between 75 and 80.

The Regional Scholars in their extra-curricular activities present a pleasant cross-section of College life. They have among them the President of the Bryn Mawr League, members of the editorial and business boards of the *College News* and the *Lantern*, the Chairman of the Summer School Committee and the Haverford Community Centre Committee, a member of the Varsity Dramatics advisory committee, the lacrosse, swimming and water-polo managers, fire-captains, post mistresses and pay-day mistresses. The Students' Employment Bureau is composed entirely of Regional Scholars. It is to me a great pleasure to see that the Regional Scholars are taking so active and normal a part in College activities.

The mention of extra-curricular activities brings me to a question which was brought up for the first time at the Council in New Haven a year ago, and which has been a good deal discussed since then; the question of the supervision, direct or indirect, of the Regional Scholars by the Regional Committees. At that time several members of the Council said that frequently the Regional Scholars had not done as good work as had been hoped, and that this was, in their opinion, due to too many interests outside their academic work. They suggested that the Central Committee should supervise the Regional Scholars informally and advise them when necessary against too many extra-curricular activities. There was very strong opposition to this suggestion at the time, and when the question was brought up at the meeting of the Central Committee last January our opinion was unanimous. We feel very strongly that such supervision is the business of the Dean of the College and is entirely outside the province both of the local committees and of the Central Committee. It is entirely contrary to the policy of the Committee to take any steps which would tend to make the Regional Scholars feel that they were being treated differently from other students. The Central Committee believes that the holder of a Scholarship should feel the responsibility for doing creditable work, but that she should not be constantly reminded of that responsibility. On the other hand, we should be very glad to have the Regional Chairmen say to their scholars that the chairman and any available members of the Central Committee will always be glad to see the Regional Scholars and talk over their work or any other questions with them, but we are convinced that the initiative should come from the Regional Scholars themselves, and not from the Central Committee.

As we have discussed this question we have come to see very clearly that it was only one aspect of a larger question, that of the whole relationship of the Regional Committees to their scholars; whether they should supervise the work and activities of their scholars in any way, what their personal contact with them should be, and what use the Regional Committees should make of the information which is sent them in regard to their Scholars. The Central Committee has considered the question very seriously, and before the Council discussed it with President Park and Acting-Dean Carey, and feels strongly as they do, that the Regional Committee should take no action, direct or indirect, which will tend in any way to make their scholars feel

less responsible, less independent and less self-respecting than any other students of the College. This has always been true of the holders of any Bryn Mawr Scholarship, and the Regional Scholars must surely be no exception. The question was discussed in detail at the Scholarship Conference, held at the Council in November, and, while there was some disagreement over details, the members of the Council who were present were practically unanimous in their approval of the policy of the Central Committee.

Another Regional question that has been raised by several committees is that of the advisability, when there are several outstanding candidates in the same year, of raising special scholarships to get them into college, even though there is little possibility of the region being able to continue the support of them. The Regional Chairmen at their meeting in June were unanimous in feeling that every effort should be made to get a really good student into College. Once such a student is in College, scholarship help is always available, and we hope that the Regional Committees will always make an effort to secure special scholarships for first-rate students. This is what New England has done so magnificently this year, sending us six freshman scholars. As I watch the Regional Scholars and their work, it seems to me that in choosing their scholars the Regional Committees are most wisely stressing more and more the primary importance of intellectual ability. The feeling of the Central Committee is that on the one hand the Regional Committees should hesitate a long time before sending scholars of questionable ability, and that on the other hand every possible effort should be made not to turn away any outstanding candidate. We have often said with pride that no able student has ever had to leave Bryn Mawr for lack of money. I should like to think that before long we shall be able to say that, thanks to our Regional Committees, no first-rate candidate has had to sacrifice the hope of Bryn Mawr.

The Central Scholarships Committee itself has twice met with the Regional Chairmen, and has had three separate meetings, one in November and one in January for the discussion of general problems, and one all-day session in April to make recommendations to the Faculty Scholarships Committee for the undergraduate Scholarships awarded for combined scholastic ability and financial need. The Committee sent out the usual questionnaires to the faculty, and the Chairman of the Committee, with the Dean of the College, interviewed a large number of the applicants. Fifty-nine students (17 Juniors, 18 Sophomores and 24 Freshmen) applied for aid, and scholarships, grants, or loans were given to fifty-five of these. When we add to these the holders of scholarships which are automatically renewed, and the freshman scholars, we have a total of 82 students (almost exactly 20% of the undergraduate body) who are receiving financial aid of some kind this year. Scholarships amounting to \$18,560.00 were awarded for 1929-30 and adding to this the amount given by the Regional Committees, \$13,400.00, we have a total of scholarships amounting to \$31,960.00 held during the current year. \$2,190.00 was given in grants and \$3,666.25 in loans, making a grand total of \$37,816.25 given as financial aid to undergraduates.

The Committee had the pleasure last spring of awarding for the first time the Leila Houghteling Memorial Scholarship, given in memory of Leila Houghteling of the Class of 1911, by members of her family, and a group of her contemporaries in College. The scholarship, consisting of the income of \$10,000 is to be awarded every three years, on the recommendation of the Alumnae Scholarships Committee, to

a member of the freshman class, to be held for the following three years. It is the hope of the donors that in choosing the holder of this scholarship we may, as President Park said at Commencement, "find a girl who has a certain likeness to Leila Houghteling herself, something of her steadiness and sanity, her easy leadership, her hatred of privilege and injustice, her faith which clothed itself so readily in works."

Last year at this time the report of the Loan Fund seemed to me rather discouraging and I am happy to say that this year it seems distinctly brighter. Although more money was given out in loans than ever before, the difference between the repayments and the loans given out is slightly less than last year.

	<i>Repayments</i>	<i>Loans</i>
1928	\$1,520.00	\$2,970.00
1929	2,275.50	3,666.25

The Loan Fund at present has a balance of \$1,163.48, a comfortable state of affairs, due entirely to two gifts, \$500.00 given by President Park from the Parents' Fund, and another \$500.00 most delightfully and generously given by an alumna. It is also a tradition that each graduating class should give \$100 to the Loan Fund.

The outstanding loans amount to \$14,771.02 in loans to 52 people. The number of loans outstanding over five years has been slightly reduced since last year; there are now ten of them, totalling \$1,725.00. The way in which the New Plan is working is very encouraging; the plan has been in operation since 1926, and there are only four people who are behind in their payments.

One of the most satisfying things about the situation is the steadily-increasing number of people who are borrowing. Little by little we are overcoming the rooted objection to borrowing on the part of the students, and especially on the part of students' families. It is interesting to note that the idea of Loan Funds for students is becoming widespread. Recently a national organization, the Lincoln Scholarship Fund, Inc., has been formed, which plans to create a revolving fund of \$1,200,000, to be issued in loans to students. An editorial in the *New Republic* last autumn, inspired by this new foundation and entitled "Financing the Student," comments interestingly on the general change in attitude as to the relative value of borrowing and "working one's way through" and concludes: "If it is proper for the student to pay something approaching the cost of his college education, in view of its pecuniary value to him in later life, it is proper also for him to borrow against these prospects. The old fashioned approval of the student who 'worked his way through' had its correlative in horror of debt. But today neither idea is valid. Civilization is supported on credit. As separate members of the state and other organizations we are all in debt; and the individual practice of installment buying has received the approval of conservative economists. If it is sound economy to buy an automobile on time, it is certainly sound for the student to buy his education on time." All this is certainly a most encouraging reinforcement of our efforts to induce students to make more use of our own Loan Fund.

The whole scholarships situation seems to me essentially encouraging. A glance at the figures for scholarships, grants and loans for the last three years brings out some interesting points.

	1927	1928	1929
Scholarships	\$24,165.00	\$23,635.00	\$31,960.00
Grants	2,350.00	4,790.00	2,190.00
Loans	2,866.25	2,970.00	3,666.25
	<hr/> \$29,381.25	<hr/> \$31,395.00	<hr/> \$37,816.25

The two most striking things about these figures are the large increase in scholarships this year, due almost entirely to Regional Scholarships; and the fact that the total amount of loans is well above the total for grants. The policy of the committee seems at last to have borne fruit.

It seems to me, however, that there is a distinct need for more scholarships. Regularly each year there are more applicants of scholarship calibre than there are scholarships and the Central Committee is obliged either to raise special scholarships or to draw on the Parents' Fund for grants. The number of students in need of financial aid seems to be increasing steadily. If we urge the Regional Committees, as I think we must do, to make a special effort to send a first-rate candidate, even if they cannot support her beyond her freshman year, we must have College Scholarships for these students. The number of unsuccessful applicants for Regional Scholarships who manage to come to College, hoping to prove themselves Scholarship material, is also increasing; there are twelve of them in the present freshman class. The Regional Committees are doing so much for the College that it must not fail to keep its end up. What we especially need, I think, are Scholarships of \$200 and \$300. More and more students are applying for scholarships of about this amount, and the supply we have is entirely inadequate to the demand. If we are to keep our student body as varied, as many-sided as we wish to have it, we must have more scholarships.

MARGARET GILMAN, 1919, *Chairman*.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT PARK

"Just as we started for eight days in the desert on January 30th, I tried to send a telegram for the Alumnae meeting. The guide came back from the Assouan telegraph office saying the operator had said there was no 'Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania,' only 'Bryn Mawr, Penn.'!! and I had no time to rectify his error."

BRYN MAWR ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

Report of the Academic Committee

Until quite recently the Bryn Mawr entrance requirements were to the main body of alumnae a matter of theoretical interest only. They were a technical matter which the alumnae were quite content to leave to the College and to the heads of preparatory schools. Today a large percentage of the alumnae are directly concerned with the College entrance question at one point or another. Many are meeting it quite concretely in relation to their own children; others are aware of it through the regional scholarships and the questions which they raise as to the chances of girls from schools which have never before prepared for Bryn Mawr. Others still—parents, teachers, headmistresses—think of it in terms of changing concepts of education and are looking ahead in an effort to effect a harmony between Bryn Mawr College entrance examinations and the newer educational values.

This past year another factor has come into the situation. Last autumn out of 185 candidates that successfully met the entrance requirements the College could admit only 101 freshmen as resident students and 19 as non-residents. Within the year the College has reaffirmed its belief in the wisdom of maintaining the small undergraduate student body and it is only fair to expect that the problem of wise selection of freshmen will call for greater nicety year by year. Upon the technique of selection applied from now on, will depend more than ever before the quality and character of the large body of the alumnae of the future.

Practically all the large eastern colleges for women have had to meet the same situation to a greater or less degree in the past seven years, and it has tended to throw into relief that need for adjustment and change which might not otherwise have claimed attention. Their approach has been frankly experimental. The newer methods have been evolved from the old, step by step. The same is true of Bryn Mawr though it is only when we actually list the changes in the entrance examinations since 1923, that we realize the extent of Bryn Mawr's progress from her more rigid requirements of the past toward greater flexibility.

In 1923 the number of units required for entrance was reduced from the classic twenty, which ruled the destiny of so many of us, to fifteen—the number required by all eastern colleges. To accomplish this, the point value of mathematics and science was reduced and certain substitutes were permitted for the third language, known in technical terms as the "second two-point language." That is, the candidate need present in addition to Latin, only one language (French, German or Greek) substituting for the second language additional units in other prescribed subjects. The result was a greater possibility of preparing students in public schools and schools which have not made a practice of preparing students for Bryn Mawr.

By 1928 the difficulties of dealing with a larger number of successful candidates than the college could accommodate forced the decision to abandon the examinations set by the College in favor of the College Entrance Board examinations, which had become the choice of a growing number of candidates. It seemed only fair in view of the close discrimination called for in selecting the required number of freshmen, that all should be judged on the basis of the same examinations. A contributory factor was the decrease in the number of colleges accepting the Bryn Mawr examinations for entrance credit with resulting disadvantage to students refused by Bryn Mawr.

In 1928 also came a further important move. The requirements in French and German were reduced from the College Entrance Board's 4 year examinations to its 3 year examination, their unit value remaining the same, and an option was given between physics and chemistry and between ancient and American history.

It is thus clear that, far from standing on the college's past record, Bryn Mawr's President and Faculty have been continuously studying the changes in the educational field and the need of fairly meeting them. So far as the examination plan based on 15 units—or Unit Plan is concerned, there is now practically no important difference between our requirements and those of other colleges. Only eight of Bryn Mawr's units are prescribed (English, Latin, Mathematics) and there is restricted choice in the other seven. It is to be noted that the Unit plan is still in use in all the Women's Colleges except Vassar. At Radcliffe, in 1927-28 (the last year for which printed figures are available) 41% of entering students chose this plan and at Smith in 1928, 34% came in by this method.

While Bryn Mawr has been seeking greater flexibility within its examination plan, and in certain units reducing its requirements, the other eastern colleges have experimented with other plans. Barnard will admit on the basis of a psychological examination as the only test, when certain requirements made of the schools and the individual are duly met. Radcliffe is still experimenting with the "Without Examination Method" for girls who have in the last two years of their school course ranked among the highest seventh of the girls in a graduating class containing at least seven girls. All the eastern colleges except Bryn Mawr are using the Comprehensive Plan (now called the New Plan) under which the student is examined in four subjects only and all four examinations must be taken at one time instead of in the two divisions allowed under the Unit Plan. The college depends on the school reports and estimate of the student's work for evidence of satisfactory completion of other subjects making up the total requirement. This plan calls for the comprehensive type of examination divided into parts, each one of which corresponds to one year's preparation. Within this system there are varying degrees of option. Vassar permits choices in all four examinations and includes among the subjects that may be chosen: Music (theoretical) and Bible, Mediaeval and Modern European History and under certain restrictions Practical Art and Music. Most of the other colleges have similar options. At Radcliffe, on the other hand, the three prescribed subjects almost exactly correspond with the eight required units at Bryn Mawr and the option for the fourth examination must also come from the subjects which are allowed with us. While Bryn Mawr does not accept the Comprehensive Plan, it insists on the comprehensive type of examination in English, French and Latin for candidates entering under the Unit Plan.

With all these varieties of experience there is a strong feeling at the other colleges in favor of the Comprehensive Plan. It is generally believed that "This new type of admission combines the best elements of the former certificate system, and of the examination system in that it requires the school record and estimate of character, and also demands examinations designed to test the candidate's intellectual power, not alone her memory of prescribed facts. Furthermore, the method offers the applicant the fullest opportunity to show her ability in subjects in which she believes herself best qualified." This comment brings to the fore very clearly that while Bryn Mawr has been making its readjustments under the Unit System, the other colleges in their evolution have moved much nearer the examination method. It is not long since

the other women's colleges admitted by certificate and without examination. Today, with the exception of Radcliffe, they are admitting by examination only.

Returning now to the situation at Bryn Mawr it behooves us to remember that the 1928 changes are barely a year old and that the validity of any experiment in entrance method cannot be tested in less than four years—the life of a class. Deductions from freshman records often do not correspond to deductions made on the basis of the full four years. Moreover at Bryn Mawr where the classes are only about half the size of those at the other large eastern colleges, the record for a single class does not necessarily provide sufficient basis for generalization.

One of the advantages of the present system to the College undoubtedly lies in the more uniform preparation of its students. In a small college a great diversity of courses is not possible, nor many sections of the same course, and complications in organization, in some degree involving the standards of the courses, must follow a wide leeway in entrance requirements. Up to the present time the unit system in its modified form has served Bryn Mawr well, and certainly the college has always avoided the problem of weeding out the students during the college course better than most of the other colleges.

The unit system still remains in favor with a number of head mistresses preparing students for all the colleges on the ground that the division of the examination into two parts gives a less crowded senior year at school, with more opportunity for a creative approach to college. On the other hand there are those who believe that the unit system tends to restrict the type of student applying and makes it well-nigh impossible for good students at a distance, growing up with no thought of Eastern College requirements, to qualify under the unit examination plan.

One of the chief objections to the adoption of the New Plan is due to the use of the school report as the only basis for judgment on the assets of the student and her school work in subjects not covered by examinations. Bryn Mawr has found extreme variation in the reliability of the school's estimate of the students applying for entrance, even where these estimates have merely collateral significance. On this account there is a natural reluctance on the part of the College to move toward a system where these estimates weigh more heavily, until such time as more satisfactory reports can be looked for from all the schools. At the present time the Admissions Committee of the Faculty is studying ways to develop a better technique of school reports, so that a clearer picture of its candidates may be obtained. A few schools are sending excellent reports and these have been of such value that every effort is now being made to obtain this information from all schools for use in selecting students under our present plan. Members of the Academic Committee were much interested in helping to formulate with the Faculty Committee a new questionnaire to be sent to the schools this year.

Since 1928 candidates for Bryn Mawr entrance have taken the College Entrance Board's scholastic aptitude test, as an aid in further evaluation of their mental ability. The Dean's office is studying closely the entrance records as related to the student's performance in college and is comparing this data with a similar comparison between the results of the scholastic aptitude test of the College Entrance Board and college performance. In this way it is hoped we shall be able to judge more accurately of the value of the abstract test as an aid to selection.

Other colleges are finding that their experience in using some of the alternate plans has not been entirely satisfactory. Radcliffe permits a "Without Examination"

Plan, which has been referred to above. In 1926-27 the number entering under this system rose to 126 in a total of 230, or 54% of the whole, with a resulting restriction of this privilege "to students outside of New England and from schools not ordinarily preparing students for the College Entrance Board examinations." "It was evident," says the President's report for 1926-27 "that if this method of admission was not somewhat restricted, there would soon be no room left for well-prepared examination students." In 1927-28, only 10% of the class came in by this method.

In seven years Bryn Mawr has moved a long distance and there is marked open-mindedness on the part of the college toward the whole question of choice of students. It realizes, perhaps more keenly than ever before, the intricacies of the problem of securing the best quality of student in mind and character, and is experimenting to arrive at an adequate solution.

The Academic Committee offers these comments on the subject, so that the Alumnae may have a glimpse of some of the problems involved and how the College is dealing with them.

PAULINE GOLDMARK, 1896

VIRGINIA MCKENNEY CLAIBORNE, 1908

For the Academic Committee.

GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIP AWARDS OF INTEREST TO BRYN MAWR

Miss Eleanor Boswell, of Philadelphia: The preparation of a history of the English stage during the period of restoration. Miss Boswell is a member of 1921.

Miss Katherine Snodgrass, Research Associate, Food Research Institute, Stanford University: A study of the dietary fats of Northern Europe, with particular reference to the displacement of a dairy fats by vegetable fats; a study in the economics of food substitution. Miss Snodgrass belongs to the Class of 1915.

Dr. Henri Maurice Peyre, Assistant Professor of French, Yale University: A study of Louis Menard, a French man of letters of the 19th Century. M. Peyre is a former member of the Bryn Mawr faculty.

NEW COUNCILLOR

The Executive Board is glad to announce the appointment of Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann, 1910 (Mrs. Udo Fleischmann), of New York City, as Councillor for District II of the Alumnae Association. Mrs. Fleischmann, who succeeds Julia Langdon Loomis, 1895 (Mrs. Edward E. Loomis), will serve for a term of three years.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

(Reprinted from College News of March 12, 1930)

A service in memory of former President Taft was held in Goodhart auditorium, Tuesday morning, March 11. It was led by Professor Rufus Jones, president of the Board of Directors. President Emeritus M. Carey Thomas attended the service. The service was opened by the hymn "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and an arrangement of the Twenty-third Psalm, sung by the choir. Professor Jones read a passage from Ecclesiasticus, "Praise of Famous Men," in introduction to his address.

"It is most fitting that we at Bryn Mawr should meet to show our reverence and respect for the memory and the life of ex-President Taft.

"Next to his own beloved Alma Mater at New Haven, I think he loved this institution best. He chose it for his daughter, and so learned to know it intimately. In the midst of his duties as President he came here to give one of the most inspiring commencement addresses in our history, and he has watched with intense interest every step of the progress and development of the college during these later years.

"He was, I think, the best loved man in the United States. He has held the two highest and most responsible offices this nation has to offer, and he is the only person who has ever held them both.

"He was the champion of many great causes. Besides his great services to the nation at home and abroad, he was a noble and a notable citizen. He has always had a sense of honor, a brave wisdom of sincerity, a spirit of fidelity and rugged honesty. His character was unsullied and his name is untouched by any suspicion of low motives. His whole public career has been marked by unselfish devotion, unwearied industry and purity of purpose. There was a unique quality of distinction to his patriotism, and his long service to the country was characterized by magnanimous disinterestedness.

"He has borne a clear testimony that truth is the highest thing a man may keep. He has been tender and sensitive for the rights and privileges of the most humble persons in the land. He has been, with all his other distinctions, one of the foremost American leaders of education for colored people. One can imagine what is happening this morning at Hampton Institute.

"None of us who knew him can ever forget his humor. No other President, except Lincoln, has had such a rich fund of it. His smile, his chuckle and his radiance were an inherent part of his personality.

"I should like to appropriate for him the words that George Fox used for one of his noblest friends: 'He was faithful to God, and the immortal seed of life is his crown.'"

ALUMNAE BOOKS

ANCIENT PAINTING FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PERIOD OF CHRISTIAN ART, by *Mary Hamilton Swindler, Ph.D.* New Haven, Yale University Press. 1929. \$10.00.

Bryn Mawr Alumnae will welcome with pleasure and pride this handsome volume, comprising the lectures which Miss Swindler has been giving for many years in her course in Ancient Painting, and containing an account of the entire history of European painting from the time of the earliest cave-paintings in France down to the Christian era. The format of the book is admirable and the price extraordinarily low; in fact, it would be hard to cite any book comparable to this which sells as so reasonable a figure. The book contains 431 pages of text and 640 small illustrations in addition to sixteen plates, of which five are colored. The bibliography which immediately follows the text occupies thirty-seven pages and is a veritable mine of information.

There is, of course, no inherent unity in the subject-matter of the book; the caves of France are further removed from the vases of Brygos or even from the tombs of Egypt, or the tiled walls of Khorsabad than Chinese frescoes are from the snow scenes of Mr. Redfield. The justification of bringing all these various and mutually remote manifestations of art into the compass of a single volume is, as Miss Swindler states in her preface, that students of art have felt the need of such a book. Each chapter, moreover, serves as a competent introduction to the category of art which it describes. "The plan of the book is relatively simple; beginning with the earliest attempts at painting in prehistoric times, the chapters following chronological order the development of Egyptian, Oriental, Cretan, and Greek work, and range in time down through Etruscan, Pompeian, Graeco-Roman, and Roman painting."

Miss Swindler has a faculty for apt summaries. The question of the purpose of the animal paintings in the caves of France, the intricacies of Mesopotamian chronology are excellently stated. But, like a motor passing from slippery places to dry ground, Miss Swindler enters with more assurance on the discussion of her own particular field of Greek paintings. Here, both in the chapter on the primitives and the archaic schools and in her discussion of red-figured vases, she speaks with authority, and her descriptive style grows more incisive, for she has observed both widely and carefully. These chapters have profited by the brilliant and epoch-making work of Mr. J. T. Beazley, of Oxford, who revised for Miss Swindler the very valuable list of vase-painters and of Kalos names. (Where, by the way, is the love name, Epilykos?)

The choice of illustrations is excellent. Particularly are we grateful for the reproduction in color of the lovely Flora from Stabiae and for the portrait of Hermione, "Reader of the Classics," which proves so perfectly that school-teachers have been the same since time began. It is a pleasure to think that such works of art will become more widely known by the publication of this book, and a still greater pleasure that a book of such solid and wide scholarship should be the outgrowth of a course at Bryn Mawr College.

EDITH HALL DOHAN, Ph.D., 1908.

CITY GATE SARCOPHAGI, A GOTHIC REWORKING OF AN EARLY CHRISTIAN SARCOPHAGUS, AND A SARCOPHAGUS AT LANUVIUM, by *Marion Lawrence*, '23.

These three articles by Marion Lawrence are of interest, as the scholarly work of not only one of our alumnae, but of a one-time member of the Bryn Mawr Faculty. When Miss King took her well-earned sabbatical in 1927-28 her place was ably filled

by Miss Lawrence, an alumna of but recent vintage. Her ability as a critic and scholar in the field of art is apparent before one has turned many pages of her articles.

To take them up in order of publication the "*City Gate Sarcophagi*" was published in the *Art Bulletin* for September, 1927. It is also reprinted in pamphlet form. It is illustrated by reproductions of a number of important sarcophagi of which Miss Lawrence has occasion to treat. Her style is clear and direct. She writes, of course, not for the uninitiated but for the student, yet the trend of her argument which she sets forth in the first paragraph is so logically and intelligently developed that it can be followed successfully by the layman. Her purpose is to attempt a classification of styles in the fourth century, and to throw some light on the problem of Italian art in this period, whether it is homogeneous or composed of different styles, partly foreign, partly native. As they offer a great number of examples, and a fairly continuous line of development, she has chosen to investigate the problem of Christian sarcophagi.

Next in date comes a shorter pamphlet reprinted from the *American Journal of Archaeology* in 1928. Its subject is "A Sarcophagus at Lanuvium." This treats not of a whole movement, but of an isolated example which seems up to this time to have been passed over by archaeologists. Miss Lawrence begins with a description of its appearance, and then taking it detail by detail attempts to date and to classify it by comparing it with other monuments. Her work is most thorough, and she leaves no point untouched, or uninvestigated. A plentiful number of illustrations make it possible to follow her in every step and deduction.

The third article, "A Gothic Reworking of an Early Christian Sarcophagus," is reprinted from "*Art Studies*," 1929. This is, to me, the most interesting of all, and seems a real contribution to artistic research. A fine white marble sarcophagus in Mantua Cathedral drew the attention of Miss Lawrence as having various details inconsistent with its classification as Early Christian. In her usual direct and scholarly manner, she sets about to investigate the evidence, and after drawing upon numerous pertinent examples in not only Italy, but also France and Germany, she comes to the conclusion that this sarcophagus was done over in the thirteenth century for the occasion of the interment of one Johannus Bonus, whose inscription gives the exact date, 1249. Its similarity with Gothic works beyond the Alps is extremely interesting, as the whole question of Italian Gothic and its exact relation with that form in northern Europe is rather a troubled one. Any new evidence of connecting links such as this is both welcome and enlightening.

ELLENOR MORRIS, 1927.

THE OTHER CROWD, by Mabel Pierce Ashley, Harcourt, Brace and Co. 1929.

Although this is a story for girls from 12 to 18, it kept me reading one night until two o'clock, so interested in the charming heroine that I had to find out which choice she finally made between the two kinds of companionship offered to her during a summer in Maine. For a review of the book, however, it seems to me more fitting that an opinion should come from one for whom the book was written. I am, therefore, leaving the field in favor of my daughter (aged 14) who wrote what follows as part of her English work at school.

"My first impression of 'The Other Crowd' was that it was different from the usual story for girls, different mostly in the natural, fresh way it was written; they

do the same things you would do. In short, they are alive. The happenings in the book are probable, realistic, and interesting; the incidents glow with life. Instead of spending their time finding an orphan's rich parents or a hidden treasure, as the characters in many books for girls do, these boys and girls do all the things you would do if you were spending a gay summer by the ocean.

"The plot is not dramatic, just a fascinatingly written history of Sally Hunter's vacation at her cousin's house in Maine. There she is initiated into the gay doings of the 'gang,' a group of boys and girls who dance, eat, go to the movies, and dash all over the country in automobiles. How Sally learns about the existence of another crowd who do more than that, is told in the most delightful way. The 'other crowd' sail, play tennis, go fishing and on picnics while the 'gang' is having wild escapades, racing around the countryside in cars. Sally finds herself wanting to be with the crowd more than ever while the gang try to persuade her that she is as bored as they are by these more athletic pastimes.

"Sally is torn between two forces. She is fond of all her friends, no matter to what group they may belong. As autumn draws near she is worried still more by third-hand reports of what is happening at home. Of course at the end this difficulty is straightened out and Sally makes her choice between the 'gang' and 'the other crowd.'

"I think any girl would like this book. I enjoyed reading it all the way through; and then I turned back and read it all over again.

"ELSA VOORHEES."

In addition, I would like to speak of the very lovely feeling for the sea which pervades the book and acts as a central, steadying force for Sally during her experiences. I, too, think any girl would enjoy this book, and any mother of girls.

ELSA DENISON VOORHEES, 1910.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY

On February 6th, the Alumnae Committee of Seven Colleges, with the assistance of the New York Dinner Committee, was hostess to forty prominent lawyers in New York City, gathered by invitation for luncheon at The Downtown Association, 60 Pine Street, New York. President William Allan Neilson, of Smith, presided, and Judge Learned Hand addressed the lawyers. The purpose of the Committee in calling this legal group together was to point out to them how much they could assist the higher education of women if they would suggest the women's colleges to clients asking for advice on bequests. President Neilson made a short and brilliant appeal to them, concluding, "You are called here for two of the most delightful of human occupations, to give advice and to dispose of someone else's money. I only ask you to remember 'Where there's a will, there's a way.'" Judge Hand reviewed the situation of the women's colleges as to endowment, the habits and traditions back of this plight, and emphasized again the chief way this predicament could be met by men in the legal profession.

CLASS NOTES

(The feeling of both the Executive Board and the Bulletin Board is very definite that nicknames alone should not be used. The admirable practice of most of the Class Editors is to use both the nickname and the last name. There are, however, certain ones who forget class notes have a larger audience than the members of a particular class and that they should be thought of as giving a cross-section of Alumnae activities. With this in mind the Alumnae Secretary and the Editor tried to decode nicknames and did a little mild editing. If in so doing we cut a cherished note we crave your indulgence, and assure you that we did not

do it to annoy. The question of what constitutes news has never been satisfactorily answered. If the Class Editors have any theories on the subject, the Editor would be delighted not only to hear from them, but to publish their letters. Perhaps it would be interesting at Commencement time for the Bulletin Board and the Class Editors to meet together, to formulate a definite policy. That class notes are of the utmost importance to the Bulletin there is no question, but in view of the fact that each Commencement adds a possible hundred new sources of news and that the Bulletin stays the same size, certain problems arise.)

1894

Editor: ABBY BRAYTON DURFEE

(Mrs. Randall N. Durfee)

19 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.

Emma Bailey Speer with her daughter, Constance, '30, spent the Christmas holidays in Edinburgh, Scotland, visiting Dr. Robert Barbour, to whom Constance is engaged.

Ethel Walker Smith is in Havana for the winter. She and Dr. Smith are building a house there.

Fay MacCracken Stockwell boasts of another granddaughter, as does Abby Brayton Durfee.

If you want any news of other members of '94, write me and tell me something of your doings, and of your children.

1896

Class Editor: ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON,

1411 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Helen Haines Greening has been devoting herself to the care of her husband and mother, who have been in ill health. At her last report both of them were improving. For two years before leaving New York she had been interested in foreign adult education, having a few private pupils.

Robert Pyle, husband of Hannah Cadbury, has recently issued a seventeenth and enlarged edition of "*How to Grow Roses*." This book is of great value to amateur gardeners.

Virginia Ragsdale resigned her position as head of the Department of Mathematics at North Carolina College for Women two years ago, on account of her mother's failing health. She writes: "My chief recreation aside from reading is a hardy garden with iris and roses as special hobbies. Just recently I have been much

interested in looking up some of the very old records in North Carolina."

Mary Northrop Spear says: "I keep busy here at home where my mother, who will soon be 87, is recovering from a badly fractured hip, and my grandchildren now number five! I don't plan very far ahead, but expect to go South for a few weeks early in the year. I am trying to shift my outside responsibilities on to younger shoulders; have resigned from the Library Board but am still working for a county library. It would be a fine thing to get the right kind of reading to our foreign and rural population, but Marquette County is nearly as large as the state of Delaware, so it is quite a problem."

1897

Class Editor: ALICE CILLEY WEIST

(Mrs. Harry H. Weist)

174 East 71st St., New York.

The friends of Edith Lawrence will learn with profound sadness of her death, which occurred on December 17th.

The class of '97 extends to her sisters, Mrs. Charles C. Burlingham, of New York, and Mrs. Robert L. Taylor, of Williamstown, as well as to their families, its very deep sympathy.

EDITH LAWRENCE: A TRIBUTE

On a hill-top pasture in Cornish, New Hampshire, Edith Lawrence's little house, white with green shutters, stands looking out through low sweeping boughs of aged pine trees, upon the Connecticut valley meadows and the lone mountain, Ascute-
ney.

Between this house and the mill where years ago she loved to drive after oats, there is a dip in the road where the brown

earth becomes a deeper brown and where the moist woodsy smell of ferns and pine, rain-drenched or sun-soaked, fills the hollow.

Going through this bit of woods, her shining little black mare always slowed up. Perhaps it was only to give the Irish terrier that had been on the trail of a chipmunk in the thicket, a chance to catch up; or perhaps she knew that this was a loved spot where one took deep breaths of delicious air, and paused to let the pine fragrance flood the senses.

Again and again since hearing of Edith Lawrence's death, I have thought of this little dip in the road and have paused there while thoughts of her have filled my mind and heart. With deep reverence I pause now:—Before the thought of her courage during the long and valiant fight with illness when she who had found her greatest happiness, perhaps, in out-of-door life, could no longer ride or walk over her loved hills,—before such heroism one must pause long, and in silence.

Through the mist of our sadness come sun flashes of her charm and power; of her refreshing frankness and individuality; of her sparkling humor that made her unique bits of philosophy unforgettable.

Flashes of joy there are, and of thankfulness, because she was our friend. The note of sincerity in her friendship rings so clear, so true! Her interest in her friends was genuine. Between Edith Lawrence and her neighbors in Cornish—the farmer, the sculptor, the blacksmith, the musician—as between her family, her college friends, her loved animals, there was a warmth of understanding that was very real and very rare.

Through the midst of our sorrow come reflected flashes of a beauty that has long since become a part of our lives because in our college days she opened for us the gateway to so much that is beautiful in life.

Her love for the truly great things, in nature, in art, in music, in literature; her sensitiveness to ugly things, often causing her real pain; her hatred of sham in every form; her sheer delight in the simple little joys of every-day life,—all of these things come back to me with the freshness of the morning air as I pause in the pine-filled hollow. But it is the radiance of her spirit, the nobility and warmth of her nature that I shall always see and feel in the sunlight and cloud-shadows drifting over the wooded slopes of the mountain she loved.

F. M. H.

Euphemia Mann says she has nothing interesting to insert in our notes: she is

still at her old work, teaching in the Philadelphia High School for Girls.

The class extends its deepest sympathy to Mary Campbell and Frieda Heyl, who lost their dear mothers in January.

'96 stole a little of our thunder by announcing in the February number of the BULLETIN that Ruth Porter's son was engaged to Beth Caldwell's daughter; we can report that they were married on January 3rd.

Cora Marsh writes that she never feels important enough to hand in items, and then says she has been motoring along the coast of Brittany, and spending a month in Paris, enjoying operas and plays. She adds, "I usually spend the winter at Miami Beach, where my brother builds residences—'Tropical Homes, Inc.'"

Edith Edwards writes, "I am putting over the Washington's Birthday musicale of the Woonsocket Chapter, D. A. R., of which I am Regent, and its money-making bridge party!"

The class wishes to send to Elizabeth Higginson Jackson their love and great sympathy in the loss of her brother, James Jackson Higginson, who died on February 24th.

1898

Editor: EDITH SCHOFF BOERICKE
(Mrs. John Boericke)
Merion, Penna.

Mary Sheppard's classmates will be very sorry to hear of the death of her father in February. Mary's friends were always welcomed warmly by her father and mother during college days, and send sympathy and love to Mary and her sisters.

On February 21st Mr. and Mrs. James Murdoch Ferguson, of Gray's Lane, Haverford, announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Maybin Ferguson, and Ralph Boericke. Ralph graduated from Cornell in 1929 as a civil engineer, and is in Mr. C. Clothier Jones' broker's office.

1899

Class Editor: ELLEN P. KILPATRICK
1027 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

Jean Clark Foulhoux writes:

"Last summer I took Anita (Jean's daughter, aged sixteen) to Europe, also three of her friends, Honour Dickerman (Alice Carter's child) and Harriette and Leslie Blake (Leslie Knowles' two daughters, Henriette being a month younger than Anita). The four girls and I had a wonderful trip. We climbed mountains in Switzerland; we attended music festivals in Salzburg and Munich;

we flew when we got tired of motoring or going by train; and finally we had a shopping orgy in Paris, where I saw Sara Strauss Hess and her husband.

"Anita and Honour go to Bryn Mawr next year. Honour is trying to make the grade from Miss Walker's School and Anita from Kent Place School. She is the senior class president and the cheer leader, but makes no basketball teams and plays no tennis."

Sibyl Hubbard Darlington is still abroad with her two children, but rumor has it that she will be back in La Jolla next winter. Her son is at one of the English universities and they spend the vacations together.

Charlotte Hubbard Goodell is in Bradenton, Florida, for the winter.

1900

Editor: LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS
(Mrs. Richard Francis)
Haverford, Penna.

Lois Farnham Horn's eldest daughter, Lois, who is a graduate of Dickinson College, is following in the footsteps of her cousin, Elizabeth White Miller, by going into business. She is assistant buyer of junior and misses dresses at Strawbridge and Clothier's in Philadelphia. She has just been in New York for a three weeks' training course in "markets," sent by the firm. Her mother, Lois, has just been to Stamford to witness the opening of the C. O. Miller Co.'s new store, a fine five-story building, in which Elizabeth has more than doubled the square feet of selling space. Be sure to call when in Stamford on our distinguished classmate, where she sits enthroned at 15 Bank Street. Besides the new store Elizabeth has built a new house within the past year.

Marie Sichel Linburn is always on the wing (sometimes literally), but after a summer tour of the Yellowstone and the Grand Tetons with her husband and son Jim she is staying at home for a time. Jim is studying law at Harvard and the older son is in Wall Street.

In spite of the fact that Myra Rosenau says that the only news about her is the arrival of her granddaughter, the *Class Editor* has learned through Julia Gardner that Myra has many pursuits, such as the following: She is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the New England Summer School Committee. She is on the Publicity Committee of the Judge Baker Foundation, and on the Social Service Committee of the City Hospital, and she is Director-at-large of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

1902

Editor: ANNE ROTAN HOWE
(Mrs. Thorndike Howe)
77 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

Harriett Spencer Pierce Kendall (Mrs. Edwin L. Kendall) admits a largish grandson—already in short clothes when we saw his picture recently—named Spencer Pierce, Jr.

Elizabeth Lyon Belknap (Mrs. Robert E. Belknap) and Mr. Belknap sailed from New York on January 11th on the *Francia* for a five months' trip around the world.

Frances Morris Orr (Mrs. John B. Orr) after fifteen years' intense devotion to the Arts—painting, making jewelry, designing stage settings and finally modeling, carving, dressing and staging puppets, suffered "a grand smash," as she described it, last fall and has been incommunicado ever since. She is now happily much better and on the road to health again. Her daughter Charlotte, after two years at Bryn Mawr, signed up with Boleslavsky's Laboratory Theatre in New York for one winter, followed by stock in Ann Arbor and Pittsburgh, and now, this winter, second woman and leads in Utica. Her son, John, is a freshman at Yale.

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Margaret Hall writes: "In November I attended the State Convention of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae (of which I am honorary member) at Cresson. We visited the historic chapel of the pioneer priest, Prince Gallitzin—near the Wm. Penn Highway, and the gorgeous garden of Mr. Schwab, at Loretto, Pa. I am now busy as usual with students, studies, and sundries, such as the A. A. U. W., Modern and Classical Language Associations and any extras for which there is time.

Eleanor Little Aldrich and her husband sailed February 22nd from New York for San Francisco. After two or three weeks in California they expect to return by land, visiting the Grand Canyon en route.

Nan Hill is still at the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Gardening in Groton, Massachusetts. She says that she is studying harder than she ever did at Bryn Mawr. She passes nearly every week-end in Cambridge with Margaret Blodgett, '07.

Katherine Howell writes: "My father's long, painful illness ended last April. In

July I left for California where I remained until the last of October. Now I am back at school again and spending the winter with a friend in her apartment at Concord Hall, 45th and Spruce streets (Philadelphia). I had a fleeting glimpse of Clara Porter Yarnelle in the Fort Wayne Station on the way home instead of the visit I had expected to make her." Clara is busy coaching one of her boys in Latin as, without it, he cannot enter the eastern college for which they have always planned. Clara says that the little she has learned of child psychology makes her hesitate to force the Latin rather than find and cultivate the boy's own abilities and she feels herself up against quite a problem.

Louise Marshall Mallory and her family are to be in Washington for about three months beginning February 1st as Mr. Mallory has business there.

Grace Weldin has resigned the position she had held for several years and is taking a course in short story writing at Columbia.

1906

Class Editor: LOUISE CRUISE STURDEVANT
(Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant)
Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Mariam Coffin Canaday's husband smashed his glasses in his eye last summer and had a bad time for a while, but has recovered. They took a trip to Lake Placid in September to help him recuperate. There is a delightful article in the February number of *Arts and Decoration* on Mariam's new house. When you see the pictures of it you will all hunt at once for excuses to visit Toledo.

Phebe Crosby Allnutt writes that she may go to Germany next summer, and that Virginia Robinson is publishing a book and getting a Ph.D. "Hasn't she told you about it?" Not a WORD.

Edith Durand McColl and her husband took a trip last summer to the northern end of Lake Manitoba. They visited Hudson Bay posts and Indian Reserves, and the C. E. would like to hear more details of the trip. The two older girls go to Manitoba University next year, while the younger one has just entered high school.

Louise Fleischmann Maclay recommends the job of president of the Alumnae Association to her classmates. She says it is a very pleasant one. She is just off for a month in Tallahassee with her husband. Her little girl is at the Brearley, but the boy does not yet go regularly to school.

Augusta French Wallace's daughter is a Freshman at Sweet Briar. In the re-

cent mid-years she made a grade of A, the equivalent of high credit, in every subject but one, and in that she got B. I shall probably get a bomb in the mail for telling this.

Here is a story with a moral! The other day a letter came via air mail, evidently an important business communication, for Helen Brown Gibbons. The C. E. had no idea of her address, but a few days later a bulletin came from Helen herself giving her address, and her important letter is on the way to her. Talk about virtue having her reward! Helen, Herbert, and Hope are settled in Shanghai to stay until May, while Herbert is finishing his text-book on Contemporary World History. Hope goes to school, the *Collège Municipal*, in the French Concession.

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Alice Gerstenberg has gained new laurels for herself by a dramatization of *The Water Babies*, which was performed at the Repertory Theatre in Boston during the Christmas holidays. The *Boston Globe* said: "Miss Gerstenberg in the dramatizing has done well what probably was a pleasant task. The homely precepts of the village rector are presented in her version as gently as they were in the book, and too, with a certain humor which had for its effect upon the adult members of yesterday's audience, both smiles and hearty chuckles. From the first scene in the Kingsley home to the closing lines on the roof where Grimes is held prisoner, a certain charm is maintained. And from Tom's first appearance, to the end of the play, there is sustained the atmosphere of pleasant fantasy."

Alice has also just edited, under the name of Seigel's *Playwright Series*, a group of one-act plays, which she herself has seen successfully produced, so that her recommendations as to staging and acting have especial value.

No one must miss reading in the March *Harper* Margaret Bailey's wholly delightful poem on St. Anthony of Padua. It is the charter member of the Poem of the Month Club, and we prophesy that it will have more than an ephemeral interest.

Try to get good seats for Peggy Ayer Barnes' "Dishonored Lady," and you will realize that she has another Broadway success to her credit. Her interest in charming criminals, starting with that famous production of "*Baffes*" in the spring of 1904, still persists.

1908

Class Editor: MARGARET COPELAND
BLATCHFORD

(Mrs. Nathaniel H. Blatchford)

3 Kent Road, Hubbard Woods, Ill.

Collection of class dues has a very pleasant side in that it brings to the Bulletin news of many of our classmates. We are indebted to Lou Hyman Pollak for the following items:

From Anna King: "The same delightful job—psychiatric social work with the Austin Riggs Foundation at Stockbridge, Mass. I've bought and made over a house, the best toy I ever had."

From Mabel Frechafer: "I'm still initiating the Goucher girls into the mystery of physics—what with Eddington and Einstein, physics is getting almost popular—with adults, but the girls are just as much afraid of physics as ever. I greatly enjoy giving my course in the Physical Basis of Music but wish the class were larger."

"Last summer I attended the conference of the 'International Association of University Women' at Geneva. It was very pleasant to see Shirley Putnam O'Hara there. We were a bit surprised not to find any other Bryn Mawr women there."

Adelaide Case writes: "I haven't any news about myself. I am still teaching at Teachers College, the school of education at Columbia, where I am associate professor of education. Mary is teaching in a very interesting progressive public school in Brownville and we are both living with our mother and an unmarried brother in the same house on the west side where we lived when we were in college. Agnes Goldman is in New York, living in her mother's house. Mr. and Mrs. Goldman and Agnes' husband are on a wonderful trip in Egypt. Agnes' young daughter, Sarah, is a very clever and attractive child. We expected Edith Rhoads and Edgar for this week-end, but they cannot come after all. Their eldest son, Joseph, is engaged."

Jack Morris Evans reports that both children have been ill this winter.

Louise Hyman Pollak's husband is a member of the City Council of Cincinnati now; a fine reform movement. Another B. M. husband is Mayor; so B. M. is well represented. Lou is still on the Library Board and the League of Women Voters.

Margaret Duncan Miller is still living in Belknap, Mont. Last summer she spent getting acquainted with the Yellowstone Park and the Black Hills of South Dakota. "We packed the four children, ourselves and our baggage in our car and started out. We would drive till we felt

like stopping either for beauty of country, interest in food, or lodging."

Mary Cockrell writes from Dallas: "We have no B. M. club but we have a 300 membership American Association of University Women of which I am the tired president. But I am getting ready to retire from everything and have already resigned from the Board of the Y. W. C. A., on which I have been serving for four years. Last summer my husband, the girls and I had a most delightful trip to Boulder, Col., Estes Park and home via Taos and Sante Fe."

This word comes from Emily Fox Cheston on her farm at Ambler: "Even a small farm well populated with livestock demands constant attention, family accounts for more time, and a few not very numerous committees take the rest; Horticultural Society, Bryn Mawr Summer School, Community House."

The following letter from Myra Elliot Vaulchain is quoted almost in full. I hope that the class will read her criticism of class notes with as much regret as does the class editor: "My life continues to be about the same. My post office is now Haverford but I have not moved. Eagles Mere, Pa., in summer. My committee work remains about the same and I have served on the Social Service Committee of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital for twenty-one years, and am keeping right on, I am also a member of the Japanese Scholarship Committee. Our scholar, Hannah Ban, graduates in June and a new girl arrives in the fall to spend one year at Miss Kirk's before entering Bryn Mawr. I am still secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of the Redeemer and enjoy the work. Also I work very hard for the Bryn Mawr Hospital. Not to overlook my children, Louise (16 in March) is preparing for B. M.; Sam (14) is at Haverford School and so is Bill (10); Jim (7) and Charlie (5) are at Haverford Friends' and the baby (2) is ready for a nursery school if Frances Ferris opens one. Our class is either the most modest in the Alumnae Association or the most uninteresting, for I look eagerly at every Bulletin to read the class notes and never even see the numerals. Why don't you put a class letter in the Bulletin yourself about the class dues, etc., and plans? It would show we existed and I think every 1908 would be glad to read it. I help Louise Francis with an annual pansy sale. We have the biggest flowers grown for sale the first spring day that growers say it is safe to put them in the ground and have done it very successfully for some years."

Margaret Copeland Blatchford's husband says: "I am forwarding these notes to you from Margaret, as she is to go today to the Passavant Memorial Hospital here in Chicago for an operation. She will be in the hospital for three weeks, I expect."

1909

Class Editor: HELEN BOND CRANE

Denbigh Hall, Bryn Mawr.

Asked for news of herself, Marianne Moore says: "Despite vicissitudes I was not asking for, I am discovering that such experience can still surprise one with happiness; I refer to the leisure for companionship that illness brings; and to enjoyment I have had in delightful retrospect of work at *The Dial*, now possibly the greater for not being mingled with responsibility. *The Dial* was discontinued last July. My mother was ill at the time and did not recover till long afterward; and my brother has been ill at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital. In the autumn my mother and I came here—to 260 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn—from an apartment in New York to which we had become much attached. This removal, however, was opportune in many ways, the chief being our nearness to my brother."

Kate Branson, who has been surveying the East for paragons in the way of teachers, spent some time in New York. She looked the flourishing and imposing headmistress.

Lucy Van Wagenen is off to fresh fields of adventure. She sailed February 27th with her mother on a Mediterranean cruise. She may stay on in Europe indefinitely. Her address is care of Morgan et Cie, Paris.

Lillian Laser Strauss was ill all last spring and summer, but is now on President Hoover's Commission on Child Welfare (though that probably is not its name), and is making all sorts of surveys and investigations in Philadelphia.

From Frances Boyer we learned that Judith had recently broken her leg. She is still wearing a cast.

A letter recently received from Shirley Putnam O'Hara says: "Frances Browne and Norvelle spent December with us, making a gala Christmas for Desmond, 4, and Nancy, 2. . . . We continue to enjoy our suburban visits to Charles Carrolls'-Marion Crane and their two blond and brilliant boys, Charles and Stephen.

"Eliot is off for London this week to chaperon his second one-man show there, this time at Walker's Galleries. In Boston, almost simultaneously his water colors from 'Russia, Transcaucasia and Elsewhere,' and on April 15th the Mac-

beth Gallery in New York is holding his one 'All-Russian' exhibition, the result of his summer there. A thrilling and reassuring experience, that trip of three months—to Moscow, down the Volga to Astrakhan into the Caucasus Mountains, north to Ararat in Armenia, then around by the Black Sea and Odessa to Kiev. Everywhere the warmest welcome and generous hospitality. In Tiflis the art authorities even staged a one-man show for him, the first ever held by an American in Transcaucasia.

Meanwhile, after our two and half years of Europe, we expect to come home in June, when I hope Desmond won't too quickly lose the small French he's picked up in the 'Jardin d'Enfants' of the Ecole Alsacienne."

Anna Harlan says that her adopted 11-year-old is busy in the sixth grade, and that she is refreshing her history and geography accordingly. As president and chairman of the building committee of the Coatesville Y. W. C. A., she has been getting a liberal education during the erection of the new building.

Hono Goodale-Warren sailed February 27th for an indefinite stay abroad. Her address will be care of the Guaranty Trust Company, 50 Pall Mall, England.

Ethel Mattson Heald wrote at Christmas time that her oldest son was at Grinnell College, Iowa, where he is doing fine work in mathematics and chemistry. His first vacation had the effect of making her feel like a freshman again.

Speaking of children, the class baby, Grace Dewes, has been coming out in Chicago this winter, but is returning to college for the second semester.

Caroline Kamm McKinnon, famous for her gardens, is adding fauna to her well-known flora. She writes: "My pools which I put in last year, are losing the new look, but goldfish have a distressing habit of hiding. This summer I got several eating frogs from a friend who raises them. It takes them three years to develop to eating size. Though I'm not really planning to eat them, if they are a pet dish of yours perhaps I can give it to you if you will come out. They are asleep now for the winter, but I am eagerly awaiting their spring song; I'm not so sure the neighbors will appreciate it."

Frances Ferris had a vacation at Menton during the winter holidays. She returned to Geneva to find that Frances and Norvelle Browne were in the city for twenty-four hours. They had a wonderful time; "we talked shop the while we hugged ourselves for having sabbaticals. The League and the *Bureau Inter-*

national de Travail came in for a share of interest, but it was secondary perforce as we had great difficulty in getting in. . . . An interesting coal conference was going on, but our Quaker correspondent was unable to get *three* females into the press gallery as either wives or reporters, so we left. . . . Frances had seen Shirley in Paris and reports her children charming. I discovered that I had come out of Russia on the same train with her husband, who had been on a painting trip all through the Caucasus quite alone. He had a lot of his paintings taken from him at the Polish border, but was to get them back at the western border. He left the rest of them in our compartment while he went into the diner, but I never knew his name."

1910

Editor: EMILY STORER

Wardman Park Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Ruth Collins Desch is spending the winter in Florida where her husband is painting.

Frances Stewart Rhodes had a tea at the Bryn Mawr Club, in New York, for Elsie Deems Neilson. Elsie is now on her way back to California.

Margaret Shearer Smith is taking a two months' vacation with her husband in the south of France.

Janet Howell Clark and her growing-up daughter were in Washington lately. She has left the white mice and is concentrating on students in Johns Hopkins.

Ruth George has at last gone off on her long-hoped-for trip abroad. She went with her brother and is now in Paris.

1912

Editor: ELIZABETH PINNEY HUNT

(Mrs. A. D. Hunt)

Mill Brook Lane, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Laura Byrne Hickok is the proud possessor of a small daughter, Laura, whose godmother is Gertrude Elcock.

Elizabeth Faries Howe reports that in spite of whooping cough and chicken pox in her household of three small children, she is carrying on her work successfully as physical education director of the College of the Ozarks, where her husband teaches history. She runs hockey, basketball, folk dancing and normal classes. Dorothy Wolf Douglas presented a silver cup to the winning hockey team to stimulate interest in this sport. They have bought a bungalow. The family hopes to spend the summer near the University of Chicago, where Mr. Howe will work on his Ph.D.

It will delight 1912 to learn that Carmelita did not sell her four horses at the

close of the summer, but has them all parked in a barn in her back yard! The children ride the ponies to school and take entire care of these greatly prized pets.

Florence Glen Zipf has a boy and girl in school, and finds supervising their lessons at home a full-time teaching job.

Fanny Crenshaw was a councillor last summer at Mrs. Gulick's camp in New Hampshire.

Peggy Lester has been giving talks on the League of Nations to various small groups about Philadelphia and Pottstown during the fall.

Mary Wilmarth Brown reports that she is leading a quiet suburban life in Winnetka. Her two little girls are old enough now to go to school and Mary is wondering what to do with the few extra hours each day. She motored to Mackinac with the children last summer.

Nora Cam is living in Montreal with her sister, and seems to be a lady of leisure who skis and grows bulbs, according to season. She will be in England this summer at 1 Keble Road, Oxford, and hopes to see any of 1912 who should happen to be near.

The class extends its sympathy to Rebecca Lewis, whose mother died in December after a short illness.

1914

Class Editor: ELIZABETH AYER INCHES

(Mrs. Henderson Inches)

Middlesex Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Harriet Sheldon sounds very busy. She directed the summer school of the Columbus School for Girls for six weeks and taught a summer class in speed writing and typewriting. In August she was in Asheville, so called on Catharine Creighton Carr. She says that her house is lovely and in the midst of thick woods.

In October she attended a meeting of the Head Mistresses' Association of the Middle West in Louisville. They had a most successful visit, chiefly sightseeing and eating!

Eleanore Gale is staying in France indefinitely. She and a friend motored 6,000 miles in six weeks in England without a single puncture!

Isabel Bering is studying for a master's degree at the University of Chicago.

Margaret Blanchard Smith's new address is 27 West St. Joe street, Indianapolis, Ind. She is running the camera department of the leading department store.

Ida Pritchett had a very successful "one-man show" of her photographs at the Woman's City Club in Philadelphia. By means of her camera she is keeping the wolf from her new green door.

Julia Tappan directs the education department of the Cleanliness Institute in New York. She has charge of much of the printing and gets out booklets that are original and artistic.

Jean Davis has left Agnes Scott College and is now teaching at Wells College.

Fritz and Biz Baldwin are taking a course of highbrow lectures at the Junior League this winter and enjoy them immensely.

1915

Class Editor: EMILY NOYES KNIGHT
(Mrs. C. P. Knight, Jr.)

Woodcroft, Pembroke, Bermuda.

The old adage about the prophet not being appreciated in his own land must be true, for now that the editor is on foreign soil in this diminutive semi-tropical island of the Atlantic, she receives news.

Ruth Tuttle and her husband (will correspondents in writing occasionally mention last names) the latter with a beard, are the world's champion croquet players. They live on Lake Manitou, Canada, and visited this last Christmas Anne Hardon Pearce in East Palatka, the place from which, incidentally, delicious grapefruit and oranges come. Anne's boxes have been the editor's short-cut to Christmas shopping for two years. Now, word is received that Mr. Pearce has put out the only canned "new potato." If it tastes anything like the Bermuda potatoes, it will be hailed with delight by all of Irish descent. Anne's own existence sounds busy with gladioli bulbs and a new "green" and the usual oranges and grapefruit.

Perhaps as a class we are becoming agricultural, for Olga Erbsloh Muller writes of "beasts of the field and fruits" from Sellanra, as well as of a husband and two children. She is taking an extension course in Greek to familiarize herself with English words of Greek origin with an eye to her own poetry. Last winter she was where the editor now is, and last summer she was in Europe.

Isabel Forster writes in the *Monitor* and travels with her sister and brother-in-law and children and instructs the children in arithmetic and spelling.

Carlotta Taber, according to Laura Branson, designs silk material and runs a tea room in the summer.

Ruth Newman is directing child welfare in Long Island.

Ruth Hubbard is with the International Institute, working like a "slave," but liking it.

Laura Branson is with the Teachers' Union, which is a part of the A. F. L.

Isabel Smith, after an illness from which she recovered, resigned from Smith College, where she was Associate Professor of Geology (shades of the Idalia and little hammers) and one of the class Deans. She has become Dean of Scripps College in Claremont, California, a new college for women with an enrollment limited to two hundred.

The editor herself at a luncheon for Sir Baden-Powell, between toasts to King and country, saw Helen Kirk, 1914, but was not recognized by her and so gained no news. Perhaps, with advancing years, class editors should be pictured from time to time in the Bulletin so that their faces should be quite as familiar to all Bulletin readers as those of the ladies who habitually use Pond's cold cream.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY
768 Ridgeway Avenue,
Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charlotte Westheimer Tobias has a third son, born in January.

Dorothy Packard Holt writes that her days are busy with her children and her evenings with the Village Players, of which she is the vice-president in charge of production. She says that this is more fun than anything she has ever done but lots of work, for they put on either a series of three one-act plays or a three-act play every month.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA CLARK GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Boulevard,
Providence, R. I.

Janet Hollis is living at 985 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass., this year. She returned to this country just too late for reunion last June after having spent seven months in France and Italy.

Helen Zimmerman is teaching at the Low and Heywood School at Stamford, Conn., this winter and it is to her that I am indebted for the following news:

Margaret Hoff Zimmerman with her husband and Erika left Chapel Hill on March 12th in their new Ford town car for New York and sailed on the 15th for Europe. They are quite pleased to have been able to rent their house during their absence. They are returning in September. Their address will be care of Herrn Hafendirektor a. d. Wilhelm Zimmerman, Lichtenberg, Odenwald, Germany.

1918

Class Editor: HELEN EDWARD WALKER
5516 Everett Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Helen Walker had miniatures accepted for exhibition both in the Art Institute of Chicago and in the Baltimore Museum of Art during the month of March.

Louise Hodges Crenshaw writes that her occupation is "secretary-so-called of the Model School," and that she "came back last September from fifteen months scattered over Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Greece, Holland, and England. Plan to spend next summer in France. Hope visitors to Bryn Mawr during winter seasons will remember 217 Roberts Road."

Mary Gardiner says "I am still in Bryn Mawr, teaching Biology and assisting the Acting Dean, Millicent Carey."

K. Dufourcq Kelley writes, "We are busy and well. Bobby is five and in kindergarten, and seems to be quite musical. Wonders will never cease! I was a 'mute'!"

"Helen Wilson Merrill's mother wrote me a note at Christmas, telling me that Billy is well and happy and doing nicely in school. He will be nine in April.

"I saw Virginia Anderson Lee just before Christmas. Now that winter is almost over we hope to visit back and forth oftener. Kitty I see frequently. I had luncheon last week with Helen Whitcomb Barss. As she was not at reunion we had lots of news to exchange.

"I am doing lots of club work, civic and philanthropic, which is enjoyable but time-consuming."

Helen Hammer Link says, "My latest news is that we have moved from Baltimore to near Pittsburgh. Instead of being Dean of the Gilman Country School my husband is now headmaster of the Sewickley Academy, a co-educational school which covers the grades from kindergarten to college preparatory. We are much interested in the new job and new home. Anyone coming anywhere near 311 Hazel Lane, Sewickley, Pa., do come see us."

Leslie Richardson: "It's a long time, and I am a very guilty person about 1918, the Bulletin, and everything. However, this postal found me pen in hand, so I go right on writing, as it were. In case it is of interest to anyone, I have pursued my museum career almost uninterruptedly for the last six years; four in the Oriental Department of the Boston Museum, two at Yale starting their new Art Gallery, and now at the Metropolitan Museum as Assistant in the Far Eastern Division. It seems to be quite a nice place."

Marion Smith says she is "still at the same old business of trying to put Latin and Greek into students' heads" at Hollins College.

Charlotte Dodge Devine, too, has at last succumbed to the persistent postals: "Like all the other backsliders who send no answers to your postals I am more than

delighted when I find any of 1918 mentioned in the Bulletin. My existence is thoroughly absorbing to myself, but would not, I fear, make very racy reading for anyone else. I can exhibit a very energetic boy and a placid daughter. I live in hopes of seeing the campus again some spring day, with Goodhart Hall and Margaret Henderson's improvements in planting adding to its appearance. Also a few of '18 scattered about to make me feel at home."

Now that we have discovered, Charlotte, that a request for a check to cover expenses is sure to bring a reply from you, we shall invariably so arrange it that the annual postal is accompanied by a most business-like appeal!

Margaret Worch Holsinger is "still at the same old job, Director of Social Work, Good Hope Hospital Association. Likely to be forever, and certainly hope to be. Hope to get on to the east this spring, but maybe no further than Chicago."

Margery Smith Van Dorn has been quite ill for some time with a nervous breakdown caused by a sinus infection, but has quite recovered now. Her husband is designing for a Chicago firm and they are hoping to go on to Maine for the summer as his work does not keep them in one locality. They "went on a lovely trip last summer. The boys and Bill and I and our car all went up from Los Angeles to Vancouver on a German freighter. We drove all over Vancouver Island and then drove home down the coast. The freighter was lots of fun. There were cabins for fifty passengers, but there was no one but our family and a man and his wife from Pasadena from San Francisco on. All the Germans got off in the U. S. A. and we had a regular private yacht with beer galore, not to mention champagne. The boys had a whirl, never having been on a ship before. How they ever reached Vancouver without falling overboard, I'm sure I don't know. They were always being caught and dragged down from the most awful places!"

Judy Hemenway Gibbs writes: "There is not much news, as my existence continues much the same from day to day. I am living here in Deerfield with my two children, Julian (five years old last June) and Nancy (three years old). I was awfully sorry not to have gotten to reunion last June, but hope to be there for the next one."

Margaret Timpson, no doubt, has lots and lots of news, yet she sends this exasperating postal: "Dear Squawky, Sorry I have no news at all. Have been spend-

ing the winter in town and expect to go back to Woodmere about the first of April. Why don't you put in some news about yourself?" I put it in the first item, Timmie, so that nobody would miss it!

Mary Stair Dempwolf says: "The only exciting thing I can think of is that last summer my husband and I went off on a two weeks' cruise with two of our friends on their boat. We sailed from Portland, Me., to St. John, New Brunswick, and back in a 56-foot sloop with no auxiliary motor."

1919

Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON TWITCHELL
(Mrs. Pierrepont Twitchell)
Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

Alexander Clinton Zabriskie, Jr., arrived on January 27th, to augment Tige's family of boys, making her third son.

Hazel Collins Hainsworth and her five-year-old daughter Joletta, joined Mr. Hainsworth in New York for a few weeks, and Joletta and Remington Twitchell made each other's acquaintance.

Willard Shepherd Johnson was born on January 28th and named for his grandfather, Willard Shepherd Martin, because it was his birthday, too. Marjorie Martin Johnson seems to approve of Montreal in winter: "It's lovely here just now—10 degrees below and sunny. It's a great place to bring up a family!"

Buster Ramsay Phelps writes: "After we came home from South Carolina in August, my husband went down to Johns Hopkins for a series of operations. We are now Guyencourt Nurseries, Inc., of which I am president, my husband is secretary and treasurer, and the sales manager is Guy Nearing, brother of Mary Nearing, 1909, who was warden of Rock our freshman year. Our specialty is hollies and hybrid rhododendrons grown from cuttings." During the holidays they went to South Carolina again for shooting.

Helen Spalding has been in Milwaukee for four years "trying to help build up a child placing department in a children's agency."

Mary Scott Spiller: "I hesitate to divulge my job after Green Shirt's comment on nursery schools. . . . I have charge of the four and five year old children in a new school started by a group of enlightened young parents in Rose Valley, two miles from Swarthmore. Billy, five last May, goes with me, and Constance, almost three, goes to a play group across the street from us. . . . Our family has never been healthier or happier than right now when we all leave home each morning for our various

schools and colleges and come home to lunch at noon all fresh and interesting to each other. I think this family life business is a bit overdone."

From Win Perkins Raven: "We have lived for ten years in Hanover, N. H., where my husband is a member of the English Department of Dartmouth College. We like living in the country. We have our summers free, usually for trips to Europe, and in February of this year we are going abroad for seven months. We plan to spend most of the time in Munich, Germany."

1920

Editor: MARGARET BALLOU HITCHCOCK
(Mrs. David Hitchcock)

45 Mill Rock Rd., New Haven, Conn.

Tenth Reunion plans are on. We are to have our dinner Saturday night, May 31st. The committee is: Edith Stevens, Josephine Herrick, Marguerite Eilers, Phoebe Helmer Wadsworth, Margaret Littell Platt, Lilian Davis Philip, Polly Porritt Green. They are at work, and you will hear from them soon. In the meantime, make your plans to come.

MILLICENT CAREY.

Katharine Thomas Stallman has twins, Christopher and Charlotte, born January 4, 1930, at Columbus, Ohio.

Marjorie Canby Taylor writes: "We spent last summer on the Jersey coast."

Peggy Dent Daudon had the cottage next to us and our youngsters had lots of fun together. Peggy's husband is teaching French at the Curtis Institute of Music this winter and they are living at Bryn Mawr as Peggy is teaching at college and at one of the schools."

I saw Isabel Arnold Blodgett several times. She has a most attractive house in Cambridge and is very busy taking care of her two children. Her father died very suddenly about ten days before Christmas. Before I left Boston I went to supper at Miriam O'Brien's at Dedham. Miriam and her mother had spent Washington's Birthday climbing Mt. Washington with Edith Stevens and her husband. People tell us that Miriam is one of the leading women Alpinists. She is sailing in a week for France and Switzerland where she is going to do some ascents on skis."

1921

Editor: HELEN JAMES ROGERS
(Mrs. J. E. Rogers)

99 Poplar Plains Road,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Mary Baldwin Goddard has written me such a nice letter from St. Marguerite, Quebec, where she and her husband are taking a skiing vacation. Her two-year-

old daughter, Mary Frances, who already knows numerous nursery rhymes, started at the Dalton School this year, but because of ear trouble had to give it up for the present. Her son, William Cullen Bryant, now six months old, is very well behaved and healthy. Mary and her husband motored down to Asheville in the fall. She has recently seen Kath Ward Seitz, "who is as beautiful and nice as ever," and Schurmy (Barbara Schurman), who has just embarked for China.

Chickie Beckwith Lee has just announced that she is opening a Lake Forest shop for a Chicago Interior Decorator.

Eugenia Sheppard Black has written a dramatization of Cinderella.

Betty Kellogg, when she was abroad last year, explored Devon and Cornwall in the spring and then went on to the Continent for the summer. She stayed a month in the mountains outside Munich where she went to the Saturday night square dances and with picturesque partners in embroidered costumes and plumed hats learned to yip and prance like one of them. She has seen Bickie (Catherine Bickley), who is in New York, being a very efficient bond saleswoman.

Emily Kimbrough Wrench has sent me a picture of her twin daughters. She has moved from the country and her seventeen acres to Bryn Mawr and a front yard and ping-pong table.

1922

Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE

(Mrs. William Savage),

29 West 12th Street, New York City.

Reunion's coming, girls! '20, '21, '22 and '23 will all meet together for the Commencement of 1930, to see how fat or thin we've each become, to hear about children or careers and to become retrospective and sentimental by moonlight in P. T.'s garden. Soon you'll receive postal cards with questions about your waist measure—which means we're planning costumes. Probably these will consist of some attractive and modish model that will later be useful in our summer's wardrobe. Any suggestions will be of deep interest to your editor, who hopes you will enthusiastically plan to join our frolic. Dates and further information will be forthcoming on the aforementioned postal card.

Barbara Clarke is president of the Bryn Mawr Club. She also is lecturing from time to time on various subjects connected with landscape gardening.

A very nice long letter from E. Williams Clark, who lives in Dallas, Pennsylvania: "My history is brief and not unusual; taught school four years after

graduation, coached basketball, etc. Have been married three years to Peter Douglas Clark who sells securities for J. and W. Seligman, in Wilkes-Barre. Have a sturdy blonde Peter Jr., nineteen months old."

Lillian Wyckoff is working at Yale on Organic Chemistry.

1923

Editor: DOROTHY MESERVE KUNHARDT

(Mrs. Philip Kunhardt)

Mt. Kemble Road, Morristown, N. J.

Nancy FitzGerald writes from Rome that she ran into Bryn Mawrtys all through her travels last summer, seeing Julia Ward in London, who had been working on Richard III in the Record Office, bumping into Dr. Gray at Hampton Court, and teeing with Julia Henning, who had been in France and was on her way home via Scotland and Cornwall. In Paris, Nancy met Miss Thomas in Ste. Chapelle and spent a delightful evening at Boris Godunoff on her opera tickets, obtained via Miss King. I quote from her letter itself, which is well worth hearing, word for word: "I met my sister in Innsbruck. From there we went up to Grinzens, a tiny place in the Inn Valley at the end of the bus line, and spent our time tramping over the mountains with a rucksack. We wore peasant shoes and Dirndlkleider, and our hair a la Deutsch, and as long as I kept my mouth shut, we passed beautifully, Rex being capable of sustained conversational flights after two years in Vienna. We ended by a four-day hike, by foot paths from valley to valley, across the ridges, to the Brenner Pass and a bit this side, and then by train to Vienna, where we arrived hatless, with sticks and rucksack, but no Italian (I lost the dictionary out of the train window), and couldn't get our bags. I reached Rome on the day before the Academy opened, to find we were to start in two days for a fortnight in Pompeii and Naples. The excavations were tremendously interesting, and we certainly did them thoroughly. Now I am settled here for the winter, taking courses here at the Academy (though, of course, I don't properly belong in classics) and doing as much research on Italian painting as possible."

Louise Affelder was married on February 13th to Mr. Emanuel Maurice Davidov and after the first of April she and her husband will live at 2753 Hampshire Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Ally Smith Hackney sends us the first welcome news of our class reunion in June: "It's our seventh reunion and most

of us haven't seen each other for five years (appalling!) and I want to obliterate just as many excuses for not coming as possible. After she reads this no one will be able to say she didn't know when it was in time to make plans. Don't anyone make any dates for May 31st, June 1st and 2nd. Our class supper is May 31st, Baccalaureate is June 1st and Alumnae and Athletic Day with parades, costumes, etc., is June 2nd. Garden Party is the 3rd and Commencement the 4th. There is a possibility that our class supper may be June 3rd, but it will be decided definitely very soon. This is just the first gun in the campaign for 100 per cent attendance at reunion, to be followed shortly by heavy shrapnel in the form of cards to be remailed at once giving yes or no for an answer and measurements for costumes."

Elizabeth Ericson is secretary to a professor of psychology at Boston University.

Lucy Kate Bowers Blanchard's twin sons are old enough to ski!

We have just had the very sorrowful news of the death on November 28th of Marion Bradley Stevens' little son, Philip Ellis Stevens, Jr. He was two and a half years old and died very suddenly of meningitis. We send our love and a very great deal of sympathy to Cuckoo and her other baby boy, Edwin Bradley Stevens.

1926

Editor (temporarily): EDITH TWEDDELL
Plandome, Long Island, N. Y.

This is just a preliminary warning that we are going to reunite informally this June so we shall be in good practice for a bang-up fifth reunion next year. The central feature will be a picnic at noon on Sunday, June 1st, so make your plans accordingly and don't miss the fun, food and friends. Personal notices will be sent out later but obey that impulse and send an acceptance at once to Peg Harris West (Mrs. Nelson West), Wynnewood, Pa. The picnic will only set you back a dollar and nights on the campus the usual rate.

Janet Wiles was married in St. Mark's Church in London on January 3rd to Mr. Austen Trevor Boyd, of Belfast. She wore a graceful frock of ivory ring velvet, carried lilies of the valley and freesias and looked too beautiful. After the Benediction a Salutation was sung, the music of which was written specially for her wedding by Sir George Henschel. Lady Henschel received the guests at Claridge's after the ceremony. K. Woodworth ('24) and Anne Tierney were the only Bryn Mawr people there. Janet and her hus-

band are living in Belfast where they plan to build their own house.

Illness forced Anne Tierney to give up her teaching a year ago, so she went for a six months' rest to Dorset, where she received the erstwhile Janet Wiles, Barbie Sindall, Peggy Brooks, Jo Young, and Polly McElvain. When they went to Dartmoor last August Mr. Tierney had a serious riding accident from which he is just now recovering. Anne is now living at 76 Holland Park, London W. 11.

Pussy Leewitz married a French surgeon last November 14th, and is living happily in her native city of Paris. He is Dr. Marc Iselin, and a fellow of Johns Hopkins University. Betty Cushman and Fanny Jay were her bridesmaids. Felicitations should be addressed to: 71 Avenue Marceau, Paris 16, France.

Last summer, before all this happened, Pussy motored with her parents through Yugoslavia and Greece, where in Old Corinth they visited the American School of Archaeology and met Mary Zelia Pease. Early one morning they were strolling along the shores of Brionia when lo! Elaine Lomas swam in from the sea.

1927

Class Editor: ELLENOR MORRIS

Berwyn, Penna.

Elinor Parker has a scholarship at the Institute of Musical Art, and is working very hard on her singing.

Aggie Pearce and Marcia Carter are studying stenography, and Elizabeth Duncan has a job with the Rockefeller Foundation and is living in New York. Elizabeth Norton is spending the winter in Lausanne with her mother.

Carol Platt is still teaching in San Francisco.

Maria Chamberlain writes that she had a very interesting summer in Europe and is now at 401 Park Towers, 2440 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and is going to art school and cooking school.

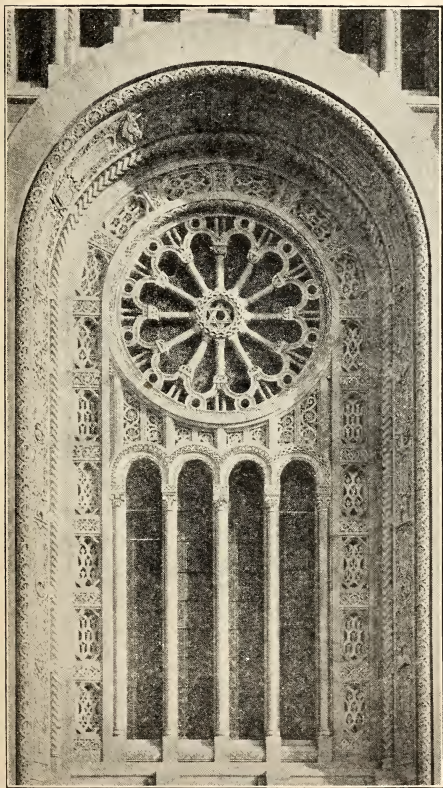
1928

Class Editor: CORNELIA B. ROSE, JR.

333 E. 68th Street, New York City.

Louise Gucker has announced her engagement to Robert Alan Page, of Winchester, Mass. She writes that "he is quite distinguished looking—six feet three with red hair. He's a Harvard man and before that he went to Choate. I hope you'll all come to the wedding though heaven knows when it will be." In the meantime she is teaching Latin and Math at the Gordon-Rooney School and seeing a great deal of Diza Steck, who is teaching Math at the Agnes Irwin. Diza plans to go to Europe this summer.

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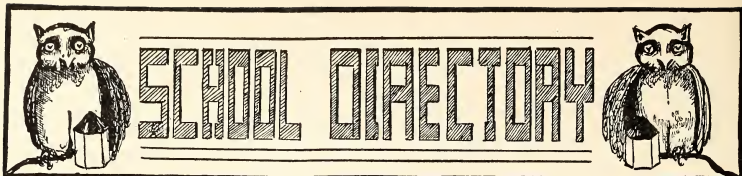
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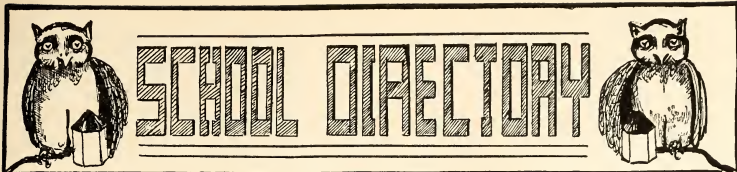
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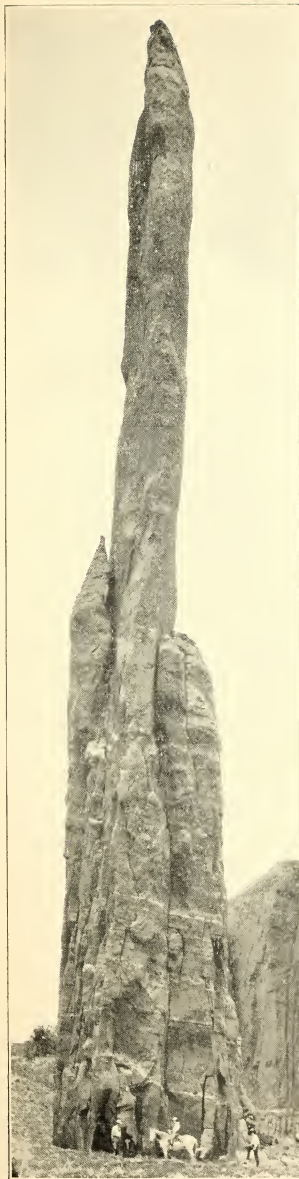
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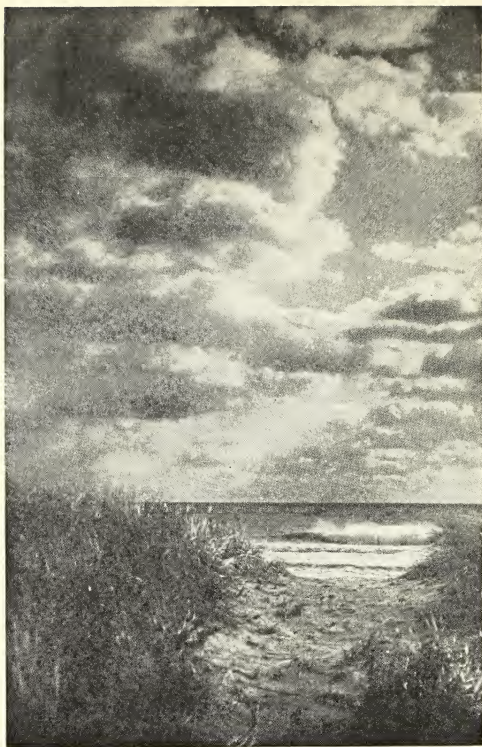


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THE NEW CURRICULUM

May, 1930

Vol. X

No. 5

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Over long periods of time, those of us among the Alumnae who care deeply for the college but who are not in its inner Councils, play the part of anxious Marthas who concern themselves endlessly with what are really household details; we talk busily among ourselves about this and that—the acoustics of Goodhart, the plumbing of Radnor, the wisps of honey-suckle lining Pembroke drive, the exultant week-day untidiness of the Undergraduates, the cars piled up outside the Denbigh kitchen door of a Sunday afternoon, perilously backing, as a result of the effort to make the campus less hazardous—all these things we feel are our passionate concern. We forget that the college moves continually and placidly on its way, absorbed with its true business which, when we occasionally get a glimpse of it, puts these other things into a different and less conspicuous place than we usually give them. Perhaps the trouble is that we are told more about method than theory. Or perhaps it is merely that we ourselves are more interested in the one than in the other and that the fault lies there. When, however, we have it vouchsafed us to see both means and end combining to make the true pattern of the educational process as it is conceived at Bryn Mawr, we experience the pleasure that one always experiences from good design. Last month the report of the Academic Committee threw real light on the Entrance Requirements, and showed the reasons behind the changes that have been made; this month Miss Carey's article on the curriculum changes very illuminatingly presents both the end which the Faculty wish to attain and the means which they think will prove the surest way to that end. And most significant of all, perhaps, in giving one this strange and exciting sense of seeing things whole even though it be but for a moment, is the speech which Esther Cloudman Dunn made at the dinner given in Radnor Hall in honour of the four Graduate European Fellows. She discusses "that something new" which is "in the wind of scholarship in America today." Whether you consider it new or old, you must decide for yourself if you are interested in education, but there are few who will not exclaim with a pleasurable shock of recognition, "But this is precisely what is behind all the Academic changes," and with that sense of recognition comes a warm sense of pride in the College and in its aims.

THE GOODLY FELLOWSHIP

(This speech was made Friday, March 21st, at a dinner in Radnor Hall, given in honour of the four Graduate European Fellows, by Dr. Esther Cloudman Dunn, former member of the English Department at Bryn Mawr, Holder of the Rubel Fellowship in 1923, Ph.D. University of London, and now Professor of English at Smith College.)

I feel particularly 'of your fellowship' this evening; for I recall a certain ecstatic day when I, too, was made a Bryn Mawr Foreign Fellow and my imagination went prancing down the bright avenues of the future. I rejoice to think what a potent and picturesque word 'fellow' is: how it meant originally a partner in business and down the long centuries of academic tradition has stood for partnership with the college in that very special and glorious business of scholarship—a spiritual business yet not entirely so; for the term fellowship has always carried with it a sense of a very tangible place, some ancient college hall, where the Fellow lived more or less at the bounty of his fostering mother, and enjoyed in his leisure hours the warming spirit of Common Room conversation and the mellow glow of old port.

And now Bryn Mawr has been hospitable to both sides of this ancient tradition: you not only have Fellows but you have a hall, a college in the English sense, in which they may reside. I am sure there is wit in the Common Room and I am warmed by the spirit of the occasion almost to the point of believing in the old port. And to speak directly for a moment to your new Radnor College, hear this wise comment of James Russell Lowell, made on the occasion of the 250th Anniversary of Harvard in 1886:

"The friends of university training can do nothing that would forward it more than the founding of post-graduate fellowships and the building and endowing of a hall where the holders of them might be *Commensals*, remembering that when Cardinal Wolsey built Christ Church at Oxford his first care was the kitchen. Nothing is so great a quickener of the faculties, or so likely to prevent their being narrowed to a single groove, as the frequent social commingling of men who are aiming at one goal by different paths."

Lowell's advice is still valid and the Bryn Mawr Graduate School is twice blessed, first for its fellowship and secondly, for the new living quarters which make possible the *commensality*—delicious, pedantic word—of its fellows.

But these Fellows are partners in the business of scholarship, we said. Now something new, I think, is in the wind of scholarship in America today and as business associates I want to talk with you for a little this evening about that new thing.

Of late there has been a great hue and cry raised for a new attitude toward life and art in America. The sponsors of it have chosen for their cult the very old name of humanism. People who could not possibly know what the word humanism imports, bandy it about lightly and wisely. A man in New York told me the other day that Mr. Harry Hansen of *The New York World* found humanism excellent "column" stuff. There is something intoxicating to us of the cloister about having our shibboleths brought into the market place, even if they are strangely distorted by the light of common day. Having spent a good part of the last ten years in trying to make clear in my own mind just what humanism is and what were its manifestations in sixteenth century England, I am not to be blamed, I think, for a certain elation, a certain sense of being at last 'in the know,' when I find three leading weeklies in

the past fortnight devoting columns to humanism. If the contents of these columns is news to me so much the worse for me. I shift uneasily and conceal my confusion with what grace I may.

Yet seriously, underlying much nonsense, a stand has been taken, a criticism of various modern ways of thought, which is likely to be far-reaching in its effect on art in America in general, and more particularly on the art of scholarship. The modern humanists object to a view of man and his world which is purely scientific or purely naturistic. They feel that a faith in facts, machinery, organization, the *outwardness* of life has gone too far; that at its best it leaves that precious thing, *homo sapiens* or *humanus*, unexplained or even worse, denied a real existence. On the other hand, when it does consider man, it considers him not as distinct from nature and the physical universe. Modern thought, they say, takes no cognizance of that mystical quality, that blend of spirit and reason, which presented man to the eye of the psalmist as 'a little lower than the angels' or to the mind of Aristotle or Shakespeare as a separate entity, a precious essence to be revered and studied according to the laws of his own nature. This modern way of thought, judges his emotional ebb and flow, his aesthetic sense, his capacity for beauty and goodness by the scientific laws applied to other phenomena of the universe.

All sorts of culprits are arraigned at the bar of humanism as responsible for this falling away from the great vision of man: such as the loss in the sense of faith, the increased feeling of science that the evidence of things not seen is not evidence, the distrust of imponderables and intangibles, the glorification of natural man against cultivated man, the seeming invulnerability of materialism and, in the realm of study, the stability of facts compared with the instability of ideas. This anti-humanistic point of view is probably as old as the humanists' approach to life. It was already making fresh headway by the end of the sixteenth century. You remember how Lafeu in *All's Well* says:

"They say miracles are past: and we have our philosophical (i. e. scientific) persons, to make modern and familiar, things supernatural and causeless."

Every kind of movement has been belabored and charged with producing this state of mind about man and life and art. Seventeenth century philosophy did something for it, and the Age of Reason and Romanticism and the Industrial Era.

In its modern manifestations Matthew Arnold was already in the lists against it in the 1860's, raising a battle cry of 'Sweetness and Light' as he charged 'faith in machinery' and the outwardness of the Philistines' point of view; chanting softly to his followers of the inwardness of culture, the reality and stability of human standards, of what is 'beautiful, graceful, becoming.' And men like John Bright and Frederic Harrison were shouting back at him that he and his ilk were unequalled for 'want of good sense.' They found the unreality and impracticability of his point of view insupportable. They almost shouted him down and it is interesting that just fifty years later another concerted effort to defend the faith against Philistia is being made.

Among these modern humanists, Norman Foerster has taken up the cudgels in the field of graduate study. He has just published a little book, which you have doubtless seen, with the title *The American Scholar, A Study in Litterae Inhumaniores*. His Latin prefix flings down the challenge. The greater part of graduate study in America he says, is concerned with amassing facts. Students and professors alike are afraid of a spiritual approach to their study, are uncertain that there are any

standards of taste, any sure critical judgment, which they are able to apply. In other words, Foerster charges that American scholarship does not run along humanistic lines but along scientific lines; it feels safe with facts but decidedly unsafe with criticism of those facts.

This charge that graduate study in America has become the pursuit of 'litterae inhumaniores' is, I think, not always well founded. The point of view of Foerster and his modern group of self-appointed humanists is likely to be extreme: they have in fact laid down their principles so firmly that they are in danger of forsaking that exquisite detachment from any platform which made Erasmus, the typical Renaissance humanist, the despair of both Pope and Luther in his own day. Yet the extreme earnestness of their attack has already moved American scholarship to set about considering its position and justifying it.

The President of the Modern Language Association of America, Professor W. H. Nitze, on December 30th last, entitled his welcoming address to the annual meeting of the Association, *Horizons*. In it he attempted to make a re-valuation of American scholarship. "Scholarship is an adventure in seeking fresh horizons," he says. In the course of his address he uses the phrase 'humanistic scholarship' and admits the interplay of humanistic scholarship and literary criticism. So far so good. But as a scholar he is on guard against literary criticism, and excludes the critic from the field of the scholar saying that the primary function of the critic is "to evaluate (in terms of personality)" whereas the primary function of the scholar is "to know (in terms of fact)." He does grant that Modern Language Scholarship "primarily consists in being *sensitive* to fact." And for this 'sensitive,' much thanks. It implies at least some quality in the collector of the facts which is inward and which goes near to those alluring quicksands of criticism which Mr. Nitze fears. For this fluttering of the dovescotes of Modern Language Scholarship one is grateful, even though there is not much of soaring or far horizons.

Why are Mr. Nitze and others so afraid of the critical side of scholarship, so sure that it is mere whimsy, with more manner than matter in it, more gossamer than sinew? The reason is not obscure. In the first place, our study of trends, of developments, of evolution or outright change in taste, which has gone on now for more than a century among scholars has led us to forget a thing which the classical world and the early Renaissance profoundly believed; that there are certain universal, eternal laws of taste which lie at the heart of all art.

It was Longinus who said:

"That is truly great which gives much food for fresh reflection; which it is hard, nay impossible to resist; of which the memory is strong and indelible When men of different habits, lives, ambitions, ages, all take one and the same view about the same writings, the verdict and pronouncement of such dissimilar individuals gives a powerful assurance, beyond all gainsaying, in favor of that which they admire."

Here stand the verities of artistic interpretation, true so long as the category of *homo sapiens* maintains its distinction from animal nature on the one hand or mechanism on the other. This body of artistic principles is a rock, beaten upon and corroded by the winds of time and circumstance but never demolished utterly or turned completely into something else. With what pure joy the Renaissance realized the glory of this heritage to them from the great human beings of antiquity, and called themselves humanists and wrote orations on the Dignity of Man, as did Pico della Mirandola.

For reasons too intricate to describe at the moment, too well-known to you to need recalling, the vision faded, grew wizened; laws of human taste became rules of thumb; and then came a great revolution which threw humanism out of the window and began all over again. It would solve the riddle of the universe by observing it in its natural state, collecting facts about it and glorifying these facts. Not that they were necessarily the whole truth but they were certainly nearer the truth than that combination of human thought and intuition brooding on eternity which had seemed so glorious an arbiter to the Renaissance world.

Aside from this historical reason for the exaltation of fact over criticism of fact in modern scholarship, there is another reason for the strong hold of this point of view in America. We are a new country of doers and pioneers. We understand facts but we do not understand civilized taste. We suspect that standards of taste cannot be profound as we suspect that manners cannot consort with true worth. We have almost the Western rancher's idea that a dude or a tenderfoot can hardly be a real man.

All these reasons for the triumph of fact are natural ones: they lie in history and environment; they are perhaps inevitable. But our country is now swinging away from them. The relentless, often unilluminated toil in material for thought has not been without its advantages. We have by our long period of servitude won a certain freedom. We shall not throw aside meticulousness or painful accuracy but we shall, I think, use these increasingly in the service of more humanistic scholarship.

In creative writing just now in America as well as in scholarship there is, especially among the youngest authors, a turn toward the artistic canons which long centuries of experiment and long accumulation of critical judgment have made canons. Young Harlan Hatcher speaking for American writers of fiction under thirty, in the pages of the *Saturday Review of Literature* two months ago says:

" We would (not) be blind to the beauties of a five-hundred-year old tradition Like the woman's fashions for the present season we are old-fashioned but we are new. . . . We are eager to blue pencil Fielding, George Eliot, Jane Austen, Walter Scott, and to cut away all the dead wood of a bygone age: *but what remains is the stuff of literature in every age.*"

Here is a group of young American writers who are willing to consider constants in literary tradition. I think they might be called the "*trente immortel*," for there is a spring of immortality in the beliefs they hold at thirty or under.

To match them there should go forth a troupe of young American scholars, sure of the importance of facts, convinced of the value of accuracy, bearing necessarily the pains and weariness of exhaustive research, but having the courage to weigh their facts, their precious matter in the scales of taste, having fortified themselves first by an arduous study of aesthetic standards leading to a discovery of the inwardness and truth of criticism in its enduring phases.

Two men who have done a good deal for scholarship in America in the past thirty years have within this very year made interesting comment on the direction which American scholarship should take. Felix Schelling of Pennsylvania, speaking of graduate study, says:

"I cannot but feel that it is far wiser to regard the whole educational process as far less a garnering of knowledge than a method of bringing about a contact with facts scientific, with truths ascertained, together with the ordering and arranging of them by manipulation of the mind to discover both facts and truth in a new relation."

And Carleton Brown, speaking before the Modern Humanities Research Association in London last year, said:

"The final goal of our research . . . is to understand and interpret the life of man. This you, no doubt, are saying to yourselves, may be good philosophy, but it does not sound much like research. I am not sure it is not both."

This is a significant statement before a society devoted to the humanities by a distinguished veteran in the field of American scholarly research. Even Mr. Nitze, you recall, maintains that the prime requisite of the scholar is his *sensitivity* to his facts.

Leaders in training young scholars all over America are undoubtedly considering anew this whole artistic problem. Equally important with this reconsideration by the professors is a consideration by graduate students themselves of their intent. You need to know what you are doing and why you are doing it before you embark upon graduate study. I know of no graduate group in the country more advantageously placed than yours here at Bryn Mawr for becoming leaders in this kind. Bryn Mawr has always stood firm against the advances of Philistia. Long before other colleges had students from foreign countries working and contributing an old-world point of view to the American problem, Bryn Mawr had a carefully selected group of young women from Britain and the Continent, like the so-called 'nations' of foreign students who lent color and stimulus to the intellectual life of the great Renaissance universities in Italy. Your library from the beginning has been built with emphasis upon facilities for research. And the best of all things is that your group is small.

This new scholarship upon which our hopes are set in America, cannot grow in graduate schools where potential doctors are instructed in groups of a hundred. The individual must have a chance for expert attention, both from himself and from his professor. The individual has this opportunity here at Bryn Mawr. Upon it you are to be profoundly congratulated.

As I begin by saying, you not only are a perfect size but you have a perfect habitation, a college of your own in the English sense, a society of 'commensals.' Charles Lamb knew a thing or two indeed when, on a summer's day in Oxford, he took "a peep in by the way at the butteries and sculleries, redolent of antique hospitality ovens whose first pies were baked four centuries ago; and spits which had cooked for Chaucer." As he sniffed and dreamed he knew that here was the very heart of Oxford, the thing that would make originality of thought and research possible. And having sat at your gala table and enjoyed the savor of your kitchens and celebrated the glory of your Fellows, I heartily agree with him.

THE NEW CURRICULUM

(Reprinted in part from the *College News*)

A complete revision of the present curriculum of the College has passed two meetings of the Faculty and will go into effect next year. For a number of years, an increasing dissatisfaction with the curriculum has been in the College air. President Park, before she left for Europe, expressed her opinion very strongly on the subject and urged the Faculty and Curriculum Committee to do everything they could to bring about a change. Dean Manning has for some time thought that with the breaking up of the five-hour block into two and three-hour courses, students have been forced to work for too many instructors with a consequent dissipation of energy. The Faculty, especially those who teach advanced courses or who give Honors work, have felt that the quality of their best students' work has been affected by the fact that their schedules are over-crowded. The students themselves have complained more and more about their numerous reports and quizzes.

Because of these facts, the Faculty Committee set itself thoroughly to investigate the whole situation. It conferred formally with the Undergraduate Curriculum Committee and talked informally with various individuals on the committee. It found practically a unanimity of opinion as to the drawbacks of the present curriculum, and ample evidence to support the general dissatisfaction.

It was discovered that the majority of students take a large number of courses. Last year, in the Class of 1929, one person had nine courses, one took eight, and 74.2% took five or six. In the Junior Class 14.9% had seven courses. When one considers the number of quizzes, reports, and examinations involved in such schedules, one wonders how the undergraduate has survived.

A second difficulty was brought to light in connection with our evaluation of courses, not by the proportion of the student's time required, but by the number of lectures given. This plan is at variance with the development of honors or independent work. Moreover, as it stands now, the evaluation is often inaccurate. Some two and three-hour courses require as much outside work as is asked for many five-hour courses. The result is that students are often overworked because each of several instructors is exacting more than the normal amount of preparation.

A final difficulty was discovered in connection with planning courses and selecting a major. With our present allotment of five hours to first-year work, and our numerous required subjects, a Freshman or Sophomore has no opportunity to discover quickly the subject in which she wishes to specialize. By the time she has provided for her required work and has taken her German (which is no longer required for entrance and so usually has to be learned in College), she has time left for only one other subject in each of the first two years. Consequently, unless she knows at entrance what she wishes to major in, she often cannot decide on a major in time to do advanced work.

With these facts in mind, the Undergraduate Curriculum Committee submitted to the Faculty Committee a plan worked out by Elizabeth Perkins and Agnes Lake, both of the present Senior Class. This plan recommended a graduated system of credit in the major subject, and the requirement for every student of at least one advanced course. As it will be seen, these two principles are included in the plan which has passed the Faculty.

The new curriculum involves the following general principles:

- A. A substitution of the *unit* for the hour system, each unit to represent a certain proportion of the student's time for one year.
- B. A re-evaluation of courses in terms of the unit and a limitation of the number of short courses a student can take.
- C. A re-organization of the major work to allow for an increasing amount of time as the work becomes more advanced.

The *unit* is equal to a quarter of the student's time or approximately a four-hour course. Thus a student's normal program will be four units of work. On the basis of a forty-hour week, a one-unit course will require at least ten hours a week, including the class meetings. The normal schedule for a unit course will be three lectures, so that seven hours of outside work will be required.

A half-unit will be roughly equivalent to the present two-hour course. Two lectures can be given a week, and three hours of outside work. Many courses at present counting as two hours will probably be re-evaluated as one unit. One-hour courses will either be dropped or be expanded to one-half unit.

All first-year work is to count as one unit, and is to be given as a single subject. If two subjects must be given, they will be offered in different semesters. This change will involve cutting down the number of lectures in first-year courses from five to three; but the time for preparation will be approximately the same as it is now (seven hours as opposed to the present seven and one-half). The amount of time lost in the first year will more than be made up in the second year. It is hoped that under this plan students who are uncertain of their major can experiment with several subjects, and that many students will be able to elect first-year courses for which they have formerly had no time. Everyone should have an opportunity to take solid electives like First Year History; and many people will perhaps take two sciences instead of one.

The second-year work will count as either one and one-half or two units. It can be given in three different ways: in a heavy one and one-half unit course (this will be the case in the sciences); in two unequal courses of one unit and one-half unit each (this will be used in the languages); or in two equal courses of one unit each (History, Mathematics, History of Art, and English will probably use this plan).

Advanced work will normally be given in unit courses, but any advanced course may be expanded to one and one-half units for an especially equipped student who wishes to do independent work in connection with the course. All students will be required to take at least one unit of advanced work, and most students will take two or more.

Elementary language courses will probably meet five times a week, but in that case they can require only five hours of preparation. Elementary Greek, because of the difficulty of the subject, will be evaluated as one and one-half units.

Because this plan cuts down the number of free electives a student may take, a plan for visiting classes has been approved. Students who wish to attend a course regularly without being formally registered may do so by obtaining permission from the Dean. No one may attend a course for which she is not eligible as a regular student. The Dean is expected to limit the number of courses a student may visit; and any instructor may notify the Dean that his courses are not open to such students.

The Schedule Committee of the Faculty is working on a new organization of the schedule which was devised by Mary Gardiner, 1918, Assistant to the Dean. The

"unit plan" lends itself to a more flexible schedule in which many of the existing evils will be remedied. Since first-year courses will normally have only three class meetings a week, all first-year and other one-unit courses can be scheduled in double three-hour blocks, making it possible for a student to take two such courses at the same hour.

In order to find room for these double three-hour blocks, the Faculty have approved the utilization of Wednesday afternoon from two until six o'clock for scheduled meetings of classes. This change will make possible the elimination of eight o'clock classes which the Faculty consider most undesirable from the point of view of the teacher; the holding of chapel at 8.30 A. M.; and scheduling classes again on the hour, with a ten-minute interval between.

Eight groups of classes meeting three hours a week and four groups of classes meeting five hours a week are made possible by the arrangement. For convenience the following terminology is used:

Groups A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. denote classes meeting three times a week.

Group AB, CD, EF, GH, denote classes meeting five or six times a week.

Two-hour courses will be scheduled in any of the three-hour groups.

The various groups will be scheduled as follows:

	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.
9	A	B	A	A	B
10	C	D	C	C	D
11	E	F	E	E	F
12	G	H	G	G	H
1					
2			B		
3	Lab.	Lab.	D	Lab.	Lab.
4			F		
5			H		

Conclusion

It will be seen that this plan emphasizes two important principles: first, it gives a wider opportunity for specialization; and second, it shifts our credit system from the number of lectures in a course to the amount of time required for that course. It will be possible under the new curriculum for a good student to use almost all of her last two years for her major subject, and it will be possible for an instructor to give as few lectures as seems advisable, provided he accounts for his quota of the student's time by substituting conferences or discussions or extra work for the lectures omitted.

The Faculty Curriculum Committee expects to consider this spring the whole question of required work, and to make recommendations to the Faculty in regard to cutting down the number of subjects required. They have already presented a plan, whereby midyear examinations shall wherever possible be omitted, and in such courses, in order to provide for a reading period, lectures shall be suspended during the last two weeks before the final examinations.

The whole plan seems to those who have worked on it to allow for extensive experimentation while safeguarding our traditional educational standards. The unit system through its flexibility gives opportunities for conference work, discussion, independent and Honors Work, which have been impossible in the past. As Alumnae we can rejoice at this important step taken by the Faculty, and look forward with confidence to the future.

M. MILLICENT CAREY, 1920,
Acting-Dean of the College.

FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCEMENTS

On March 22nd Acting-President Manning had the pleasure of announcing the Fellowship awards and academic records of members of the Class of 1930. Her introductory speech will long be remembered by her audience, who even forgot their impatience for the names of the winners as they listened eagerly to her really thrilling picture of the joys of research and of the scholarly life.

The Class of 1930, which is the largest class to graduate in the history of the College, has the second highest percentage of those graduating with honours, 34.8% of the class. They are outranked only by 1904 whose roll of honour comprised 35%, but whose actual numbers were fewer. This year's winner of the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship, Sarah Stanley Gordon, is graduating with the second highest record of all the previous Fellows, that is, since the present system of honour points has been in effect, Frederica de Laguna, 1927, still leading the list. Another feather in the cap of this distinguished class is the fact that both Miss Gordon and Constance Hand (daughter of Frances Fincke Hand, 1897), who is second, will receive their degrees *summa cum laude*.

Fourteen other members of the class will receive their degrees *magna cum laude*. Among these of special interest to alumnae are Gertrude Bancroft (daughter of Elizabeth Nields Bancroft, 1898), who ranks tenth in the class; and Dorothea Cross (daughter of Dorothea Farquhar, 1900), eleventh. Elizabeth Stix (daughter of Erma Kingsbacher Stix, 1906), is taking her degree *cum laude*; while Joy Dickerman (daughter of Alice Carter Dickerman, 1899), and Mary Durfee (daughter of Abby Brayton Durfee, 1894), are well up in the upper half of the class.

It is interesting to notice that Dorothea Cross is a Regional Scholar from New England; Phyllis Wiegand, one of the New York Regional Scholars, is graduating *cum laude*, and Imogen Richards, who also entered as a Regional Scholar from New York, is in the upper half of the class.

Announcement was made of the awards of four other European Fellowships in addition to that won by Miss Gordon. The Helen and Cecil Rubel Fellowship was won by Edith Fishtine, A.B., Boston University, 1925; Fellow in Spanish at Bryn Mawr, 1928-29, and at present teaching Spanish at the College. The Fanny Bullock Workman Fellowship was awarded to Virginia Grace, A.B., Bryn Mawr, 1923; Fellow in Greek at Bryn Mawr, 1928-29, and in Archaeology, 1929-30. The Mary Elizabeth Garrett European Fellowship was awarded to Pauline S. Relyea, A.B., Smith College, 1924; Fellow in History at Bryn Mawr, 1929-30. The Anna Ottendorfer Memorial Research Fellowship was awarded to Margaret Jeffrey, A.B., Wellesley, 1927; Fellow in German at Bryn Mawr, 1929-30.

STUDENTS WHO SPEND THE JUNIOR YEAR IN FRANCE WIN HONOURS

The four members of 1930 who spent their Junior year in France and will be graduated at Bryn Mawr are: Marina Kwai, *magna cum laude* and third in her class; Elizabeth Wilson, *magna cum laude*; Louise Littlehale, *cum laude*; and Jane Bradley, in the upper half of her class.

Of the five Juniors now in France, Louise Howland and Silvia Markley were first and third in the final examinations of the group of sixty-seven American students at the close of the summer's work at Nancy.

CAMPUS DRAMATIC ACTIVITIES

Dramatics always have been, and probably always will be, one of the leading extra-curricular interests, but never has such enthusiasm been shown for them as during this winter. The academic year had scarcely begun when Varsity Players produced "Riders to the Sea." Such was the eagerness of those who had taken part in it and of those who wished to act, that shortly afterwards they produced "Aria DaCapo." After a brief breathing space Varsity Players announced tryouts for the scheduled production of the semester, two old English Morality plays. A few weeks after midyear vacation, the group produced "Sparkin'," another one-act play of very different temper. In the meantime the germ had been caught by the graduates, who were one day found tacking up posters announcing a presentation of Barrie's "Shall We Join The Ladies?" Their production over, Varsity Players claimed the stage for rehearsals of "The Constant Nymph," which they put on the week-end after spring vacation in conjunction with the *Théâtre Intime* of Princeton. In order that the two colleges might work together on week-ends, Varsity Players announced rehearsals during vacation. Nevertheless, the number trying out for parts exceeded that of any other time.

This enthusiasm for dramatics has been intensified during the year by the students meeting informally with the many professional actors and actresses who have come out to the college. Opportunity to meet several of them resulted from the recent Philadelphia organization entitled "The Professional Players." Their intention is to present in Philadelphia leading actors of this country and Europe in noteworthy Continental and American plays. In order to bring the plays to the attention of Bryn Mawr students, a director, Mrs. Fitzwilliam Sargent, arranged with Mrs. Chadwick-Collins to introduce the leading actors informally at teas. Consequently, when in November, Mrs. Sargent arrived with her first prize, Philip Merrivale, the Common Room was overflowing. With typical English charm he talked on the stage and its vicissitudes. When he had finished one suddenly realized that he had said nothing pertinent, but that it didn't matter anyway. His description of his stage début as Ophelia at the age of ten had carried the day.

Next Mrs. Sargent brought out both Helen Mencken and Leslie Banks who were playing together in "The Infinite Shoeblack," and its author, Norman Macgowan. All three were most patient and interesting as they answered innumerable questions on how to get one's first professional part, whom to approach, or the best methods of directing. Despite their rather pessimistic points of view on the actor's life, they were unable to dissuade those who had made up their minds from their intention to try their luck on the stage. About this same time a tea was given for Alexander Kirkland who had been playing the young man in "Wings Over Europe." The man connected with the theatre to come most recently was Mr. Chang, director of Mr. Mei and the Chinese theatre now playing in New York. He came under the auspices of the Chinese Scholarship Committee and spoke not primarily of the theatre, but of present cultural transformations in China. At the end of his speech, however, he gave the Easterner's interpretation of drama as an art which has been so often misunderstood in the West.

Better even than these opportunities to meet individual actors was that afforded by the arrival of the entire cast of "Pygmalion." Owing to the efforts of Mrs. Chadwick-

Collins and Miss Theresa Helburn, executive director of the Theatre Guild, the Bryn Mawr Series included a matinee of "Pygmalion." The cast was given luncheon in the Common Room to which as many students as possible were invited. They had, therefore, the unusual opportunity of talking with Dudley Digges, Frieda Innescott, and the ten or twelve other well-known actors and actresses. The architect, Mr. Meigs, who was at the luncheon, was asked more than once how long he had been with the Theatre Guild and what part he was to play that afternoon.

Whether or not these contacts with professional actors served as a stimulus to students to try out for college plays, thereby adding to the number of fairly able actresses, is a question; but it is obvious that they have been greatly enjoyed, and appreciated as among the most pleasant events of the year.

ELIZABETH PERKINS, 1930.

UNE RÉPRÉSENTATION "d'HERNANI"

Reprinted from *Le Courier de Philadelphie*

(Notre abonné et ami de la première heure, M. Louis Cons, professeur de littérature française au Collège de Swartmore, a bien voulu écrire pour le "Courier" le compte-rendu de la représentation "d'Hernani" à Bryn Mawr College. Nos lecteurs lui seront reconnaissants de son spirituel et délicat article.)

"HERNANI" A BRYN MAWR

En France même, à Paris même le Centenaire de la grande bataille autour "d'Hernani", le 25 février 1830, a-t-il été célébré avec autant d'éclat, avec autant de spirituel enthousiasme qu'il le fut il y a quelques jours à Bryn Mawr? Je me permets d'en douter. C'était en tout cas pour un Français convié le 25 février dernier à Goodhart Hall une impression infiniment touchante que cette fidélité américaine à un souvenir si français et si lointain.

En toute sincérité on doit louer presque sans réserves la façon dont les jeunes filles du Cercle français et leurs guides et inspiratrices ont compris leurs rôles. Le sens de la mesure, le goût et le tact jusque dans le déchaînement lyrique, l'absence de "charge" et en même temps l'apparente conviction dont elles faisaient preuve et aussi le gentil héroïsme avec lequel elles recevaient sans fléchir les injures et les oranges que leur prodiguaient les Classiques exaspérés, tout cela enfin leur valaient plus que ma sympathie: mon admiration. Il est impossible de dire la douce et splendide beauté de la Dona Sol que Miss Clarissa Compton incarnait, la pure fierté de Miss Caroline Lloyd Jones en Hernani, la majesté guillerette de Miss Lena Lois Mandell en Don Carlos ni le pathétique chevrotant de ce pauvre et sinistre Don Ruy Gomez pour lequel Miss Mary Duke Wight avait consenti à abdiquer sa grâce et sa souriante jeunesse.

Dans la salle même où la bataille entre les Classiques chauves et les Romantiques chevelus faisait rage on pouvait admirer la verve endiablée des cohortes inspirées par Miss Fishtine (unique celle-là et merveilleusement cocasse!) et Miss Goodell.

Costumes et décors, jeux de scène et effets de lumière, tout était d'un goût, d'une vérité dans la splendeur vraiment exquis et rares. Dans l'ensemble on sentait une incomparable "meneuse de jeu" qui était, paraît-il, Mademoiselle M. Rey. Et on sentait aussi que l'inspiration de l'érudite et charmante doyenne Miss Eunice M. Schenck avait passé par là.

Louis Cons.

BRYN MAWR AND PRINCETON PRESENT "THE CONSTANT NYMPH"

(Written for the College News by Dr. Herben, of the Department of English)

It was a beautiful performance. One wondered just how it could have been brought about, considering how little opportunity there had been for the cast to rehearse together. But the production should not be judged with the mental reservations that it was an amateur company working under difficulties: no such special consideration is necessary. From any critical standards but one decision can be reached, that it was a splendid accomplishment and a credit to everyone who took part in it.

It is the pleasant but difficult duty of the reviewer to express appreciation of the competent playing of the cast. The parts were numerous and various and performed with almost uniform excellence. It is scarcely fair to emphasize the work of some lest it imply less consideration of others. Quite obviously, the big parts are those of Lewis Dodd, Tessa, and Florence Churchill, and the roles are as requiring as they are long. Miss Rieser's Tessa was singularly appealing, at once child-like and mature, nicely restrained, well considered, and completely convincing. Miss Drake's role was of equal difficulty though, of course, totally different in nature. . . . Her last sentence in scene one, act three, wherein she returns for Dodd's baton was as fine and intelligent a feat of pantomime as one could hope for. . . . Mr. Borgerhoff as Lewis contributed his share with liberality. Perhaps the most treacherous scene in the play and the one that requires the greatest skill to avoid overdramatizing is the very last, and it was played with the greatest art.

* * *

If there was one thing above another that made its impression upon the audience, it was the skill with which the parts were cast. There was no case in which the person seemed inadequate for the role and few indeed where the part did not seem especially devised for the actor's peculiar talents. This was noticeable in the way that some of the less important roles fixed themselves in the memory. Linda who appeared only in the first act, Roberto whose pantomime was singularly impressive, Susan who was shockingly realistic, these and a half dozen others will serve to illustrate, but perhaps the clearest case was the scene for the theatrical employees in the first scene of the last act. One does not expect stage cockney to be in the least convincing. It was.

* * *

It is futile to discuss the acting of the play in greater detail. One is tempted to pull out all the superlatives, but this is not needful. All who saw the performance know that the acting was in every way satisfying and are still busily engaged telling those who did not. The direction was no less adequate than the most requiring would desire. It showed restraint and competence. There was a noteworthy and anticipated absence of theatricality, no sensationalism and no needless striving to impress the audience. So similarly the scenery. Too much credit can not be given to those who designed and constructed the sets. They must realize that part of the applause was theirs, though their contribution was less spectacular than that of the cast.

In retrospect one impression remains firmly fixed and sums up remarks often heard during the intermissions and since the performance, it was a fine evening of adult entertainment and one whose repetition will be eagerly awaited.

ALUMNAE ACTIVITIES

The following magazine clipping explains itself.

During the past year Frederica Le Fevre Bellamy (1905) has written and produced two religious dramas as director of St. John's Cathedral Religious Drama Department. The first, a special Christmas Eve Service, called "Venite Adoremus," consisting of Bible readings, carols, solos and tableaux given in the Cathedral on a specially constructed stage, which resembled a curtained Gothic chapel at one side of the chancel. The second, an Easter drama, was divided in three episodes of what might have happened in Pontius Pilate's palace during those three tense days when a new era for humanity dawned. It deals with the feelings of Roman, Greek, Jew, of children, slaves and rulers, and is a companion play to an earlier one of Mrs. Bellamy's "Darkness and Dawn." The latter has been given all over the country in many churches. Of larger productions, Mrs. Bellamy designed the musical scores, lighting effects and directed two; the first one was the "Pageant of the Paladins" for National Stock Show week, a vast affair for the stock show arena, with 160 horsemen and 90 actors on foot participating. Orchestral records were used with a large amplifier and a brass band. Army, police, civilians and high schools furnished performers. The second affair was smaller, a stage production, celebrating a State D. A. R. anniversary. Tableaux, pantomimes and readings gave history of shawls of succeeding races and generations of women of the West who wore them.

Mrs. Bellamy finds the new departure in programs, namely, readings set to music, capable of much variety. A poem fitted to a classic like Saint Saens' "The Swan," and again the epic of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," on which MacDowell based his "Eroica Sonata," visualizes the tonal picture to an audience.

While some music for pianologues is merely an accompaniment, other composers make the score an integral part, carrying out each incident or phase of the story, thereby illustrating the action. For the reader, there is much the same work as for the singer, except that there is more memorizing than the usual song recital. The text is longer and the piano score fuller and more complicated. Where the singer has to do more to keep the voice in condition, more rest, more practice, the reader must consider facial and bodily expressions. Costume also is a vital part. Therefore, a whole field of acting is opened up. Rhythm and pitch, shading and variety are equally necessary for both singer and reader. The designing of musical scores and lighting effects is Mrs. Bellamy's chief interest, but often to carry these out, it is necessary to design the continuity and direct the entire production.

* * *

Mary Boyd Shipley Mills, 1910, American Presbyterian Mission, Nanking, China, writes:

I wish all of you could be here to see the changes in this old city, which is in a stage of such transition that we rub our eyes and feel as if transformations happened over night. The new roads make a great difference—wide automobile boulevards brightly lighted at night; they entirely change one's idea of the geography of the city as they cut diagonally through former vegetable gardens and put all the old landmarks in the wrong position. As one goes through the city one sees all the stages of the process, the finished road constantly humming with automobiles. . . . One amazing development is an auto road all around Purple Mountain, a beautiful drive. There is a great deal of house building also. Two-story foreign or semi-foreign houses look out from behind old walls. . . .

We have not only long-distance telephone to Shanghai and radio service cheaper than the telegraph, but regular air service for passengers and mail. It is quite usual now to meet old friends who say, "Yes, I flew up from Shanghai this morning." And the trip, which takes seven hours by train, takes only an hour and a half by plane. This seems quite ordinary to you at home, but to us in China it is like a miracle. The air mail service between Shanghai and Hankow started a few weeks ago, the trip taking six hours instead of the ordinary four days by boat. . . .

Ming Deh School has opened again this fall, but not as a middle school. This year we have taken in a class of nine girls, graduates of junior high schools, for normal training with the special idea of training them for country schools. To give them opportunities for observation as well as for practice teaching, there is a very flourishing primary school of about one hundred pupils, which keeps the compound full of life. Miss Null and Miss Wright who are training the normal class do all their teaching in Chinese, which means a great deal of preparatory work with their Chinese teacher. The demand of the Educational Bureau of the Government that no religion shall be taught at all in primary schools is making many problems for all those in charge of Christian education. . . . The Episcopal and Methodist mission representatives are to meet with some of our mission this week to decide upon some concerted action on this question.

During the last two weeks there has been a most interesting institute here for country women—not for Christian workers, but for the ordinary women of the church. Forty or more came, some of whom, I imagine, had never been out of their villages before. There were classes in reading and Bible study, and talks by experts on care of babies, home sanitation, food, etc. It was most inspiring to see the eager faces of these women as I met them one afternoon at tea at Miss Drummond's—so bright and responsive and so happy. Several had with them their little babies, who looked beautifully clean, so different from the ordinary babies one sees on the street.

My work this year is very largely in our little American school where I teach all morning every school day. We are so grateful to have the school for our children that I am more than glad to give what time I can to it. It is going very well under the direction of our one professional teacher, who helps us all in planning our work in addition to doing her own teaching.

Our political situation goes up and down. Just after having written home that everything seemed very peaceful and settled this fall in contrast with last year, the war with the north in Honan became very serious, and my husband was called to the American consulate with representatives from other districts in the city to plan for a hasty evacuation of all American women and children in case of sudden need. It made me feel that we had dropped right back into the fall of 1926 or 1928. Then Loyang fell, the Central Government seemed to have weathered another storm, and now Chiang Kai-shek has come back to town—a sign that this crisis is past. But there are at least three wars going on in different parts of the country, any one of which means nothing at all or may suddenly flare up and become serious. In the meantime we are thankful for every day's peaceful living.

January 12, 1930

This should have gone off over a month ago, but a sudden evacuation of all Americans was ordered by the consul on December 8th and we were in Shanghai over Christmas. The government didn't collapse as it was feared, and now we are at

home again, and calm and quiet; our only concern at present being to keep warm, as we are having an extremely cold and prolonged winter.

One of her classmates sends the following account of Michi Kawai:

Michi Kawai's school for girls has just finished its first year. For twenty years Michi had been secretary of the Japanese National Y. W. C. A., but she had the cause of girls' education much at heart, and since her resignation three years ago she had been struggling to start a school. The economic situation in Japan is at a low ebb and her difficulties were almost insuperable. She finally succeeded in interesting an imposing list of patrons, beginning with Dr. Inazo Nitobe; obtained the necessary governmental permission after yards of red tape were unwound; rented a small "foreign," i. e. American-looking house in the same compound in which she has so long lived; engaged her teachers, and on April 10, 1929, opened her school. Ten girls, thirteen years of age, gathered at nine o'clock in the morning with their mothers or sisters and eight teachers. These children are of the middle class; in seven cases one of the parents is a Christian. They had finished their elementary education, a six-year course, in Japan, and were ready for their secondary education, which corresponds somewhat to our junior high school. Photographs show these youngsters, dressed precisely like American children, planting bulbs in front of the school building.

As the Japanese school year closes in March and opens in April, the second year of the school is now beginning. Thirty-one new girls were expected, while the ten move up to the next grade. At last accounts Michi was hunting new and larger quarters.

NOTICES

FOUND

In the Deanery, after the Alumnae tea, February 1st, a brown fur scarf. Apply to the Alumnae Secretary, Taylor Hall.

POSITION WANTED

Bryn Mawr Senior wishes position as tutor or companion for summer. Apply to Hilda Wright, Pembroke West or Inquire at Alumnae Office.

NEW COUNCILLOR

The Executive Board announces with pleasure the appointment of Isabel Lynde Dammann, 1905, (Mrs. John Francis Dammann, Jr.), of Winnetka, Illinois, as Councillor for District V. Mrs. Dammann, who succeeds Gladys Spry Augur, 1912, (Mrs. Wheaton Augur), will serve until February, 1933.

PLANS FOR REUNION AND COMMENCEMENT WEEK

<i>Class</i>	<i>Reunion Headquarters</i>	<i>Reunion Manager</i>
1901	Pembroke East	Ethel Cantlin Buckley
1903	Wyndham	Agnes Austin
1904	Rockefeller	Agnes Gillinder Carson
1920	Pembroke East	Lilian Davis Philip
1921	Pembroke West	Serena Hand Savage
1922	Pembroke West	Margaret Taylor MacIntosh
1923	Denbigh	Alice Smith Hackney
1926	(Informal)	Edith Harris West
1928	Rockefeller	Virginia Atmore
1929	Merion	Katharine Collins

The Classes of 1901 and 1904 are having their Class Suppers on Tuesday evening, June 3rd, while all the others are to be held on Saturday evening, May 31st. The Class of 1926 is planning an informal reunion, if there is room for them on the campus, and expects to have a Class Picnic sometime on Sunday, June 1st. The Classes of 1901, 1903 and 1904 are to have luncheon together at Wyndham on Monday, June 2nd, and the Classes of 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923 will have a tea on Sunday.

On Monday afternoon, June 2nd, the Alumnae Association is giving a tea in the Common Room, Goodhart Hall, in honor of the Senior Class. That evening the Alumnae Supper will be held at which Edith Houghton Hooker, 1901, will act as toastmistress.

President Emeritus Thomas will be at home part of every day during Commencement Week, from Saturday, May 31st, to Wednesday, June 4th, inclusive, and the Deanery Gardens will be lighted each evening. Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached in Goodhart Hall, on Sunday, June 1st, by Willard Learoyd Sperry, Dean of the Harvard Theological School. The Commencement address will be delivered on Wednesday, June 4th, by Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School.

CLASS NOTES

1898

Class Editor: EDITH SCHOFF BOERICKE
(Mrs. John J. Boericke),
328 Brookway, Merion Station, Pa.

Louise Warren and her father spent Christmas in Florida, and sailed in January for the Balearic Islands and Spain.

Sophie Olsen Bertelsen writes from Copenhagen that the class baby, her daughter, has taken her M.D., and is now an interne in a maternity hospital. After a period there, she is booked for a position in the Neurological department of their City Hospital.

1899

Class Editor: ELLEN P. KILPATRICK,
1027 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

One compensation in being Class Editor is that occasionally one hears from some classmate. One could wish these letters came oftener than once in six weeks as, frequently, they are just too late for the next month's BULLETIN, and some items which would be interesting if gotten hot off the griddle are a bit flat and stale when two months late. Please remember, dear classmates, that news for the Class Notes must be in the hands of the Class Editor by the last week of, let us say, March, in order to be in the BULLETIN office by April first in order to appear in the May number.

This month we had a long letter from May Schoneman Sax, so we hasten to pass on the news. Molly Thurber Dennison was in Philadelphia in March with her husband, who was there to speak at both the Academy of Social and Political Science and Swarthmore College. The class will be interested to know that our Class Baby has presented Molly with her fourth grandchild. Also, that Molly and her husband plan to sail for Europe on May 16th to be present at conferences in London and Geneva, Mr. Dennison being, as might be expected, an expert on Industrial Problems.

Dorothy Fronheiser Meredith, while visiting in Overbrook, had tea and a dish of gossip with May one afternoon. Dorothy's son Dick is a Junior at Yale and her daughter, Catherine, is in New York studying for the stage.

Elsie Andrews lunched with May one day. Elsie is busier than ever this year owing to Miss Wright's death, as, in addition to teaching, she has been Academic Director.

Marion Ream Vonsiatsky has been in Thompson all winter, but that does not mean that she has not been on the jump. She is keenly interested in "The Russian

Bear," a delightful tea room which her sister-in-law runs in a charmingly remodeled old house very near Marion's own house, and what with flying trips to New York, "quite a lot of new building," having guests, and helping with charity affairs, including an American Legion entertainment, she has not been idle. "Alec" is joining the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Marion is hoping to fit in a month on a friend's ranch in Arizona while Alec is in camp.

1900

Class Editor: LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS
(Mrs. Richard Standish Francis),
414 Old Lancaster Road,
Haverford, Pa.

Louise Francis represented 1900 at the meeting of Class Collectors in New York on March 29th. She learned there that 1900's pledge to Goodhart Hall was practically complete. 1900's only contemporaries at the meeting were Mary Hoyt for '99 and Anne Kidder Wilson for 1903 and also as President of the Alumnae Association. From Pauline Goldmark who represented '95, however, it was learned that Fannie Wehle was arriving that day in New York. She has come over to visit her father in Louisville and the class will be rejoiced to know that Pauline reports Fannie as recovered from her arthritis and walking miles every day.

On March 6, Mrs. Frank died at Myra's house in Brookline. The class extends sincere sympathy to Myra in the loss of her very remarkable mother. The *Boston Transcript* said: "Throughout her life she was active in social service and she was president of the Hebrew Widows' and Orphans Society of Detroit, a founder of the Pittsburgh section, Council of Jewish Women, and a director of the Boston section. During the war she was chairman of Auxiliary 13, Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, and was a member of the New England Women's Press Association."

The *St. Louis Post Dispatch* has been publishing a series of illustrated articles on "Interesting St. Louisans." Sunday, January 26th, there was a full page about Edna Fischel Gellhorn with two pictures of her as she looked in 1903, and we hope she doesn't look today, and a third one of her standing beside the Governor of Missouri when he signed the Woman Suffrage Amendment. The article tells of Edna's family life and of her many public occupations. It ends with an account of her latest venture, a class in political education at the John Burroughs School. Here is the final paragraph: "So she is working on the very youngest generation.

And she is not in any way discouraged over the phenomenon of the post-war generation. As a matter of fact it would be difficult to imagine her really discouraged over anything. Perhaps that is why her name is being added to the National Roll of Honor beside those of Dr. Shaw, Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt and others who have labored long and faithfully in the service of their fellow-women."

Katharine sends the latest news of the Childs family on a postal from Lausanne. "Three girls in Mont Choisi, one son at La Châtaigneraie, Coppet, myself in a school, working on French, my husband, after seven months of travel, back in Chicago. Had a fine visit with Maud and Mrs. Lowrey in Paris. We have seen many marvelous places, but from every point of view I think Sicily has been the most perfect. Greetings to the class. I hope not to miss another reunion." 14 Ave. des Alpes, Lausanne, Switzerland.

1901

Class Editor: JANE RIGHTER,
Dublin Road, Greenwich, Conn.

Dear 1901:

We shall make no effort to get news items for the BULLETIN this Spring, for with Reunion just ahead of us our slogan is "Come and see." If you think we never publish sufficient news, whose fault is that? Our Class' first grandmother is to speak at the Reunion Supper, but not about her grandchildren. Can she do it? Rumor says the Alumnae Supper Toast-mistress is from 1901. Revelations galore that you cannot afford to miss will be made daily on the Campus. Realize your opportunities in time and let your families try life without the homemaker. A final letter from me will reach you soon.

Yours hopefully,

ETHEL BUCKLEY.

1904

Class Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON,
320 S. 42nd Street, Phila., Pa.

Dear Classmates:

A letter reached me a few days ago from Clara Wade, on behalf of the New York Committee asking for a class letter for the Reunion book. If perchance any one of you has failed to send a letter to Katherine Curtis Pierce, 9 East 94th St., New York, go to your desk this very day.

Recently I received an interesting prospectus from Minnie Ehlers, describing Beechwood, her attractive camp for girls at Lake Alamoosook, Orland, Maine, five miles from Bucksport. The camp comprises twenty-six acres of woodland. A barn is now an Arts and Crafts Shop,

the upper story serving as a little theatre.

Dr. Mary James has come back to Philadelphia. What a wealth of first-hand impressions she will bring us of the Revolution in China! Agnes Gillinder Carson has told me about some of her plans and Lucy Lombardi Barber has asked some jolly people to speak to us. There are all sorts of surprises awaiting you, not only intimate class events, but college events also. Imagine going to commencement in Goodhart Hall! No daisy chains are needed to decorate it and take away from its simplicity. The coloring is lovely, and the Commons!

Lucy's daughter, Janet Barber, is an enthusiastic college student and is Secretary of the Freshman Class.

Good news comes from Bertha Brown Lambert concerning Michi Kawai.

1906

Class Editor: MRS. EDWARD W. STURDEVANT, Marines Barracks,
Quantico, Va.

Catherine Anderson's mother died suddenly in Paris early in March. 1906 sends her their sincerest sympathy.

Sue Delano McKelvey has won the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Centennial Medal for her monograph, "The Lilac."

Annie Clauder had a delightful trip to Florida in December. "At Lake Wales we found the Singing Tower with its reflections in its deep pools a veritable place of enchantment." On February 15th she received her Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Our most enthusiastic congratulations!

Helen Fleck is still living at Rosemont. Gardening is her hobby.

Lucia Ford Rutter is spending the winter in Miami, Fla., where her two younger children are at school. She writes that Anna McAnulty Stevens sailed on March 11th with her husband to spend two weeks each in England, Germany, and Paris.

Ida Garrett Murphy's daughter, Mercet, had an appendix operation last July 4th and afterwards they motored to Little Deer Isle for the rest of the summer. Ida is still much interested in the League of Women Voters and has been Chairman of the Child Welfare work in both the State and the Delaware County branches.

Beth Harrington Brooks and Mary Walcott had lunch with Jessie Thomas Bennett at the Copley Plaza in Boston early in March. Jessie was intent on culture as they all went to the art exhibition after lunch and then they left her at the Gardner Palace "to view more art." Beth

Harrington Brooks is an officer in some Dry Enforcement League in Cambridge.

Jessie Hewitt spent last summer at La Jolla and saw a lot of Dot Congdon. They flew into Mexico and on the way home Jessie flew across the Grand Canyon. She is going to Italy, Greece and Dalmatia this summer. Last year she had an article in the *Education of the Modern Girl*, published by Houghton Mifflin.

Josephine Katzenstein Blancké writes that she is still teaching in the West Philadelphia High School and is still an enthusiastic tennis player.

Helen Lowengrund Jacoby's daughter hopes to enter Bryn Mawr in the fall of 1933. They went to the Alumnae Meeting and young Kathryn was enthusiastic about it.

Ruth MacNaughton's address is 1074 Iranston Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Anne MacClanahan Grenfell has been with her husband on a lecture tour this winter through the eastern and southern part of America. Next winter they expect to be in England for six months. Their older son goes to New College, Oxford, next October.

Marion Mudge Prichard's daughter, Katherine, is married and living in her great grandmother's house in Marblehead. Marion's oldest son is to be married after his graduation from Technology in June. Marion and her husband visited Ethel Pew in Florida this winter, and Marion has just discovered that Helen Waldron Wells and her daughter are living near her.

The Class Editor sails for St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, on May 20th, to be gone two years. Wanted: A Class Editor!

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS,
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Penna.

The Class Editor is often depressed by the accounts of illness and disasters which afflict the members of other classes and their families. There are many signs which come to her that 1907 too is cracking up, but somehow she is inclined to conceal them from the world. Let the other classes have their operations and their earthquakes, but let us continue to boast of our literary lights.

Peggy Ayer Barnes' novel, "Years of Grace," is to be published in May by Houghton Mifflin. I have the author's word for it that it is well worth reading, and her advance publicity makes us eager for the book. It is "the story of a woman's life, beginning in Chicago in 1892 when she is fourteen and ending in Paris in 1929, where at fifty-one she is chaperoning her daughter through her

divorce proceedings. The point of the title is that of contrasting values—my heroine's life compared with the modern age of jazz and sin that she lives to marvel at and deplore.

"Its main claim on Bryn Mawr attention is that it contains a Bryn Mawr chapter. My heroine is a member of the class of 1898. I have described the college and attempted a sketch of President Thomas—rather the Miss Thomas of the Sargent portrait—as seen through the eyes of an undergraduate. . . . It is a rather romantic picture of Miss Thomas—Miss Thomas, the great and persuasive feminist, standing in the pulpit of the old Taylor chapel! . . . That sketch of Miss Thomas was really a labour of love on my part—a very small tribute toward a very great woman."

Mrs. Borie has promised to review the book for us for the first possible number of the BULLETIN

The Macmillan Company are publishing in the autumn a volume of poems by Hortense Flexner King, entitled *This Stubborn Root*. This author is so modest that reprisals may ensue as a result of announcement in this column, and it may be in order to report of a sudden accident to the Class Editor, but the poems are worth the personal risk involved.

1909

Class Editor: HELEN BOND CRANE,
Denbigh Hall, Bryn Mawr, Penna.

Leone Robinson Morgan died on March 15th, at Pasadena, where she had been living for some years. A newspaper account says in part: "Mrs. Morgan who was distinguished among St. Louis Club women for her energy and organizing capacity, was President of the College Club in 1916 and 1917. In 1915 she led the College Club group which participated in the child welfare exposition at the Coliseum and presented a display at a local department store which was instrumental in awakening the city to the need of useful employment for the blind. She was in charge of organizing chapters throughout the Southwestern Division of the Red Cross in the World War.

Surviving Mrs. Morgan are her husband, three young children, Mary, Herbert, Jr., and Samuel Morgan, and two brothers, Thomas and Charles Robinson of Shreveport, La."

Judith Boyer Sprenger and her family had a most delightful six months abroad, and returned to Buffalo early in January. "In February I slipped on an innocent-looking piece of ice and broke my leg and ankle—always my idea of the beginning

of senility! However, here I am in my wheeled chair, sending you all much love."

One bit of news that should renew our youth is that Gene Miltenberger Ustick has a new daughter, Eugenie Eliot, born early in March. She has been busily gaining ever since, and both she and her mother are apparently flourishing.

For some time Esther Maddux Tennent has been teaching at a branch of the Philadelphia Conservatory of Music, in Ardmore; this keeps her so busy that she has little time to come to the campus. She writes: "Next year our small family will be in Japan; Dr. Tennent is being sent by the Rockefeller Foundation as visiting professor to Japan and we shall have another year there—this time, I hope, with no earthquake. We hope to make the trip around the world."

Lacy Van Wagenen and Hono Goodale Warren quite inadvertently turned up on the same steamer and discovered each other before they got out of the Hudson. They seem to have won a "high-brow" prize in one of the ship's contests—"to the glory of Bryn Mawr." Later they hope to see some of the rest of us in Italy, Greece, or Egypt.

1911

Class Editor: LOUISE S. RUSSELL,
140 East 52d Street, New York City.

It is with sadness that I report the death of Alice Eichberg Shohl on December 22 after a long and severe illness. Those of us who have known her only in college and at reunions will remember gratefully her cheerful and unflinching co-operation and readiness to carry on. Margaret Friend Low writes: "Those of us who knew how wonderfully happy Alice was with her family and how remarkably brave and self-forgotten throughout her long illness feel that hers was a tragedy. Her mother, who was so ill while Alice was in college and with whom Alice spent every afternoon for nearly two years, survives her, though in anything but good health. She leaves besides her husband, who is an associate professor on the medical staff of Western Reserve University, a splendid girl of eleven, a boy of nine and a tiny baby girl." Her family have the sympathy of 1911 in their loss.

Margaret Friend Low writes about herself as follows: "I haven't anything to say about myself except that I'm having a marvelous time with my large and flourishing family—a girl and three boys. For five years we had wonderful summers on a ranch in Montana. Now the children

go to camp and we stay at home. But we did have a wonderful little jaunt in Europe this winter, which would carry us over untold dull spells—if life were ever dull nowadays." Can't I persuade others to follow Margaret's fine example?

Kate Chambers Seelye has a daughter, Katherine Laurens, born January 15. She has three other daughters and a son.

Elizabeth Taylor Russell and her husband spent two weeks at Pinchurst the latter part of February, where she reports that they had a good time playing bad golf.

The friends of Marion Scott Soames were shocked by the news of the death of her husband at their home in Dinard, France, on March 7 as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage. Those of us who had had the opportunity to meet him feel a personal loss.

Anna Stearns wrote in February from the south of France that, after spending two weeks completely entangled in French red tape, she emerged with a "permis de conduire" and was then driving an infinitesimal French car over hair-raising roads. She proved her point by writing on a postcard picturing terrifying curves.

Margaret Prussing spent a week in New York in March in search of a principal for the Hollywood day school of which she is president of the board of directors. She stopped in Chicago for her brother's wedding on the way east and paid a flying visit to Bryn Mawr on the way back.

Frances Porter Adler was in Boston in February where her husband had a thyroid gland operation. They have now gone to California.

Norvelle Browne spent the fall and early winter in England and France. She enjoyed seeing Marion Crane Carroll and her nice family—her husband and two fine boys, one quite talented in painting. She went to Italy for January and part of February and then sailed for Egypt, of whose fascinations she writes ecstatically: "There's no place like it! We spent yesterday afternoon at the bazaars buying silver and perfumes, being offered coffee, Turkish Delights and amber-scented cigarettes, while we bargained. Then we had tea at Shepherd's with Miss Park and Miss Lord."

1911 will sympathize with Margaret Hobart Myers in the death of her father on March 27th after a two months' illness: at her home in Sewanee. Margaret's classmates who had the privilege of knowing him will always remember and appreciate his genial interest and cordial spirit. The class has lost a friend.

1912

Class Editor: ELIZABETH PINNEY HUNT
(Mrs. Andrew D. Hunt),
Millbrook Lane, Haverford, Penna.

Nan Hartshorne Brown writes from Westtown, "I have no news. We jog along interestingly but uneventful. Our last trip was a summer in England two years ago. . . . I continue my mild job as Westtown Alumni Secretary, and editor of the *Westonian* . . . but I've been doing that for three years and do not want it mentioned now." Nevertheless it is news to the editor, and so she passes it on.

Jean Stirling Gregory took her small daughter, Alice, to Florida soon after Christmas for six weeks.

Gladys Spry Augur is renting her house in Winnetka, and plans to spend some time in Santa Fé to be near her husband, who is ill there.

Isabel Vincent Harper was East in February, and spent a night in Haverford.

Clara Francis Dickson reports that a bad attack of pneumonia has forced her to give up various community activities and attend strictly to health. Her chief interest is the education of a daughter twelve years old, whom she plans to send to Bryn Mawr in 1935.

Elizabeth Johnson Sneed has decided that Betty, who is three years old is "several hands and brains full," and requires, therefore, most of her time. However, Elizabeth finds odd moments in which to write for a church paper, the *Southwestern Episcopalian*, and to be treasurer of the Pulaski Woman's Club. She says that she is consumed with a desire to have news about Edgie: so Edge, it is clearly up to you to write the editor a letter.

1915

Class Editor: EMILY NOYES KNIGHT
(Mrs. Clinton Prescott Knight, Jr.),
Woodcroft, Bermuda.

The class extends sympathy to Helen Taft Manning on the death of her father, to Ruth Tinker Morse on the death of her father, and to Esther Pugh Tommacelli on the death of her mother.

Esther Pugh Tommacelli (Countess Tommacelli) is in Bermuda. Also in Bermuda is Marguerite Jones, who is managing Huntley Towers, a delightful place, one hears, with a view of this Lilliputian land.

Harriet Bradford has changed her address to Hotel Windermere West, Chicago, her old "hostelry" having been torn down, but her present place she describes as "equally ancient and more pleasant."

Helen Irvin Bordman has returned to

Concord, after crossing the Pacific twice.

Mary Gertrude Brownell Murphy was married on March 8th to Mr. Clyde Stroud Wilson of Charleston, S. C.

Isabel Foster is wanted. Will some one, please, stop her on her world cruise and convey to her the word that she should communicate directly with Harriet Bradford?

Mary Goodhue Cary expects to go to Berlin with her family for three years, her husband having been asked to head the Friends' centre in Berlin. Mary writes of the possibility of changing from Cairns to Dachshunds.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY,
768 Ridgeway Avenue,
Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dorothy Belleville Hill writes from Willows, California, that her husband and three children, books, music and garden fill her time. She is interested in her husband's work of bees in summer and fowls in winter.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA CLARK GREENOUGH,
203 Blackstone Boulevard,
Providence, R. I.

Your Class Editor dashed down to New York for the opera one afternoon late in March. The next day she went out to Manhasset for a glimpse of Lovey Brown Lamarche and family. Her two-year-old son is adorable. Lovey was in fine form as always.

A note from E. Dulles just received states that she has resigned from Bryn Mawr, with regret that she can't do two things at once, to devote her full time for the next two years to her work for the Harvard and Radcliffe Bureau of International Research. She is writing a book for them on the Bank for International Settlements and Certain Aspects of the Reparations Problem. She expects to be abroad, mainly in Germany, for the next two years and will be glad to see any '17 over there.

1918

Class Editor: HELEN EDWARD WALKER,
5516 Everett Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Annette Gest says: "Last summer I studied Italian at the University of Perugia and had a very good time. There were forty nationalities and all the races of students there, including one red and one black! Next summer expect to go to Spain, mostly Santander."

The delinquent list will be postponed till the next BULLETIN. Veronica Frazier

Murray's card was returned by the post-office. Anyone knowing it please send her correct address.

1919

Class Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON

TWITCHELL

(Mrs. P. E. Twitchell),
Setauket, Long Island.

Edith Howes is doing very interesting work at the Jewish Center School, 131 West 86th Street, New York City. One of her main interests is the editing of a school magazine.

Luke Peters Beazley's permanent address is 31 Huart Road, Gillingham, Kent, England. She writes: "Gerald (my husband) has been stationed in China for the last twenty months, so the children and I took the opportunity of going to America, my first visit since I married nearly nine years ago. We arrived home a year ago last November, and went right off to Arizona, where my brother has a boys' ranch school. The twins and Peter had a glorious time and became regular cowboys. In May we went to the family place in New Jersey. My family being English, had never experienced country life on a lake and just thought heaven had come to earth. They took to water like ducks.

"We arrived back in England at the heart of holiday time. I am hoping to procure a maid in a day or two, so that I can go over to Gillingham and open up my house. I thought that the children would hate returning to England, but a bountiful Christmas has removed all regrets and the three of them seem as happy as larks.

"I teach my three and helped with tutoring at the ranch. . . . Gerald seems likely to be away another year. . . . I sit here and curse my fate."

1920

Editor: MARGARET BALLOU HITCHCOCK

(Mrs. David Hitchcock),

45 Mill Rock Rd., New Haven, Conn.

Is everyone coming back to Reunion? I do hope so. Make plans *now* to check your babies during the first week of June and come. It can only be a successful reunion if everyone comes back. Personally, nothing short of pestilence and famine could keep me from coming.

Dorothy Rogers Lyman has a son, born on March 10th in New York City. Alexander Victor Lyman, Jr., weighed 9 lb. 10 oz. Dot says she does not think the class would be interested in his weight, but I think anything over 9 pounds is news.

Alice Harrison Scott, according to

Polly Porritt, is in Sao Paulo, Brazil, with her husband and two daughters.

Miriam Ormsby Annan was married to Cyrus Mark some time in February, I think. I have lost the announcement and cannot remember the details.

Phoebe Helmer Wadsworth is in Hot Springs recuperating from a series of misfortunes, including the illness of her daughter, mother-in-law and husband who was hit in the head with a bottle by a communist, during the riot in Union Square.

K. Townsend has been playing golf and tennis in Bermuda where she has been sojourning for the last few weeks.

Marjorie Canby Taylor in her last letter said: "Recently I visited Martha Chase at Concord. She is busy taking her second year at Miss Sacker's School of Design and is most enthusiastic about her work. At the end of next year she hopes to be a full-fledged interior decorator.

Anne Coolidge is teaching school in Cambridge, doing special work with difficult children and being very successful.

When I have a few spare moments I work on the Regional Scholarship Committee and I am Vice-President of the Germantown Mothers' Club."

1921

Class Editor: HELEN W. JAMES ROGERS

(Mrs. J. Ellsworth Rogers),

99 Poplar Plains Road, Toronto.

Marynia Farnham is now living in New York City. Her young son, of three, is attending nursery school and Marynia is going ahead with her medical work. She writes that she has seen Kash Woodward, who is taking a year's residence in Pediatrics at Nursery and Child's Hospital.

I hear that Ida Lauer Darrow, Teddy Donnelley Haffner and Nora Newell Burry are going through the throes of house building. Ida's house is to be near Chestnut Hill and the other two are in Lake Forest.

Luz Taylor has spent the fall hunting and has had two quail for breakfast every morning. She has recently come north and gone to Lake Placid with Kat Bradford for winter sports.

1922

Class Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE

(Mrs. William Savage),

29 W. 12th St., New York City.

Marnie Speer has written us a long letter from Yenchen University, in Peking. She says: "I have an uneasy feeling that a letter from China should be full of thrilling news, and I can think of nothing thrilling that has happened in

the last four and a half years I've been here. University routine is much the same here as in any university at home. We felt ourselves the center of the universe for a week in October when we had our formal opening—the dedication of buildings on our new campus. But that mild academic event is not the sort of excitement people at home expect to hear of. We have had no looting, no sieges, no 'incidents,' no strikes,—nothing but an undisturbed succession of semesters, examinations, and Commencements.

"As for me, I teach English. . . . I have learned to explain the difference between the definite and the indefinite article. . . .

"I am coming home this summer, but I don't leave here till the end of June, so there is no possibility of being at reunion. . . .

"Isn't it ridiculous that I haven't seen Tavi since she came to China? I have tried to get to Tsinan every spring for the last three years, but the railroads always stop running the day before spring vacation."

Polly Willcox has come home from Europe where she spent some time. She has completed a *Life of Miss Bennett*, the Head-Mistress of the Bennett School, and this is to be published by the school alumnae. Polly is now working in the *Child Study Association of America*.

1923

Class Editor: DOROTHY MESERVE KUNHARDT

(Mrs. Philip Kunhardt),

Mt. Kemble Ave., Morristown, N. J.

Ruth Geyer Hocker has a third son, born on the last day of the old year.

Evelyn Page's book, "The Beacon Hill Murders" (the public is to believe that one Roger Scarlett is the author), is out and is being read and shuddered at by thousands upon thousands.

Elizabeth Vincent Foster has a son, very young, and as yet unnamed.

Frances Matteson Rathbun has a third child, a son.

1924

Class Editor: BETH TUTTLE WILBUR

(Mrs. Donald Wilbur),

5048 Queen Ave., So.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Kay VanBibber writes "I am still teaching at the Brearley School in New York, and have signed up for next year, too, and I keep house with M. Darkow, '15, in the wilds of Astoria. Rebecca Tatham had a delightfully collegiate supper party about a month ago which included E

Neville, C. Lewis, L. Ford, B. Ives, S. Leewitz and a number of others. I am spending this week-end with Martha Hammond, now Sister Frideswide, C.S.M., at her convent in Peekskill."

Monkey Smith Davison writes that a daughter, Joan Dudley Davison, arrived on March 7th "with a speed and ease which promise well for Varsity teams of B. M. C. class of about 1950. I have to assume she will be very bright in order to make a light blue class!"

Ellie Requa, after apologizing for lack of news, proceeds to the telling of a number of experiences which sound to us like news anyhow! Writing from Rome: "I came over in June to go to the Geneva School of International Studies—and stayed through September for the League meetings. October and November, Mother and I stayed at the Villa Christina in Florence, with its lovely gardens and view over the city. In December we came to Rome and sailed to Egypt on the same boat as Miss Park and Miss Lord. It was such fun seeing them! After Cairo we met again in Assuan, and I am hoping that they will come up to Rome before we leave."

1925

Class Editor: ELIZABETH MALLET CONGER (Mrs. Frederic Conger),
325 E. 72nd St., New York City.

"Tibby Lawrence is engaged to Clarence Whittlesey Mendell who teaches Latin and Greek at Yale and presides as dean over the goings-on of the undergraduates. He and Tibby have known each other for a long time, four or five years. The idea is a small wedding in Paris in July, as soon as Clare can get there, and of course they'll stay abroad for part of the summer and then come back to live in New Haven."

So writes Beth Dean. Beth is still teaching at the Nightingale School in New York. At Christmas she went all the way to Paris and spent a week with Tibby. (Beth must be a good sailor.)

Briggy Leuba has a third little son, Edward Russell Leuba. He was born March 28th, and is a splendid baby from all accounts.

Rachel Foster Manierre writes that her son, Johnny, is a "most satisfactory child" and weighs at the moment well over nineteen pounds. The Manierres are having a wonderful time decorating their new house which is to be finished by May first.

Peggy Boyden Magoun came to New York for a few days in January. The Magouns are planning a nice little jaunt this summer to a Parliament celebration

in Iceland. Peggy says her husband is a rusty in his Icelandic because there are so few people to talk to here, (you know how it is with your Icelandic) but he expects to brush it up in a short time when he gets there. The language, it seems, is the closest today to the old Norse sagas and Peg says the school children of Iceland can read the sagas with very little difficulty.

Smithy (Elizabeth Lane Smith) is doing something psychological to children in New Haven. We do seem a little vague but after all there has been a slight flurry in our household and the BULLETIN has been neglected. As a matter of fact, even our aquarium caught the spirit. We had two perfectly nice snails but the day we went to the hospital, they got so perturbed that they had thirty-six babies in four days, sensitive creatures, snails. Oh yes, and our baby is named Frederic. He sucks his thumb and doesn't look like anybody.

1926

Class Editor: EDITH TWEDDELL,
Plandome, Long Island, N. Y.

A letter from Rome informs us that Molly Hamill has been Mrs. Donald Ordway for a year or more. Her husband is a writer and journalist, so they "lived nine months in the island of Sicily, which we explored from the rocks that the Cyclops hurled across to Scylla and Charybdis and all the towns in between. It was marvellous fun. We stayed on after all foreigners had left and were almost adopted. We saw all their festas and fairs, their grain harvest and vendemia, their fishing towns and mountain villages. . . . Now we are in Rome for the winter, to gather a little music and books and cafes and things by way of contrast." After April they can be reached in care of American Express Co., Rome.

Alice Parmelee has been busy teaching this winter at Miss Hewitt's school in New York City, and likes it very much.

Betty Jeffries is studying French in Paris, staying with a French family, and having a beautiful time.

Tommy Rodgers Chubbuck bemoans the moving of Virginia Cooke Fitts et al. to Plainfield, where the latter is very busy in the Junior League. Tommy herself is now obliged to amuse her daughter of an afternoon besides grooming it of a morning. Young Helen Louise is, roughly speaking, ten months old, and what with a dog of her own and a house she keeps her mother busy. Their address, in case you don't know, is 2305 Belmont Avenue, Ardmore, Pa.

Kat Hendrick and her sister returned

from England just before Christmas. Though they have achieved the right to wear the wig and gown of English attorneys, they were lately seen at the opera clad in the simple evening garb of laymen. Owing to their mother's recent illness they have been staying at the La Salle Hotel in New York City, but they expect to return this spring to their home in Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Jack and Alice Goldsmith have moved to Larchmont, N. Y. (4 Caerleon Avenue, Howell Park) where a house with furnace and Ford keeps them highly amused after apartment life. They say Jack can hardly wait to cut the lawn!

Sophie Sturm Brown and her husband are living at the Brittany, 55 East 10th Street, New York City, from which very modern citadel they daily emerge to wage war with Macy's stove department. Between times, Sophie dashes up to Columbia with a French book in each dimpled fist.

The firm of Hanschka and Bennett has taken an office and hung a sign in Montclair, N. J., where Grove's husband and one Mr. Bennett will practice law. The Hanschkas will continue to live in Newark for the present (297 Mt. Prospect Avenue).

Jenny Green is teaching Chemistry at the Foxcroft School in Virginia, where Brownie ('25) is also a member of the faculty. Every day when school is out they climb aboard their thoroughbreds and canter round the country.

Liddy Nowell was seen recently in the New York Public Library, where she came armed with one of these jaunty little muffs to peruse a weather map for the Scribner Publishing House. (Why should they care about the weather?)

Deirdre O'Shea leaves shortly for Paris, where she has been offered a swell job with Bettina Bedwell, Fashion Editor of the *Herald-Tribune*. It is known that Miss Bedwell once accompanied our Deirdre on a little shopping trip. When that lady observed our classmate unhesitatingly pick out the snappiest costume from a rack of gowns and procure it for a song she knew her man. O'Shea was hired. Unfortunately Mrs. O'Shea has been ill this winter, which put off Deirdre's trip, but we hear that she is better of late.

As you all know, Delia Smith Johnston and her husband sailed last June for Vienna, where they are living at I Schulerstrasse, 20, III. Ames is studying German and history of art, Dee took up dancing and is using her European Fellowship to study "The Teaching of History, Social Sciences, and Racial Under-

standing in the Progressive Schools of Austria and Germany." This she does by visiting and experimenting in the schools themselves, under the supervision of a Viennese professor. Dee is thoroughly enjoying life in Vienna with its facilities for amusement and its concerts. She comments: "God save us . . . from ever losing the amiable sense of the relative unimportance of time which is overabundant in Vienna and almost entirely wanting at home!"

1927

Class Editor: ELLENOR MORRIS,
Berwyn, Penna.

Elinor Parker has a scholarship at the Institute of Musical Art, and is working very hard on her singing.

Aggie Pearce and Marcia Carter are studying stenography, and Elizabeth Duncan has a job with the Rockefeller Foundation and is living in New York. Elizabeth Norton is spending the winter in Lausanne with her mother.

Carol Platt is still teaching in San Francisco.

Maria Chamberlain writes that she had a very interesting summer in Europe and is now at 401 Park Towers, 2440 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and is going to art school and cooking school.

1928

Class Editor: CORNELIA B. ROSE, JR.,
333 East 68th St., New York City.

The class deserves a palm for nobility! We only wish that it had been possible to send out the questionnaires before because now there may not be time to get all the news in the BULLETIN this year. Here goes for a try.

Evelyn Brooks is a wage slave in the Research Department of J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency in the Graybar Building in New York. She has been living this winter with Frances Chisolm, '29, and finding the "bachelor life" thoroughly pleasant. She says she caught a glimpse of Nancy Mitchell on her way to Europe—chaperoning a Baltimore girl on a trip through Italy.

Louise Wray is Cataloguer of Paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, compiling and writing up critical and biographical material for a catalogue which is to appear in three or four years. Last summer she traveled abroad and, among other things, studied at the Zimmermann School for International Study in Geneva, and danced with the late Primo de Rivera.

Margaretta Salinger is back from Munich and looking for a job in New York.

Nina Perera has lately distinguished herself by building and "decorating interiorly" a new house for her family.

Another cataloguer is Lenore Browning who is working with slides and photographs in the Fine Arts Department of the University of Pittsburgh.

Eliza Funk writes that "I have a secretarial position with Dr. Frazer, head of the Department of Chemistry at Johns Hopkins University, who has recently perfected a catalyst which will do away with carbon monoxide from automobile exhausts. All that remains now to be done is to make the device simple and practical for general use on cars. It is with much anticipation and interest that I am waiting to see how this will turn out, for we are expecting great things from this, and I am awfully glad to be connected with this project, even though I am only the "stenog'."

Mary Adams is finishing a book on stage design which she has been putting together for Norman Bel-Geddes, the producer of *The Miracle*, *Fifty Million Frenchmen* and numerous other things. In August she expects to undertake the cataloguing of their next exhibition for the American Federation of Art and in between jobs, plans to go abroad with Pat Humphrey, '29. Mary says that Hope Yandell has a studio in New York and is illustrating books among other things and that Alita Davis is with her uncle in the Philippines, where—according to her own account—she is the Mrs. Gann of Manila.

Alice Bonnewitz was married in October to Earl Stevens Caldwell, Lieutenant (j.g.) of the United States Navy. All winter, from November, she lived at Pensacola, Fla., on aviation duty and is now waiting in Quincy Mass., for the U. S. S. Northampton to be completed. Previous to her marriage she drove, with her father, on the Pacific Coast from Tia Juana to Vancouver and became an ardent California booster.

Lucille Meyer took a secretarial course at Carnegie Tech last year and since June has been student adviser in the School of Education at the University of Pittsburgh.

Dot Miller, Peggy Perry, and Peggy Hulse are all teaching, the second at the Choate School, Brookline, following her year at Cambridge, the last at Rosemary Hall after getting her M.A. at Columbia. Dot fails to specify where she is at present but says she expects to study at Bryn Mawr next year.

E. Stewart is still at her job of raising money for the Foreign Policy Association, making occasional speeches at their

Saturday luncheons. She indulged in an appendicitis operation this winter and found it so delightful an experience that—in all sincerity—she urges everyone to try it.

Bertha Alling's job turns out to be managing for Dudley Crafts Watson, Membership Lecturer at the Chicago Art Institute. She manages his lecture engagements and European tours and may have to take fifty school teachers to England, France, and Italy in July. She is also giving gallery talks at the Art Institute, is Secretary and Treasurer of the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club and travel editor of the Junior League magazine. She reports that Edwina Litsinger, ex-'28, is to be married to Wilbur Smith on April 30 and that after honeymoon in Italy, is going to live in Lake Forest, Ill. But, Bertha, we don't know "all the news" about M. Gregson and Ruth Holloway. We wish either you or they wouldn't be so secretive.

Nancy Pritchett is going to chaperon her young tuttee and a friend to Italy, France, and England this summer. When they were in Florida this winter they lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Gene Tunney.

Jo Stetson has foregone the life of ease and is doing some special work at Miss Hyde's School in New York. She seems to be teaching a small group in all their subjects and enjoying it very much.

Another teacher is Leonore Hollander who is interesting Freshmen in addition to studying Organic Chemistry under Roger Adams; she fails to specify where, which is a little hard on those of us who don't know our scientific luminaries. She got her Master's degree last June and is going in for a Doctor's in physiological chem.

Barby Loines Dreier spent Christmas in New York with her baby. The editor caught a fleeting glimpse of them in the station and is able to report that "both mother and baby are doing well."

Helen Tuttle is lost in the studios of Paris but the rumors that trickle out have it that she is very happy at her work. She has made several expeditions into the provinces and is living with Tibby Lawrence, '25, at 10 Boulevard de Part Royal, Paris V.

Helen Hook is another of those abroad, living in Italy with her mother and studying at the Academy in Rome.

Mary Fite has a story-telling class at the Dalton School in New York.

Eleanor Cohoe is being very social, judging from the number of times we receive reports of her appearance at dances.

Neal Fowler visited New York for a

brief time a while ago on her way from Europe to California.

Jean Huddleston is working hard at P. and S. and living in the Bronx.

Mr. Moreau Brown, Jr., was born on March 10. His mother is Allie Barbour, ex-'28, who is living in Orange, N. J. The child undoubtedly will be brought up on "Mother Goose."

Elizabeth Chesnut writes that she is studying vocal and ear-training at the Peabody Institute, Italian at Johns Hopkins, is acting as advisor to the magazine staff of the Girl Reserves of the Baltimore Y. W. C. A., all of this besides keeping house, teaching Sunday School and "having a good time generally, socially as well as academically." It sounds like a rather full life and a very strenuous way to "absorb a little culture" which she says is her intention.

Al Brùere is engaged to Mr. Richard C. Lounsbury of New York, Yale, '25, where he sang on the Glee Club and rowed. At present he is with the Pan-American Airways. He is a Psi U. Al plans to go home to Portland, Ore. this summer and be married out there in the fall, returning to New York to live.

Frances Bethel Rowan has been teaching this winter, doing individual tutoring in History and Latin at Miss Madeira's and also carrying a regular job teaching an elementary algebra class at Mt. Vernon Seminary. She reports that she is seeing quite a bit of Billy Rhein Bird.

Peggy Haley, who is at present in New York studying art, is planning to go to South America this summer.

Mat Fowler, who returned from Europe in January to spend a couple of weeks in New York before departing for California, threatens to return and go to work again this Spring. The poison's in your blood, Matty; you'll never settle down.

All these people flying about from one place to another while we stay firmly tied down! Margaret Coss says she expects to spend the summer in England and France and Diza Steck announces her sailing on June 13 for Italy, France, England and Scotland. Jo Stetson is fleeting off to Georgia this Spring vacation and again in June. We think we'll go to Azerbaijan some time soon.

Maud Hupfel has been in New York for a while completing the course in the bond school at the Guaranty Trust Company. Her plans for the future are as yet a bit nebulous.

Eleanor Schottland is reported as "Not Found" at Morristown, N. J. Anybody know her address?



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COLLEGE PREPARATORY AND

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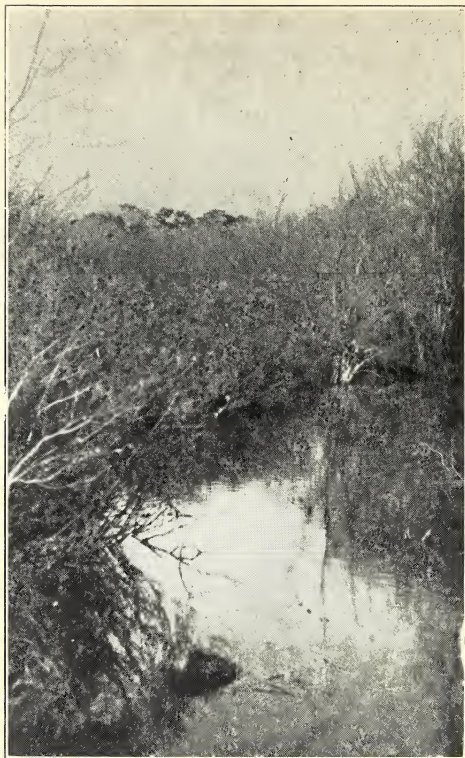
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THE JUNIOR YEAR IN FRANCE

June, 1930

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The average undergraduate, and, I dare say, the average alumna is most loyal to her college. She and her fellow students are, or were, mostly Americans of American-born parents. We forget, for the moment, the exact figures on this point for President Park's fall presentation of vital statistics is too far away, lost in the cloudy remembrance of the season of mists and mellow fruitfulness. Certain it is that Bryn Mawr is an American college, that its student body is composed primarily of Americans and that its attitude in every-day matters is an American attitude. But, in spite of our fundamental Americanism,—a term by the way as variable in meaning as may suit the fancy of its commonly oratorical user,—we of Bryn Mawr endeavor to keep informed of what is going on in the world, even though our little campus world is closely bounded by its ivied walls. Among the reasons for what we may hope is our freedom from provincialism is the fact that we come from different home towns, from different states, and a few of us even from different lands. It is particularly the presence among us of students from foreign countries who jog us into an awareness that ours is not the only world of thought, the only language, the only national point of view, that "God's own country" stretches far beyond our national boundaries, even to the uttermost ends of Cathay. And in the last few years we have been brave enough to send our own students forth, even while still undergraduates, into at least one foreign land and they return to us after their year abroad enriched by contact with other worlds of thought and life.

"Hands across the sea" has become a hackneyed phrase, yet, as with most phrases often in the public mind, it has changed from its original meaning. No longer does it signify mere Anglo-American alliance. There is the hope in it of something of greater significance. Bryn Mawr is a very small state indeed, yet she too has felt the world pull for common effort towards a great common purpose and she endeavors to cultivate in her children an open mind and a friendly sympathetic feeling toward all the world and its affairs.

This seems a rather formal and perhaps over solemn introduction to the articles in this number of the BULLETIN. But it can do no harm surely, to remind ourselves,

even solemnly, that Montgomery County is not the centre of the Alumnae consciousness. In one of these articles we are looked at curiously by eyes not so accustomed to what we blandly take for granted, and we in turn in another of them venture out and look with eager curiosity at education in another land. Curiosity may have killed the cat, but any professor will tell you that it is the surest sign of mental alertness.

E. B. A.

JUNIOR YEAR ABROAD

The idea of spending one's junior year in France and getting full credit for it at Bryn Mawr is captivating. However, no one wishes to decide so important a question without first weighing all the pros and cons. Our class was the first one to be given this delightful opportunity, and about April, those girls whom the college regarded as capable, were notified that they might go abroad if they wished. We were seven in number, and all of us reacted to this offer in different ways. Several knew that, for one reason or another, they could not go. Several had already decided to go. I was completely undecided up to the very last moment, but in the end I went. Never have I once regretted my decision; on the contrary, that year I spent abroad has been one of the greatest experiences of my life. For the benefit of those who are interested in this plan, I should like to state a few of the problems that confronted me and explain why I believe the year abroad to be so advantageous.

All my life I have been interested in French, and when I first was told that I might go abroad, I was thrilled. Thinking it over, however, I didn't think that I ought to leave my family for a whole year, since the plan included three months at Nancy and nine at Paris. Moreover this plan did not appeal particularly to my family. They told me that, as I had already been in Europe several times, I knew Paris pretty well, and that if I wanted to know it better, I could go after graduation and stay as long as I liked. I should then be free to travel and to study as I chose. After carefully considering this idea, I rejected it, because I knew that no matter how hard I tried I would not get as much out of my life there later, either socially or academically. My friends would always be turning up, and I would probably find myself speaking English more than half the time, and my studies would undoubtedly be left by the wayside. And so, as it had been left to me to make the final decision, I resolved to go.

The tenth of July I met in New York the other boys and girls who were to make up the sixth Delaware Foreign Study Group. We numbered sixty-seven, and about all of us sailed July 12th on the S. S. Rochambeau, as had previously been arranged. Nine days later we landed at Havre, where we were met by Mr. Brinton who heads the group abroad, and by Miss Louise Dillingham, his assistant, who by the way is a Bryn Mawr graduate. I remember that we didn't reach Paris until quite late that night, and we were immediately taken to a small hotel on the left bank. Then we went to Nancy where we were placed in private families. As most of the people leave Nancy for the summer months, the group usually has some trouble in finding a sufficient number of right families in which to place the students. Consequently "pensions" have occasionally to be resorted to, and frequently two students

who might prefer to be alone, have to be put together. In the end, however, everything is usually arranged satisfactorily for all concerned.

We had classes in the morning at the Université de Nancy from 8:30-12. Then in the afternoon, we each had a private lesson in conversation and diction, which lasted an hour. Next year the plan is to be altered somewhat in order to allow the more advanced students to follow the regular summer courses given at the University, and not just those of the Delaware group. This system will be much better, for it will allow the Americans to come into contact with men and women of all nationalities, thus affording them many interesting opportunities.

In such a highly centralized country as France, where everything radiates from Paris, all provincial towns are bound to be very narrow-minded and countrified. Nancy is exceptionally so, for the people of Lorraine consider themselves quite "élite." They are the Bostonians of France. I do not mean this as a thrust either at Boston or at Nancy, but both of these cities have traditions and customs that are so old, that the people have unconsciously been affected by them, and only strangers can see it. However, a stay in such a provincial town as Nancy is by no means unprofitable. The town itself has some beautiful squares, and boasts of not a few historical spots. Beautiful trips can be taken from there, and one that I recommend highly is that to Domremy. When one sees that glorious spot, one no longer wonders that Jeanne heard voices, it is all so beautiful. And, marvelous to say, tourists have not yet spoiled it. For amusements there are tennis, swimming, bicycling, and I even heard rumors about the construction of a golf course. But in spite of these distractions, one needs, by the middle of the summer term, a real vacation. So we were taken on a trip to Grenoble, Mont Blanc, and Geneva. Of course those are only the main places we visited. The nice thing about it all was that we were not herded around like cattle. Mr. Brinton and Miss Dillingham expected us to be able to look out for ourselves, and while they saw to the tickets and arranged about the transportation, we were allowed to do what we pleased in each city, and to go with the group or not as we chose. Moreover, the hotels we stopped at were always very comfortable and thoroughly good.

After the rest of a week or more, we were better fitted to bear up under the strain of the rest of the summer, and at the end of the term we had another vacation of about three or four days when we could do what we wanted. If our parents were willing to let us travel alone, we could go wherever we wished, provided, of course, that we told Mr. Brinton or Miss Dillingham our plans. Having this written permission from our families, another girl and I went to Strasbourg and then on into Germany where we had some extremely amusing times struggling to make ourselves understood. This I am sure is to be explained by the fact that I had not then taken my German oral.

It was toward the first of November when the weather at Nancy was frigid, that we left for Paris. All of us were glad, for after all Paris was our goal and the three months spent at Nancy had been merely preparatory for the wonderful winter to follow. We already knew the names of the people with whom we were to stay and they all were so nice that when Miss Dillingham introduced us to our new "families," we felt right at home almost immediately. Of course, as it is bound to happen, some of the girls and boys did not like or did not get on very well with the French families where they were first put. These were immediately placed else-

where, until every one was, as far as possible, satisfied. We spent some time getting settled and orientated in our new quarters, as we had several days before classes began.

I should have said to begin with that the group was divided into two sections, according to the ability of the students: the *Groupe Supérieur* and the *Groupe Moyen*. Those in the first section were allowed to take the "*cours de faculté*" which are the regular courses at the Sorbonne taken by the French students in order to get their "*licence*." This is a degree that comes between our A.B. and M.A., I should say. The other courses that everyone could take were the "*cours de civilisation*," which are courses for strangers only. Needless to say, the former are much more interesting, although several of the latter are well worth taking. I should like to recommend the course in French history of art given by M. Schneider as well as that on the literature of middle ages given by M. Chamard. These civilization courses come three times a week, and are therefore worth more in points than the faculty ones which are only held once a week. It is in the latter, nevertheless, that one really learns the French methods. To get any seat at all, one often has to wait outside the amphitheatre for at least half an hour before the lecture is to begin, as the doors are only opened about ten minutes before the appointed hour. But just having a seat is hardly sufficient, as the professor really lectures only to the first ten rows or so, and only down front is there a convenient place to write. So when the attendant finally opens the doors, there is a terrific shove, and, when once safely inside, a great scramble for front seats. Sometimes some obliging student will save a whole row for his friends. Naturally the better the professor is liked, the greater the throng and the stronger the shoving. Once, when M. Maurois spoke in a course given by M. Strowski, so terribly did the students push trying to get through the narrow door, that they almost broke it down. And the students who got there only fifteen minutes late couldn't get into the amphitheatre at all. That is part of the fun of these lectures, which are in themselves far from dull. They generally inspire one to tremendous individual efforts, which one does or does not complete. It is literally impossible to do all the reading suggested, but so much is mentioned that one can pick and choose according to one's temperament. The examinations are both written and oral. The written ones are given first and consist of a theme on one very general subject. If these are passed—and the passing grade is what we would call fifty—one takes the orals. Here the student is questioned in the details of the course.

We didn't, however, go to Paris only to study. We went to find out as much as we could and to understand as well as possible, the French people, their ways of thinking, and their life in general. In this, I think, we succeeded pretty well. At least we discovered how little the tourist does know of those things, and how much we still had to learn—which, in itself, is a great step forward. Of course we all went about it in different ways. I became a real member of the family with whom I was living, and the little girl, aged nine, considered me as her elder sister. Then I made other French friends, and went as often as possible to the theatre. Contrary to the general opinion about a large group and to what I myself expected, the chaperonage rules were not very strict. As a matter of fact we reduced their severity a great deal, and I presume that, as the French girls emancipate themselves, the American students need not fear shocking their hostesses, should they be living with slightly old-fashioned people. We were allowed to go out two by two in the evening, either two girls or a boy and a girl of the group.

In this way we acquired a knowledge of France, as well as a new view of the United States. This was given us not only by the foreigners with whom we came in contact, but also to a certain extent, by the other members of the group who came from twenty-eight different universities and colleges all over the country—from Wellesley, Cornell, Michigan, Vassar, Wisconsin and other colleges. Smith is the only college which has its own group, as the others join the Delaware Foreign Study plan, which makes it all the more interesting.

When the time finally came for us to return home, it was with great sorrow that we did so. We brought back with us, however, to the various corners of America, a new conception of France, and a great liking for the French people. If a group such as the Delaware one could be enlarged, and an exchange of students provided for, it would be a tremendous factor in the elimination of any misunderstanding between these two nations.

As for our attitude toward our last year of college—well, we resumed our life there, as though it had never been interrupted. Bryn Mawr is small enough so that being away a year makes no difference in regard to one's friends. One knows almost everyone anyway. Moreover, practically the only change that could be seen in us was the more mature judgment we had acquired. I am sure that all of us loved the year abroad and that all are strong advocates of the Delaware Foreign Study plan.

LOUISE E. LITTLEHALE, 1930.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following awards, made by the American Council of learned Societies are of especial interest to Bryn Mawr:

Melvin, Margaret Georgiana, Ph.D., 1921, Associate Professor of Philosophy, Mills College, was awarded a Fellowship for studies in English empiricism, at Harvard and Oxford. Grants were given to a present and to a former member of the Faculty: to Joseph E. Gillet, Professor of Spanish, Bryn Mawr College, for an edition of Bartholome de Torres Naharro; and to Arthur L. Wheeler, Professor of Latin, Princeton University, for photographs of Mss. of Plautus.

The following alumnae were also given grants: Louise E. Brown, Associate Professor of History, Vassar College, for a study of the ideas of the first Earl of Shaftesbury; Bertha H. Putnam, Professor of History, Mount Holyoke College, for a study of proceedings before justices of the peace, 1327-1485; Edith Marion Smith, 1918, Professor of Greek and Latin, Hollins College, for a study of the relations of the Phocæan colony Massilia with the peoples of Gaul; and Charlotte D'Evelyn, Ph.D., 1917, Associate Professor of English Literature, Mount Holyoke College, for an edition of *Peter Idle's Instructions to His Son*.

THE FLEXNER LECTURER FOR 1930-31

Bryn Mawr has been fortunate in securing as Lecturer on the Flexner Foundation for 1930-31 one of the most delightful, as well as one of the most distinguished of French scholars and teachers, Mr. Paul Hazard, professor at the Collège de France. He has announced as his subject, "L'évolution de la poésie française, de 1815 à 1914."

Mr. Hazard's special field is comparative literature, which he has himself defined as "l'effort de saisir les échanges intellectuels qui s'opèrent entre les peuples." His thesis was on *La Révolution française et les lettres italiennes*, and he rapidly became one of the leaders in the field. In 1921, with Mr. Fernand Baldensperger, he founded the *Revue de littérature comparée*, with its accompanying *Bibliothèque*, to which scholars from all parts of the world are contributors. His *Vie de Stendhal* has been translated into English and widely read in England and America. He is joint editor, with Mr. Joseph Bédier, of the *Histoire illustrée de la littérature française*. In 1927 the French Academy awarded him the Grand Prix Broquette-Gonin "pour l'ensemble de ses œuvres."

In speaking of his teaching Mr. Hazard once said that if he were to write a book on pedagogy he would include a chapter entitled "De l'influence des élèves sur le professeur." In his teaching he has added to the charm and vividness of his presentation of carefully documented material, a most lively and generous interest in his students and their work. To foreign students especially his kindness has been unbounded. His teaching at the University of Lyons was interrupted by the war, in which he won the Croix de Guerre, with the citation, "Officier de haute valeur intellectuelle et morale qui a rendu de brillants services. . . . Plein d'entrain et animé d'un sentiment du devoir très élevé, s'est à maintes reprises offert spontanément pour accomplir des missions dangereuses en première ligne." At the close of the war he was appointed to the Sorbonne where his class-rooms were filled to overflowing with enthusiastic students. In 1925 he was called to the Collège de France—the highest honour which can come to a French professor. He has already been exchange professor in America, at Harvard, Columbia and the University of Chicago.

In writing to Miss Schenck about the Bryn Mawr plans, Mr. Hazard says: "Parlons du grand projet. Je resterai donc à Bryn Mawr du 6 octobre au 7 novembre, voilà qui est parfait. Un cours public de dix leçons—c'est entendu; à publier par la Flexner Foundation. Je vous proposais comme sujet: L'évolution de la poésie française, de 1815 à 1914. Vous me demandez, d'autre part, si je veux, une fois par semaine, rencontrer un groupe de graduate students, avec lesquelles vous continuerez ensuite un cours sur les théories du romantisme français: bien volontiers! Je pourrais leur faire, par exemple, cinq leçons sur le préromantisme; qu'en diriez-vous? Enfin je compte bien être, au moins un jour par semaine, à la disposition de celles qui voudraient me consulter individuellement, sur tout sujet qui les intéresserait. . . . Tout ce que je demande c'est de servir de mon mieux Bryn Mawr."

THE PAUL HAZARD SCHOLARSHIPS

Through the kindness of members of the Alumnae Association two special graduate scholarships have been given to the French Department in honor of Mr. Hazard's visit, to be known as Paul Hazard Scholarships. Miss Schenck wrote to Mr. Hazard asking if he would permit his name to be used, and he sent the delightful reply: "Si je le permets! Mais j'en suis ravi; et j'en suis fier." These scholarships have been awarded to Edna Fredrick, A.B. Mount Holyoke 1927, and to Lena Lois Mandell, A.B. Boston University 1928. Both Miss Fredrick and Miss Mandell have been scholar in French at Bryn Mawr this year. Both are candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Miss Fredrick's undergraduate French was done at Mount Holyoke under Professor Helen Patch, Ph.D. Bryn Mawr 1921, who was the first Bryn Mawr student to study under Mr. Hazard in Paris.

MAY DAY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Little May Day was celebrated with the traditional songs and Maypole dances, and Agnes Howell, President of the Senior Class, was crowned Queen of the May. Among the announcements made in chapel that morning the following will be of especial interest to alumnae. The Resident Fellowship in Archaeology has been awarded to Mary Zelia Pease, 1927, daughter of Laurette Potts Pease, 1894. Miss Pease has already done distinguished work in her field while she has been working as a Fellow at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. The Resident Fellowship in Geology has been awarded to Dorothy Wyckoff, 1921, former holder of the Workman Fellowship, and now Fellow of the American Scandinavian Foundation at Oslo. Graduate Scholarships have been granted to Agnes Lake, 1930, in the Department of Biblical Literature, and to Anne Nicholson, 1930, in the Department of Physics.

Eleanor Renner, 1932, was awarded the James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship, and Cecelia Candee, 1933, holder of the Regional Scholarship from District V., is to hold the Rhoads Sophomore Scholarship. In general the Regional Scholars established excellent records, many of them winning additional scholarships. These include Elizabeth Sixt, 1933, of Cleveland and Alice Brues, 1933, of New England, who have each won a Maria Hopper Scholarship; Jeannette Le Saulnier, 1933, of Indianapolis, who has been given both a Bookshop Scholarship and the Hayt Award; Felicitas de Varon, 1933, of New England, who has been awarded the Longstreth Scholarship; Lucy Sanborn, 1932, of New England, who is to hold the Hallowell Scholarship; Alice Rider, 1932, of New England, winner of the Durfee Scholarship; Margaret Bradley, 1932, from District V., who has been awarded the Hopkins Music Scholarship; Celia Darlington, 1931, (daughter of Rebecca Mattson, 1896), who has been awarded the Kilroy Scholarship in English; Frances Tatnall, 1931, (daughter of Frances Swift Tatnall, 1895), who is to hold the White Memorial Scholarship.

Louise Esterley, 1933, (daughter of Elizabeth Norcross, 1897), has been awarded a special scholarship given by the Class of 1897. Eleanor Chalfant, 1933, Regional Scholar from Pittsburgh, has been given the Minnie Murdoch Kendrick Memorial Scholarship. Miss Chalfant is the daughter of Minnie List Chalfant, 1907, who was the first holder of the Kendrick Scholarship.

BRYN MAWR AS SEEN BY AN ITALIAN

Extracts from Arnaldo Fraccaroli's *New York-Ciclone di Genti* (Milano, Treves, 1928) translated by Elizabeth Perkins '30 with the cooperation of Dr. C. P. Merlino of the Faculty.—Signor Fraccaroli is an Italian journalist who visited the United States a few years ago and shortly after recorded his impressions in the above-mentioned book. The following passages are taken from the chapter entitled "American Girls."

Bryn Mawr.

I suppose you will ask: what is Bryn Mawr? It is a most curious little city among the hills of Pennsylvania near Philadelphia, amid gardens, fields, and woods; with massive buildings that look like castles; with graceful country estates and cottages made lovely by climbing rose vines; with dignified cloisters and beautiful walks, and a huge archway which recalls the portals of an ancient town,—and flowers everywhere.

The inhabitants of this little city are the most delightful imaginable. They are all young ladies between the ages of sixteen and twenty, at most twenty-two. And they are all charming. Those not so, if there are any, must live a retired life, for they are not to be seen.

Lightly clad according to the dictates of a fashion which finds an ally in the *dolce stagione*, their little legs in evidence, their hair to the wind. . . . youthful faces brightened by ready smiles. . . . they stroll about in groups or stretch themselves out on the grass to enjoy the caressing warmth of the sun. Some disappear in the hall of some building; others are seen among the slender columns of the cloister; still others are sitting on the benches with open books and there comes one on a bicycle. . . .

Five or six dressed in male attire go by: light blouse, soft collar with a man's tie, and bloomers. They are going to a field where other young ladies are playing tennis. Nearby, basket-ball is being played. The game is noisy and exciting and all round friends spur the players on by comic songs with happy rhythms.

And what about that building not far away?

Entering this curious city with its austere archway, I left behind my discretion which would have embarrassed me by blocking the way to my curiosity. I thus enter everywhere, led by a warden who is kind and blonde. . . . *gentlemen prefer blondes* who smiles at every question of mine. She smiles but answers.

We enter a large hall with beautiful divans, most comfortable leather easy-chairs, little tables, a picture or two, and spotless curtains hung from high and narrow windows. The young ladies are sitting down or are stretched out or crouched in such a position as to make an artist fall in love. . . . Some are reading and smoking; others are drinking tea and smoking or simply chattering and smoking; still others are sitting alone thinking and dreaming and smoking. Smoking is the symphonic theme; the rest are variations.

The smiling warden accompanies me to a corridor and opens a door. Within are two young ladies munching sweets. They laugh, the warden laughs, and they invite us to join in the assault on the sweets. The *cella* is a rather large room, furnished with taste and embellished with a thousand little personal things belonging to the occupants: little pictures, photographs, a Japanese kimono nailed on the wall with wings opened out like those of a butterfly; multicolored cushions on the bed, which serves by day as a couch, three big funny rag dolls, two large chairs with the

backs varnished in colors, a banjo hanging from the wall, flower pots on the window-sill and between them luscious apples and oranges from California.

In one little apartment we run into a reception. A phonograph serves as the jazz band. Girls in couples are dancing, rubbing against one another in the narrow quarters. Now and then they stop; a cookie, a sip of tea. From below come the joyous shouts from the girls who were not invited and who are protesting. The hostess then takes a handful of almonds and sweets, goes to the window and throws them down to the crowd. The rebels below laugh and express their thanks and the rebellion is quieted.

I forgot to say that Bryn Mawr is a college: Bryn Mawr College. . . . A university for young women, one of the most important as well as aristocratic in the United States. It is not one of the largest, for there are others which have two thousand students and even more, and Bryn Mawr has only four hundred and fifty. But it is one of the most characteristic.

We have just seen it in the afternoon hours, a time of rest and recreation. But in the morning one studies hard and seriously.

On the day before, I had the organization of the College explained to me by the President Emerita. Miss M. Carey Thomas, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D. (letters which may be puzzling to the uninitiated, but which are of the greatest importance for they indicate academic degrees), an impressive lady with white hair, most intelligent eyes and quick and exact of speech. With that expression of cheerful graciousness which is common to many American women, she told me the history and characteristics of the institution. . . .

In America, many universities do not accept women, and he (the founder) wanted to establish one expressly for them. In the course of time the "University" has developed so as to become a little city. And it has established for itself a great renown.

One feature of modern education, especially in America, is to have the students specialize in a single subject. Very proficient in this, they are completely ignorant of anything else. . . . Bryn Mawr is opposed to this system. The students do specialize in the field of their choice, but they must also have notions of other subjects. The plan of study is so arranged that two-thirds of the scholastic year are given over to the chosen field, the other third to other studies. . . . Much attention is given to athletics, but not to the point that they are allowed to interfere with intellectual development. Indeed, athletics are intended to aid this. Sports serve as a generator; they furnish every day the energy to be used in study.

The teaching is done so as to make study pleasant. In many school systems (we also are acquainted with some, alas) study is inflicted as a punishment. Here it is sought to make it a joy, to inspire in the girls a passion for knowledge and culture.

In these schools of higher learning, an effort is also made to encourage scholarly investigations. But the primary aim is to equip woman for life. The ideal of the American woman is to be sufficient unto herself, to be independent. Very few of these four hundred and fifty girls need to earn their livelihood but they all want to *know*. Later when launched into life they do not want to be inferior to men. A large measure of the *disinvoltura* of the American women is due to this ideal which is instilled in them from childhood.

Study hours alternate with play hours, with athletic exercises and dancing. The discipline may seem to be a little elastic, for the girls enjoy an unusual degree of freedom. But every young woman is held responsible for herself. Now don't comment maliciously. Here it is believed that the consciousness of one's personal liberty will act as a restraint.

Thus there is no real supervision. The students may go out freely, alone, to go to the theatre in the neighboring city, stay out until ten o'clock at night (after that they must be accompanied). They may receive guests in special rooms (there is a room called *sala dei fidanzati*, but young men may be seen in others); they dress as they please and spend as much as they please. They stay here four years. Occasionally, before the end of this period, some one graduates from philology into marriage, but later nearly always returns to see her friends and the College, because they become attached to it.

What surprises a foreign visitor most is the complete freedom granted the young ladies. But American women see no reason why in a College they should have less freedom than at home; and at home they have absolute freedom. Then we must also remember that there is being prepared the *tipo* of the American woman; and since the national trait of the feminine product is freedom, the *tipo* must be fashioned after that ideal.

THE SEVEN WOMEN'S COLLEGES

The May number of *The Woman's Journal* carried an article by Jeanette Eaton, whose series on the Seven Colleges in *Pictorial Review* has just been concluded. This article in *The Woman's Journal* is titled, "Chats on the Campuses of Seven Leading Eastern Colleges Reveal a New Model of Student Combines Feminine Charm With Real Respect and Desire for Learning." In the *Review of Reviews* for June is a discussion of the College Girl and the Department Store.

EVIDENCE

(Reprinted from *The Lantern*)

ANNE BURNETT, '32

Susan, see the cherry tree
Popcorn-pink beyond the brook!
Susan, look!

Near that bunch of blossoms, see,
The grackle contemplates a hymn,
And on that limb,

Over the bush of bayberry,
An oriole's about to sing.
Susan, it's spring!

(Miss Burnett is a Regional Scholar from District VI.)

ALUMNAE DIRECTOR

The Executive Board takes pleasure in announcing that Virginia McKenney Claiborne (Mrs. Robert Watson Claiborne), 1908, of Connecticut, has been nominated to the Board of Directors of the College for the term of years 1930-1935.

Mrs. Claiborne was born in 1887 in Petersburg, Virginia. She was prepared at the Southern College, Petersburg, and took her degree at Bryn Mawr in 1908, majoring in History and Economics. For seven years she worked without salary on various educational endeavors in Virginia, promoting in the Legislature and throughout the state measures to improve the Public Schools, especially the rural schools, and helping to lead a six-year legislative battle to admit women to the University of Virginia, resulting in 1917 in admission of women to the Graduate and Professional Schools. In 1914 she joined Dr. Orie Latham Hatcher (head of the Department of Comparative Literature at Bryn Mawr) in founding the Southern Women's Educational Alliance, and has been a member of the Executive Committee ever since.

Since marrying Robert W. Claiborne in 1918, she has lived chiefly in and near New York. She has a son, eleven, and a daughter, six. Her first work on a professional basis was during the 1920 Bryn Mawr Endowment Campaign where she filled a place unexpectedly vacant. Ever since she has worked in money raising and in general educational promotion, being for the past ten years Organization Secretary of the Vocational Service for Juniors. This organization demonstrates to the adolescent boy and girl the value of a wise choice of high school courses and of future work by means of vocational counselling, a model employment bureau, and high school Scholarships, its secretary's job being anything from collecting the budget to lobbying in Albany.

During these past ten years her active association with the Southern Women's Educational Alliance in its work to help Southern girls find themselves in the changing condition of modern life, and the education of her own children have completed her chain of educational contacts from nursery school through college.

Since last September her professional time has been divided between the Vocational Service and the Alliance, which after five years of research is launching a demonstration in rural, educational and vocational guidance. Co-operation with her husband in furthering a new type of musical education has brought numerous contacts with private schools and their problems during the last five years.

She has served on the Nominating Committee of the Alumnae Association, and is at present a member of the Academic Committee.

NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

The next meeting of the Alumnae Council will be held in Indianapolis on November 11th, 12th and 13th. Katharine Holliday Daniels, 1918, (Mrs. Joseph J. Daniels), Councillor for District IV., will be in charge.

MEETING OF AMERICAN ALUMNI COUNCIL

During the first three days of May, the seventeenth annual conference of the American Alumni Council was held at Amherst, Massachusetts. Amherst, Mount Holyoke, Smith, and Massachusetts Agricultural College acted as hosts to more than two hundred delegates from the executive offices of the alumni organizations of the American colleges and universities. (Almost every state in the Union was represented, as well as several of the Canadian provinces.) State universities, privately endowed colleges, sectarian institutions—every variety, large or small, young or old, co-educational or carefully segregated—all had members there, and so well was the program planned that each person could select the sessions suited to the needs of his own Alma Mater.

In addition to the many reports and discussions on such vital matters as Alumni Funds, Alumni Magazines, and Alumni Organizations, made by veterans in these fields, a perfect galaxy of College Presidents made (during the course of the conference) a series of remarkably stirring speeches, all dealing with the relation of the alumni to the college, and all treating the subject from different angles. Mr. John McKee of Wooster, President of the Council, in his opening address struck the keynote of the conference by saying that the alumni program without a definite relation to the College is now definitely outmoded, and that the officers of both organizations realize that the best results can be obtained only by "a mutual belief in their common good." He was succeeded by Mr. Lucius Eastman, President of the Amherst Alumni Association, an internationally known economist, at present working on the Reparations problem for the League of Nations. He spoke of the present weariness and distrust in Europe of organizations, and made a strong plea that alumni associations would avoid some of the many pitfalls. Realizing that the American colleges have in the watchful interest of their alumni a problem new to the scholastic world, he urged the Alumni Council to consider its great work to be the endeavor to make this emotional loyalty intelligent. President Hopkins of Dartmouth concluded the first session by a really thrilling speech, which followed Mr. Eastman's line of thought. He said that if the alumni are not working with a college, this may be taken as a sign that the college has been in some ways remiss, either in the teaching of these alumni as undergraduates or because the college fails to keep the alumni informed as to its policy. In spite of some rumors to the contrary, alumni usually ask only reasonable questions, and it should be the object of the college to produce in its students the habit of mind which will make it possible for the two groups to understand each other. Dartmouth is at present issuing weekly bulletins to alumni groups and the President meets and talks confidentially with the Class Agents (Class Collectors) at the College several times a year, and by these methods the alumni are kept informed of the educational policy of the college, of its financial needs, and of the type of student desired.

At a dinner given at Mount Holyoke Miss Woolley spoke of the great service which can be done by organized alumni, not only by the great financial support which they furnish, and on which all college executives frankly count, but on the part they can play in interpreting to the world in general the aspirations of the colleges, which are so frequently misrepresented. President Neilson in his own inimitable fashion made an impassioned plea for alumni support in urging "teachers to think and thinkers to teach."

ALUMNAE BOOKS

THE GYPSY TRAIL; AN ANTHOLOGY FOR CAMPERS, VOL. II, by *Pauline Goldmark and Mary Hopkins*, Doubleday, Doran and Co., Garden City, N. Y.

Good taste makes a good anthology. The recipe is almost as simple as that. But the mass of recent verse is so great that good taste must go armed with a seeing eye and a sharp sword, if it is to be free to act, and to produce a book as full of delight for the reader, as is the second volume of "The Gypsy Trail," an anthology for campers compiled by Pauline Goldmark and Mary Hopkins, both well known to Bryn Mawr.

This little volume, published by Doubleday, Doran is a book of poems, not poets. There has been no attempt to present the "representative poets." But the pages sing for their supper, and are fresh with work entitled to reprinting, yet not generally reprinted. By means of a sensitive, almost personal selective faculty Miss Goldmark and Miss Hopkins have brought together a rare collection of nature poetry and in doing so they have swerved widely from the trail of other anthologists. The inclusion of an occasional lyric in French or German, a bit of prose that is more than description, is an indication of the freedom with which they have worked.

When the first volume of "The Gypsy Trail" was published sixteen years ago it was, says the editor's note, "an act of faith" on the part of editors and publishers. This act of faith has been abundantly justified and the increasing demand for the first volume has been responsible for the second one. The camper's anthology is dedicated to "the new comrades of the trail, as well as to those who have packed and trekked with us of old."

And yet, there is much in the anthology that those who are not campers will wish to read. The very divisions of the book are suggestive, for not only do they follow the sequence of hours and seasons in the natural world, but include certain new groups of poems such as "Bird Notes," "Earth-Folk" and "Winds." Winter poems although not properly a part of the camping season have also been included. And here as elsewhere in the collection the choice seems to have been peculiarly individual and satisfying.

In pages that range so widely it is almost impossible to discuss single poems. "Hesperus" of Sappho is a near neighbor to "Home-Coming" by Leonie Adams, and Li-Po and Lew Sarett are unusual but agreeable neighbors. Goethe, Conrad and Hudson rub shoulders with Millay, Wiley and David Morton. Poetry is the password to the volume and date and language are barriers for once happily vanished. Miss Goldmark and Miss Hopkins have taken what they wanted where they found it, and it is a pleasant thing for the reader to find his mood so naturally coinciding with theirs at the very moment when he is discovering something they are showing him for the first time.

HORTENSE FLEXNER KING, 1907.

THE BEACON HILL MURDERS, by *Roger Scarlett** (Published for the Crime Club, Inc.). Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y. Price \$2.

I am very particular about Detective Stories. I loved them for so long before they became fashionable that I am inclined to be rather scornful of the recent

slapping on of lurid covers to any kind of "thriller" and calling it a detective story in order to meet the present indiscriminating demand.

Now any conservative detective story reader will agree that there are certain well-established principles to be observed. There must be a murder—mere theft of Lady Someone's necklace makes pretty puny reading. Moreover, it must be the murder of a very important person, a spectacular figure, prominent in his community, and in the public eye. The people involved must be extraordinarily nice. The murder must, in short, come right into the midst of a perfectly charming group of people and "create havoc." The fact that the solution of the murder is impossible for the reader, conservative or careless modern, to solve, goes without saying.

"The Beacon Hill Murders" should delight the old guard and appeal enormously even to the less selective public. Frederick Sutton, who has risen from obscurity to a very conspicuous position in the "world of finance" and now has social ambitions, is murdered one night in his upstairs study where he has gone during a dinner party with Mrs. Anceny, the guest of honor. Mrs. Anceny is of course at once suspected, but refuses to make any statement until she has seen her lawyer. While she is waiting for him to arrive, and a policeman stands guard outside her door, she, too, is murdered. A thoroughly satisfactory beginning.

The story is very well told, the suspense, never let down, and the solution unexpected but quite logical. The Crime Club, in selecting *The Beacon Hill Murders*, has made an excellent choice.

EMILY KIMBROUGH WRENCH, 1921.

* Roger Scarlett is Evelyn Page, B.M. 1923, and Dorothy Blair, Vassar 1924.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Laura H. Martin, Fellow in Geology 1912-13, sent in a Pamphlet with a very immediate interest in view of Byrd's explorations,—*"Sovereignty in Antarctica."* She sums up the problem: "Unless penguin eggs become the one delicacy necessary for famishing millions, or penguin oil can be burned in Fords, or unless some material small in bulk and of great value, like diamonds or radium ore should be discovered, there would be little chance of conflict between nations, no matter what their claims might be."

LETTERS FROM ALUMNAE

Leah Goff Johnson, 1889, sends a delightful note:

"Last year we were so thrilled by our visit to Spain that we decided to repeat that experience but changing our itinerary somewhat.

"We landed at Gibraltar on March fifteenth, motored to Cadiz, where we spent the week-end, moving on to Seville on Monday. We had spent Holy Week there last year. This year we saw more of people than of things. At the Exposition there is a wonderful collection of Columbus documents ranging in interest from the concession granted to Columbus by Ferdinand and Isabella, and his own worn copy of the same, written on vellum which he carried with him everywhere and which shows the signs of wear, to the various reports which he made of his discoveries.

Something was said questioning a point in his career and we were told that "Miss Gould" knew more about Columbus than any one else and she only could answer that question. I remembered then that Alice Gould was working in Spain and on inquiry found that she had gone to Valladolid.

We were at Valladolid on Thursday and were taken out to Simancas, a castle about seven miles from the city, where since the time of Charles V. state archives have been kept—now there are thirty-three millions done up in eighty thousand packages and filling fifty-four rooms!! The custodian told us that there were three foreigners working there, an Austrian, a Swiss and an American lady, Miss Gould. Then I remembered that this was where I was told that Alice Gould had gone from Seville and hoped that we might meet at last, but, alas, she had gone to Madrid for a short time. I wrote my name in the visitors' book where the signature of the King, Prince Jaime and other celebrities figured and the custodian told me that he would show it to Miss Gould when she returned. Do you remember Alice's article in the Atlantic Monthly on the three lost days in Charles V.'s life which she was the first to account for!! She must have found the material here in Simancas. There is certainly an abundance of it.

Now I am told that Alice is working on the life histories of the sailors who went with Columbus on his first voyage.

I have thought often of Harriet Randolph who lived in Spain for some time and was so interested in the language and people. Thinking of Harriet I have wondered how the fund in her memory is progressing. I had so hoped that it would have reached ten thousand dollars long ago for we thought that no one would be remembered so affectionately by so many Bryn Mawr Alumnae.

Mary James, 1904, sends the following letter:

"This time I write to the BULLETIN not from the turmoil of a revolution in China (I have not been through a war since last April) but from the repose (?) of well-regulated America. For I am on furlough once more and have already had a wonderful vacation trip around from Shanghai via the Suez Canal, to the Near East and Europe, where I spent several months indulging my wanderlust.

After a first-hand acquaintance with the social as well as the political revolution in China, I have found it most interesting to observe the Nationalist Movement in Egypt, Palestine, and Turkey. In these countries I sensed the same spirit of awakening to new possibilities that has been so real to part of our atmosphere in China these last five years—a naive, earnest desire to make one's country better, which has made it possible for me to keep my optimism even in the darkest and most chaotic times. There is something in it akin to the delightful pride of places so evident along the Pacific seaboard and in the young cities of Australia. Whatever errors these people may make, their obvious love of country and their evident desire for you to share in their admiration, are certainly refreshing. It is distinctly vibrant with the breath of youth and hence, in these ancient lands of Far and Near East, it is particularly surprising and fascinating.

On the train from Jerusalem to Cairo I fell into conversation—a little habit of mine—with the Egyptian medical inspector, an enthusiastic young doctor more than ready to discuss with an interested foreigner the efforts his country is making to stamp out disease. Nor did he try to pretend they had more than just begun their

huge task. Before the journey was over he was our fast friend, and personally saw us through the customs with real Oriental courtesy.

In Palestine I was equally charmed by the enthusiasm and pride with which we were shown around Telaviv, that beautiful modern city which the Jews have reared in the last twenty years on the sand wastes just north of Jaffa (the ancient Joppa where St. Peter had his house-top dream of the beasts and crawling things let down in a sheet from heaven). Of the agricultural Jewish Colonies, though we passed several, I had no intimate view, but what I was told led me to fear they were less of an improvement over the previous Arab efforts than I had been brought to believe. In character they seemed to be the result almost entirely of a naturalistic rather than a religious enthusiasm.

As for priority rights to the land, there are those who insist the Jews have nothing over these indigenous so-called Arabs who, it is claimed, are the descendants of the Canaanites whom Joshua drove out, and of the Philistines who figured so prominently in Saul's and David's wars. Though the wandering Arabs of the surrounding deserts appear to be a somewhat different proposition, these native settlers of the "land of milk and honey" who till their stony hillsides and wander about within certain limits to get pasturage for their flocks and herds—these men are no modern imposers. Little about them seems to have changed since the days of Abraham though some of the city dwellers have caught the new spirit.

In spite of rumors to the contrary we found the country quiet, if tense, and we were able to stroll freely about, never meeting anything but friendly rejoinders to our greetings.

One day, with two other women doctors, I took a cross-country tramp over the deserts south-east of Bethlehem and climbed Frank Mountain—the highest hill in the region. From it we had a splendid view over the Dead Sea and up the Jordan Valley. I had already wandered along the shores of that brackish lake, and dipped my fingers into its waters. That had been on the day on which we had driven to Jericho, climbed about its ruined walls, with portions that are supposed to go back to Joshua's time, and then eaten a picnic lunch on the shores of the Jordan where John was baptized. One day we also tramped over to the hillside village of Ain-Karin, the birthplace and childhood of John the Baptist. Another day we climbed the hills south-east of Jerusalem, to Anathoth the home of brave old Jeremiah.

Nor did we confine our attention to the region around Jerusalem. Twice I stayed in a flower-clad hospice on the shores of the Sea of Galilee and wandered about in that now sparsely settled region, once the site of a chain of flourishing towns.

Many tell us that the Holy Land is spoiled and that we had better not visit it. Man certainly has done his worst in many places and guides take away the last vestige of joy and solemnity if they are allowed to conduct one about the holy places. A rapid "conducted tour" through Palestine would indeed be a thing of horror, I should think. But for those who can stay long enough to browse about this land of deep associations, I should certainly recommend a visit.

I must mention beautiful, historic Budapest for here we saw Harriet Southerland Wright and her husband and children. What a welcome they did give us, and how good it was to see Harriet again!

GRADUATE NOTES

EDITH FRANCES CLAFLIN writes from Rosemary Hall:

At the Christmas meeting of the American Philological Association at Boston University I presented a paper called "Portrait of a Boeotian Lady." It was an imaginative portrayal of the character and appearance of a Greek lady of the Third Century before Christ, a citizen of Boeotian Thespias. For her character I drew my material from an important inscription in the Boeotian dialect—(my doctor's dissertation was on the Syntax of the Boeotian Dialect Inscriptions, so in this I was harking back to an early interest in Greek dialects, awakened by Professor Herbert Weir Smyth, formerly of Bryn Mawr College and now of Harvard University.) To describe her appearance I made use of the contemporary Boeotian art of the celebrated Tanagra figurines, with the aid of which I showed her as a quite fashionable and modern figure, with her red hat, red shoes, and golden earrings!

My paper on "The Hypothesis of the Italo-Celtic Impersonal Passive in -r" was published in the December number of *Language*, the journal of the Linguistic Society of America. It is my impression that this is the first long article to be published in this journal by a woman. Not many women are working in Linguistics, though it is a fascinating field.

At the present time I am taking a most interesting course at Columbia University on *Histoire de la langue latine* with Antoine Meillet of L'Université de Paris. M. Meillet is probably the greatest living scholar in the science of language.

You asked me about my plans for the summer. I have not yet made any definite plans, but I hope to continue to some extent at least my researches in Hittite. And since this is the year, or one of the years, of the Bimillennium Vergilianum (scholars seem not to be quite agreed as to whether 1930 or 1931 is the proper year to celebrate), I shall probably take up again a Virgilian study (on the use of frequentatives in the Aeneid) which I began several years ago.

EDITH HALL DOHAN says:

The chief item of news about me is that I am taking on Mary Swindler's work at Bryn Mawr during her Sabbatical half-year in Europe.

FLORENCE DONNELL WHITE sends the following letter:

I fear that there is no news of me—beyond this fact that I am still Chairman of the Department of French in Vassar College and have acquired the agreeable habit of spending all my summers in France—I have the pleasure of going back to Bryn Mawr from time to time to visit friends or for Committee Meetings and find it a very lovely and a very hospitable place.

I must learn more about the proposed new policy before I can in any way discuss it. I am afraid the last BULLETIN is still more or less unread. This seldom happens for I find the BULLETIN very interesting.

GRACE POTTER RICE sends this note about herself:

My winter has been spent, as all my winters are spent, teaching Organic Chemistry in Barnard College. Along with my teaching I do research in Organic Chemistry and publish my results in a Journal of the American Chemical Society. I run a real home in Stamford, Connecticut, and commute to it daily; therefore, I can assure you that my life is an exceedingly busy one and also an extremely interesting one.

MARGARET U. SMITH writes:

There has been no news because things have been running along without change. A new one took most of the summer and fall—a new home has occupied most of our time this winter.

I am still doing perimetry in the private hospital of which my husband is one of the staff, and that's about all.

Dear Mrs. Parrish:

Since last writing to you I have published the following paper, in the preparation of which I had the collaboration of Dr. David K. Wenrich, Associate Professor of Protozoology at the University of Pennsylvania:

"Binary fission in the amoeboid and flagellate phases of *Tetramitus rostratus*" (Protozoa). Jour. Morph. and Physiol. V. 49—1929.

This past year I have been engaged in research of some eminent members of the "Religious Society of Friends." History has always claimed much of my time, I have studied much along this line, and

the last year of my teaching in Wadleigh High School a class in history was assigned to me in addition to my work in Biology.

When studying for my Ph.D. at Bryn Mawr, I suggested to Dr. Morgan that I should like to take American Colonial History as one of my Minors, but he asked me whether I was broad or narrow in my studies. On receiving the reply that I was broad, he said "very well then, we will narrow down and have only studies along Biological Lines."

Next year I am planning to go back to the Univ. of Penna. and take up some Experimental Studies with Tetramitus.

Very sincerely,

MARTHA BUNTING, PH.D., 1895.

P. S.—My permanent address after September 15th will be 4304 Chestnut St.

JESSIE E. MINOR, PH.D., 1917, writes:

"You know that during the war I went into papermaking and have stayed with it ever since. For some years I was in a mill but two years ago I changed to the Association of Rag Paper Manufacturers. For six months I worked for them at the Bureau of Standards in Washington but conditions were not satisfactory so they built me a laboratory in Springfield in connection with the general offices. My work is to serve as guide and central clearing house for the chemists in our thirty mills and to direct the research work on the factors which determine whether a paper will keep well or get brittle with age. That sounds like a simple matter, but the chemistry of paper is so closely woven with the plant life from which the fibers come and with the forces of light rays and traces of poisons that it is about as difficult to interpret as is the chemistry of the human body and far less is known of it. Of course, I work in the Papermakers Association and attend the American Chemical Society. . . .

"You want to know what interesting plans I have for the summer. Here is part of it. Prepare the program for the Rag Chemist meeting in June; give a paper before the Interstate Technical Club in Kalamazoo, Michigan, in June; prepare a program for the Fine Paper Committee of the National Papermakers meeting in September, and take my vacations a few days at the time so as not to interrupt the work of research in my laboratory."

My dear Mrs. Parrish:

I expect to spend next winter in Boston, as Mr. Wilson has been granted leave

of absence from Syracuse University in order that he may occupy the Bowne chair of philosophy in Boston University for 1930-31.

Sincerely yours,

WINIFRED WARREN WILSON, PH.D., 1898.

Mrs. Raymond H. Carpenter, Ph.D., 1924 (Mary Ruth Almack), is still teaching in Iola, Kansas, Junior College.

Dear Mrs. Parrish:

My teaching and executive work are both interesting and experimental as the College is putting in an entirely new curriculum next year, by means of which we are endeavoring to develop the four sides of the student—namely, the physical, the social, the intellectual, and the spiritual.

The first two years of College life are devoted to this special training, the third and fourth to electives and major studies. Many eyes are on us at present watching to see if we can succeed with such a program.

In June, Mary and I expect to go abroad again, first to Oberammergau, then to Italy to help celebrate the Virgil Bimillennium. If possible we shall include a short motor trip in Spain. In August I shall attend the International Botanical Congress and afterwards visit my family in Ireland and sail from Queenstown Sept. 1st, reach New York the seventh, and begin teaching in Los Angeles Sept. 13th.

We are always glad to see our friends in our little cottage at 2920 N. Raymond Ave., Altadena. Elizabeth Van Wagenen Landis lives across the road from us in her beautiful Spanish home. She is a delightful neighbor.

Yours sincerely,

FLORENCE PEEBLES, PH.D., 1900.

Dr. Maria Castellani writes in a letter to the President:

I was in your College and never forget the happy time I spent there.

On the contrary, I remember that period as one of the happiest in my life, and which enabled me to make a brilliant and quick career.

In fact, I have a very good position in Rome, and have just won an International competition, having consequently been appointed "Actuary of International Labor Office" at the League of Nations in Geneva.

I am also the President of Italian Professional Women Organization, which I have started in Italy, having studied the American organization of business and Professional Women in the States.

CLASS NOTES

(In the April number the Editor put a note saying that the feeling was so strong that nick-names alone should not be used, that she and the Alumnae Secretary had tried to decode the ones that did appear. The following letter points a moral, not, I may state, to the Editor and the Alumnae Secretary, but to the Class Editors: "As it happens, I am not doing psychological work in New Haven as the 1925

Class Notes in the May BULLETIN state. "Smithy" refers to Helen Lord Smith, who received her degree in 1926 but was originally in our class. Since she is doing the work, would it be possible to insert a note in the next BULLETIN, giving her the credit for it?

Very sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH LANE SMITH.")

1892

Class Editor: EDITH WETHERILL IVES

(Mrs. F. M. Ives),

145 East 35th St., New York City.

The class will learn with regret of the death of Harriet Stevenson Pinney. She contracted tuberculosis some years ago and spent several years in California in a brave and cheerful struggle to regain health. The last months were spent at Asheville, N. C., where she died on May 19th. She leaves a husband, the brother of Grace Pinney Stewart, and three sons and a daughter to all of whom, on behalf of the class, the editor offers deepest sympathy.

Helen Clements Kirk is a grandmother for the fourth time. Her new grandchild is the son of her daughter, Marcella, and was born early last summer. Helen and Dr. Kirk, who has retired as Vice-President of the S. S. White Co., expect to spend the summer on their farm in New England.

Grace Pinney Stewart is active in the Travel Section of the Social Service Department of the Woman's Club at Scarsdale, New York. She was also chairman of the committee which organized a dinner given in honor of the authors of Scarsdale to which about one hundred authors were invited, a large proportion of whom attended.

Bessie Stephens Montgomery and Frances Hunt both report themselves well and busy.

Edith Wetherill Ives' second son, Jack, was married to Lois M. Hawley on January 24th, at Seattle, Washington, where they are making their home.

The class editor and her husband expect to spend the summer on their farm near Brewster, Putnam County, New York, where travelling Bryn Mawrtys will be warmly welcomed.

1896

Class Editor: ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON,

1411 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

On May 2-5 Anna Hoag had a house

party at her camp on the banks of the Rancocas at New Lisbon, New Jersey. For the past seven years this has been an annual spring event, interrupted last year by Anna's travels in Italy. This spring, therefore, was an especially gratifying resumption of a cherished occasion.

The members of '96 present were Anna, Pauline Goldmark, Mary Hopkins and Abba Dimon, with Beth Fountain, Josephine Goldmark and Harriet Daniels as close relatives of the '96 family. Elizabeth Kirkbride for the first time was absent, because, as Sectional Director of the North Atlantic Section of the A. A. U. W., she was presiding over a sectional conference in Rochester.

The week-end fell most happily in the period between blizzards and black flies. The sun shone warm, the stream ran smooth and amber past the cabin door, the pine trees waved against a blue sky, and the bushes and pixie moss bloomed to perfection for Pauline's camera. The time passed quickly in loafing in the sun, walking, talking and devouring the bounteous fare provided by our hostess. The guests parted with regret tempered with hopeful anticipations of another like party next year.

Katherine Cook on her way around the world has reached more accessible regions in Europe, and is to be joined for the summer by her sister and nieces.

Rebecca Darlington is going abroad this summer with her daughter Celia, Bryn Mawr '31, and hopes to visit Mrs. Giles, Ellen's mother in Sardinia.

This winter Leonie Gilmour's son, Isamo Noguchi, held an exhibition of portrait heads at the Marie Sterner Gallery, which was very favorably noticed by the press.

The second volume of "The Gypsy Trail" by Pauline Goldmark and Mary Hopkins has come out this spring. This anthology of out-door life supplements the first volume, choosing as its field writers of the present century. Of special personal interest to us are poems by

Edith Wyatt, Frieda Heyl, Susan Goldmark and Hortense Flexner King.

Anna and Clarence Hoag spent the winter with Anna's stepmother, Mrs. Thomas Scattergood at 3515 Powelton Avenue, where Anna lived during her childhood. Their son, John, the only unmarried child, has been spending the year studying French at the Universities of Grenoble and the Sorbonne with a view of teaching in secondary schools. Gilbert, their oldest son, has been teaching for two years as Instructor in English at Amherst. He has built a house and has a daughter a year old. Garrett expects to receive his degree from the Yale Law School in June and will spend the summer as usual at the delightful Riversea Inn at Saybrook, Conn., where he and his wife are owners and managers. They have two babies, Nancy and Margaret. Garrett will begin his legal practice with the firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins of Boston. To complete the account of Anna's children, Mary Hoag Lawrence is still living at Groton, where among many other activities she is a Trustee and Manager of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Gardening and Horticulture.

Ruth and James Porter went abroad in January. They went to Sicily and sailed from Syracuse to Alexandria for a trip in Egypt, then went up the Nile in a private dahabeeyah, the Scarab, as far as the Second Cataract. Returning to Italy in April they received the tragic news of the deaths of two grandchildren within ten days, Lucy Straus, Nancy's daughter, and Meredith Porter, Eliot's daughter. They came home at once.

Mary Swope took her first Italian trip this winter with her husband and her son David. Her daughter, Henrietta, later joined Frances and Norvelle Browne for a trip in Greece.

Elizabeth Kirkbride knows that the class will regret to learn that Mrs. George D. Dimon, Abba Dimon's mother and beloved friend of all Abba's friends, died suddenly on January 16th after a few days' illness.

1897

Class Editor: Mrs. HARRY H. WEIST
(Alice L. Cilley),
174 E. 71st St., New York.

The class sends to Corinna Putnam Smith love and deep sympathy in the loss of her delightful and distinguished father, Major George Haven Putnam. Corinna has been out in New Mexico with her daughter Frances, while her older daugh-

ter, Rebecca, was having an exhibit here of her charming pencil sketches. All three daughters are talented — why shouldn't they be?

'97 can well congratulate itself on its connection with the two highest graduates in the Class of '30. The European Fellow was prepared by the Shipley School and may be called Eleanor Brownell's step-daughter, while Connie Hand, also *summa cum laude*, is Fanny Fincke Hand's real daughter.

Mary Converse says she is planning a trip to Paris this summer to see a girl she is educating there as a singer. Mary is working now especially for the world work of the Y. W. C. A. and for the League of Women Voters, with a number of other "side issues."

Edith Edwards is not only Regent of the Woonsocket Chapter, D. A. R., but she is also President for Rhode Island of a big new patriotic society, the name of which has slipped my mind, and Vice-President of the "Castelian Club" in Boston. Edith has a delightful apartment on Beacon Hill, Boston, where the C. E. spent a night in February, and anyone of '97 will be cordially welcomed if Edith is not flying about the country on her various errands! You may not only be put up for the night but be dined at the Woman's Reception Club, and taken to hear someone like Gigli next day: I was. Edith thinks B. M. women "mellow" delightfully, and accomplish so much with simplicity, even if they seem a bit hard-headed at times.

Mary Fay is still at teaching at the Misses Kirk's School, and is going this summer to Southport, Me., "a little place on the Maine coast of which I am very fond, and where I lead an out-door life as much as possible, and where I find great pleasure in studying the birds."

Caroline Galt spent last summer mainly in Italy and Dalmatia: this summer she will be quietly at home in Maryland with her family. It will be hot, but she will have time for much reading and some writing. She is doing fine work at Mt. Holyoke, where she would be glad to see any of '97.

Cornelia Greene King's son was married last June, and they all took a trip from Paris through the Chateau country into Brittany, having the thrill of Mont St. Michel. She and her husband spent five weeks in Concarneau painting, then went to London and to Oxford where Mr. King had a commission for a painting of Tom Tower for an Oxford graduate. He had earlier painted in Spain and North-

ern Africa. Cornelia lives in Troy still "while our children finish their education—modern but satisfactory."

Sue Follansbee Hibbard is busy with the League of Women Voters, and serves on the boards of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, of the International Migration Service, and of Bryn Mawr College. She is handsome as ever: maybe more so.

Elizabeth Higginson Jackson says Betsey is so happy at B. M. C. that she will never want to return to Boston! "Mother took three children for their spring vacations by motor from Charleston, S. C., to Bryn Mawr."

Florence Hoyt still teaches English at the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore, where she has been since 1903. Last year she had a sabbatical, so she and her sister spent the two summers in England and France, and most of the winter on the island of Majorca and in Egypt. "We travel slowly, and stop long at interesting places, to read about the place on the spot. We went to Greece for the second time: I love it best of all. I am rested now and ready for more of my interesting work."

Mary Kirk plans to have three weeks of the American School in Rome this summer, and the rest of the time on the Aeneid Cruise, following Aeneas from Troy to Italy, but hoping to omit his shipwreck!

Clara Landsberg went to Chicago to the 40th anniversary of Hull House in May. She lived there for twenty years, and thinks it is the most interesting place in the world. She and Margaret Hamilton expect to spend the summer as usual at Hadlyme, Connecticut.

Marion Taber writes: "The event of my year was the final possession of a little house and woodlot at Sharon, Conn., where I can plan and plant for delightful peaceful days. If one needs £500 a year and a room of one's own, well! here are 4 rooms for '97! so please don't stay too long at Elsa's but come on down the road!" Sometime the C. E. hopes Marion will write up her remarkable work which she has been doing since we all left B. M. C.

Elizabeth Towle says she spent last summer visiting her friends, ending with three heavenly weeks in Martha Tracy's lovely camp, and now is off for Europe this time, via S. S. "Europa," tourist third. She only (!) plans to roam around Holland, Belgium and Germany, seeing the Passion Play of course, and "Tristan and Isolde" at Bayreuth, if possible. If

luck is with her she will go as far as Vienna, Budapest and Prague, and hunt up Emma Cadbury, whom she last saw in Geneva in 1927.

Helen Zebley went to France last summer, and to the Educational Conference at Elsinore, Denmark. She is still at the same old job of teaching Latin at the Germantown Friends' School, "but I hope not quite in the same old way."

Elizabeth Seymour Angel's husband is to make a statue of Saint Paul for St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H. He is tremendously busy, and both boys are to go to camps for July so that Beth can stay in town with him. In August they go to Petersham again, but they are trying to find a place near enough to New York where they can buy a house to use for week-ends and for summers.

Alice Ciley Weist is interested in a house Helen is buying near New Milford, Conn., where she digs or cooks or cleans house with a vengeance. Her chief pleasure is the affairs of her offspring. The Harvard son, '30, has been appointed the Charles Eliot Norton Fellow from Harvard University to the American School at Athens, so she feels quite international, with the prospect of both sons in Europe. Helen, after eleven years at the Dalton School, is planning to take next year off; perhaps to travel, perhaps to study, perhaps to do some other kind of work.

Also, if some one is overlooked in the course of the year that is because either she has not answered my postal or has returned it blank, as some one did from Philadelphia! Postals have been returned from Mary Waddington and Emily Brown as being incorrectly addressed—help! It is such fun to read what people are doing that I urge more and more co-operation on the part of '97.

1899

Class Editor: ELLEN P. KILPATRICK,
1027 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

Dear '99:

This was to have been a joyful letter to the class full of gossip news about the wedding of Susanne Blackwell, the second daughter of Katherine Midden-dorf Blackwell, but so much sorrow has followed so closely on the joy of that occasion that I shall give just the bare details.

Susanne was married to John Wallace Thompson, Jr., of Trenton, in St. Michael's Church, on April 25th, at half past four in the afternoon. The wedding, which was lovely, was followed by a

reception at the Blackwells' big old-fashioned house. Members of '99 present were Mary Hoyt, Jean Clark Foulhoux and Ellen Kilpatrick, the godmother of the bride. Other Bryn Mawrtys present were Emma Linberg Tobin, '96; Maud Lowrey Jenks, 1900; Jane Righter, 1901; Elizabeth Bodine, 1902, and Marjorie Thompson, '12, a cousin of the groom. After the reception the young couple left by motor, followed, though they did not know it, by the bride's older sister, Katherine and her husband, Ulric Dahlgren, Jr. At a bad grade crossing near Trenton the Dahlgrens' car was struck by a train. Ulric was killed instantly and Katherine was seriously injured. The bride and groom, not knowing anything had happened, kept on to New York. As this goes to press, Katherine is slowly improving in Mercer Hospital. On the insistence of the family, Susanne and John sailed for Bermuda as planned, but on the day after they sailed John's mother died of a heart attack, so they will return immediately after landing.

The *N. Y. Times* of April 26, which had accounts of both wedding and accident, had, on still another page, a letter from New Haven telling of the news, just received, of the death of Bradley Bakewell, the seventeen-year-old son of Madeline Palmer Bakewell. He graduated last June from Groton and was to have entered Yale in the Fall. As Professor Bakewell is having a sabbatical year the whole family is abroad. No details were given except that the family had reached Morocco in their travels and that Bradley had been taken ill and died there.

I know that the whole class joins with me in sending our love and very deep sympathy to both Madeline and Katie in their great sorrow.

1900

Class Editor: LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis),
Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Sometimes the task of Class Collector is arduous, but when the task is rewarded by letters like the following from Mira Culin Saunders then the Class Collector is to be envied. This is the first word from Mira in several years. She sounds fully occupied.

"It has been on my mind for some time to make a little thank offering to Bryn Mawr for our pleasure in the friendship of Florence Peebles and Mary Jeffers which has been a particular joy to my husband and me ever since they came to

Pasadena, some three years ago, and if it had not been for my connection with Bryn Mawr we should not have known them.

As to a line in regard to myself. For the past six years I have given the best part of my time and thought to the peace movement. Over five years ago, I organized an International Relations and World Peace Section in our College Women's Club and was Chairman of it for five years. It now continues very successfully under another Chairman. The past year I have been Chairman of the International Relations Committee of the Woman's Civic League of Pasadena, a large organization, and am also a member of the Southern California World Court Committee. I also helped organize and I write the publicity for Pasadena Town Meeting, an experiment in adult education which meets every Tuesday night in one of our schools under the leadership of Dr. Frederick W. Roman. I have always a great interest in gardens and gardening, and in my husband's literary work."

The class will be deeply grieved to learn of the death in March of Eleanor Anderson Campbell's only child, Elizabeth Milbank Ashforth. Mrs. Ashforth had only a two weeks' illness and leaves two little children, two and four years old. More than ever Eleanor is devoting herself to the Judson Health Center in New York.

Grace Campbell Babson has had a very hard winter, but the Class will be rejoiced to know that she is now quite well again. She had pneumonia at the time of Mrs. Campbell's death in January. Grace reports an early spring and many guests on the ranch in Oregon.

Cornelia Halsey Kellogg was elected in April to the Office of Acting-President of the National Council of the State Garden Club Federation.

1904

Class Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON,
320 South 42nd St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the passing of our classmate, Bertha Pearson, who died on April 25th at Newton Center, Mass., after an eight weeks' illness. She never increased the slender store of strength that she had in College, but she sustained her gallant power to force success from physical weakness—she kept her deep devotion to her home ties, cared for her father till his death

a year ago at the age of 99, and was closely knit in the lives of her brothers and their families. Her friendship was so understanding and so liberating that she takes with her a distinctive part of the lives of those who loved her. She kept to the very end, her lovely charm, her quick responsiveness to all beauty and humor, and her keen appreciation of the least service rendered her.

1905

Class Editor: MRS. TALBOT ALDRICH,
59 Mount Vernon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Leslie Farwell Hill's address after June first will be Ross, Marin County, California. They have leased a house for a year until they can decide where they want to settle "permanently."

Rachel Brewer Huntington wrote some time ago: "The children are in the south of France with a very charming Irish girl who has lived in France so much that she is perfectly at home with every phase of the life. They go to school in their little black aprons and Anna has a "uniform"—a beret with a monogram and a brass-buttoned blue coat—which she dons proudly on Sunday and attends mass with the rest of the school. Ellsworth and I have been to Spain and are just leaving Italy—a much too-hurried trip." Now comes the following from Elsey Henry Redfield: "Rachel came to lunch with us in Constantinople and we went out to Roberts College and had tea with her in-laws. Ellsworth was still off traveling. They hope to leave the children in France and go to Norway and Sweden this summer. Charles (aged about ten) is an authority on Egypt and knew more than older heads at every turn."

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS,
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Penna.

Apologies are herewith humbly offered to our most celebrated and our most prolific literary light, Mrs. Cecil Barnes. Let Peg speak for herself: "I wish to PROTEST against the misprint in my views on my novel in the last BULLETIN, to wit, 'the modern age of jazz and SIN', that my heroine lives to deplore. My word, dearie, was GIN. I do not think the modern age is sinful, but I defy any dispassionate observer to deny that it is GINFUL! . . . The book will not be out until June—worse luck."

The Class Editor had the pleasure of conducting Esther Williams Athorp and

husband on a tour of the campus last month. Later we held a committee meeting of two and decided that our next reunion had better take place next year instead of waiting for our actual twenty-fifth anniversary in 1932. Accommodations at Commencement time are at a premium nowadays, and the College much prefers to have reuning classes adhere to the Dix plan, which is the best solution so far found for an even distribution of the hordes of alumnae who descend upon the halls at this period. For this same reason 1905 decided to come back next year instead of this year, and they politely said that one reason for their change was that they looked forward to seeing 1907. We think that a picnic attended by 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908 has points in its favor.

1908

Class Editor: MARGARET BLATCHFORD
(Mrs. N. H. Blatchford),
3 Kent Road, Hubbard Woods, Ill.

The class will be interested to hear that Tracy Mygatt and Frances Witherpoon have written a new book called "Armor of Light." This, like the "Glorious Company," is a religious book and makes the early Christian days real and vivid to the imagination. A great clergyman compares it to Ben Hur.

Tracy writes that a year ago "the little house in the country Fanny May built at Croton Falls burnt to the ground through the carelessness of a usually impeccable workman who was painting floors a cheerful canary yellow, just for a last touch! Well, it was! However, that's rebuilt now, and when we go there now and then, we wish 1908 would drop in for tea."

Tracy is on the reviewing committee of the Church and Drama Bulletin and she and Fanny May care deeply about the work of the Women's Peace Union which is trying to pass an amendment which Frazier of North Dakota introduced, making war impossible by abolishing the Army and Navy.

Helen Greeley is living at 2106 Highland Avenue, Hollywood, California.

The class sends its warmest sympathy to Helen Schmidt and Louise Milligan Herron. Helen's father who was 86 years old, died in February, and Milly's mother, who had been ill for a year, died in the same month. Milly has been living in Indianapolis to take care of her mother while her husband is stationed at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Her son, Billy, and daughter, Louise, are in school in Indian-

apolis. Her husband expects to be relieved at Fort Sheridan in June and does not know where he will be stationed next. Milly is a true army officer's wife and does not seem at all concerned about where she will next establish her family.

Florence Lexow is very busy as chairman of the Alumnae Fund.

Jeannette Griffith spent a week visiting Rose Marsh Payton in Pittsburgh.

Grace Woodelton Smith is living at Waco, Texas, where her husband is associated with another osteopath. Last fall, after a sickness, she and her husband motored through Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee and then spent three months in Kansas City.

Henrietta Bryan Baldwin moved into a new house at Ortega, Florida a year ago, and urges that any 1908 who come by will come to see her. Her only daughter, Henrietta, who is now at Rosemary Hall, is entered at Bryn Mawr for 1933.

Sarah Sanborne Weaver writes from Donna, Texas, that the Donna Skeet team of which her husband is a member won the National Skeet Shooting Championship. (Skeet is the latest thing in trap shooting.) As Sarah says, "Texans have always been known as the 'outshootenest shooters.'"

Lucy Carver is Industrial Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. "The most 'stylish' thing about it," she writes, "is that the Industrial Department of the Association is being recognized as a factor in the Workers' Education Movement. At the other end is our job with the 'middle classes,' trying to keep them reminded of industrial issues. This winter, naturally, we have been mostly concerned with the South and the struggles and suffering among textile workers there. I've just joined the 'League for Independent Political Action' and would like to know how many 1908 are in the same boat."

Marjorie Young Gifford says that she still is a mother and a lecturer. "Sometimes the two jobs are combined in the home and then I am at my worst, I fear.

I have aspirations toward speaking French glibly before I die, and in preparation have joined a class in discussion in French.

"I tried making doughnuts yesterday, which is something I have always longed to do with sang froid. They were not altogether successful. I am next going to tackle papering a room, which is another bit of handicraft I have always yearned to shine in. You see, having mastered the art of laundering frilly cur-

tains and replacing burnt-out fuses, scientifically feeding gold fish, etc., I am looking for new fields to conquer. Of course there is always golf. You know how that is. I do hope my game will be infallible this year of years."

Nellie Seeds is Secretary-Treasurer of the Manumit School at Pawling, New York. She writes: "Life is never dull as the Director of an experimental school. But 51 active young boys and girls give one little time for correspondence. My winter has been broken up by a month's trip in the West, 'Manumitting,' as one of my friends called it. I find that Bryn Mawr people everywhere are interested in progressive or creative education, May-one Lewis sufficiently so to entrust her little niece to our course. The International Education Conference at Elsinore, Denmark, furnished a good reason for a two months' trip abroad, into which I managed to include Russia, Sweden, Berlin and Paris. This summer my lot will be cast at the Manumit Farm and Summer School. All or any Bryn Mawrs who may pass by are cordially invited to visit and inspect. We always have an extra paint brush for the artistically inclined, a hay fork or trowel for the would-be farmer, or a dish towel or drum for those whose interests and tastes may be elsewhere." The Manumit School is a co-educational school for children and student teachers where the entire life is conceived of as an educative process.

1909

Class Editor: HELEN BOND CRANE,
Denbigh Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A recent letter from Pleasaunce Baker von Gaisberg says that they are still in London. "There's really no news since I last wrote, except that we've been translating a little book from German into English, and have had an Indian student staying in our vacant room. As we're more than likely to be in London through the summer, I hope any classmates who happen this way will have time to look us up. They'll always know an address at Friends' House, opposite Euston Station."

On April 11th Edwin Peter Dewes, husband of Grace Wooldridge Dewes, died after a short illness. Our deepest sympathy goes to Grace and her family in their great and unexpected sorrow.

1910

Class Editor: EMILY L. STORER
Beaver Street, Waltham, Mass.
Beth Hibben Scoon sets a fine example.

She writes: "I am sending you a check by return mail (please note) for the Alumnae Fund. You never would have heard from me if your letter hadn't been such a diplomatic triumph with its suggestions of happy emotions being harmful unless converted into action. We went abroad last summer to attend the reunion of the Rhodes Scholars at Oxford and lingered on for the rest of the summer, mostly in England. We enjoyed everything so thoroughly that we found it hard to settle down after our return. I attended the 1910 reunion in New York in January. Elsie Deems, Frances Stewart, Mary Ag., Jane Smith and Alice Whittemore were all present."

Marion S. Kirk: "I expect to be in Washington from the 7th to the 11th of May for the Annual meeting of the American Law Institute and our department of the Institute is presenting the entire proposed Code of Criminal Procedure for discussion. I am looking forward with much pleasure to the consummation of four years' work."

Pat Murphy: "I was in Washington last week at a meeting but didn't catch a glimpse of you. I have been in the Agnes Irwin School in Philadelphia for nine years and at present have an interesting job as assistant to the Headmistress."

Charlotte Simonds Sage, most unfortunately followed Kate's example and got a bad back and other things. However, she's the good sport that she always is and writes: "We're all fine—only two weeks to go for my rest cure. Don't worry. I've learned to lie still and let everything roll over and around me and find I'm not necessary at all. Everyone manages excellently without me. I even experimented and sent Pally and Betsy to Boston for the day. They shopped, theatred and home again in the train by themselves—. It's good to realize how capable they all are—except in getting to breakfast and to bed on time. We are going to Squam Lake for August and would like to rent this house and bathhouse for that month—(S. Dartmouth, Mass.)"

Frances Stewart Rhodes writes that Margaret Vickery was there before sailing and she and Laura had tea with her at Ruth Vickery's. Adele Brandeis was also there, as amusing as ever. Betty Tenney and her husband also came to New York for a few days.

Dorothy Nearing VanDyne: "Yes, indeed, we had a lively time on our trip.

It was a Mediterranean cruise, you know, and of course everything was new and wonderful to me. It brought back a great deal that I thought I had forgotten which I suppose is one of the best things about travelling. In Egypt I was surprised to meet Frances Browne who was there for a longer stay than were we. How I envied her. My son was away in boarding school this year so our family has started to grow smaller. Mary Nearing is thirteen and a big girl now. She is already looking forward to college. Pat Murphy was here last summer and I saw Kirkie in Philadelphia in the fall and also Jane. I should like to see more of 1910 up this way."

Kate writes: "Dear 1910: My tale is a short one and soon told; another winter in the house, mostly in a big chair by my window, on account of a back that doesn't behave properly. But I am getting used to substituting a head for legs, and find it not so bad. Between rests and looking out of the window I have darned stockings, sewed on buttons, watched with amusement the rate at which my children grow, and edited a college textbook of physiology translated from the Danish. Soon, I'll be well again—all the experts promise it. Meanwhile, Alice's reflections on the jam keep running in my head. Love to you all."

1911

Class Editor: LOUISE S. RUSSELL

140 East 52 Street, New York City.

Mary Chase Pevear and her family have given up their house in Larchmont and have taken an apartment in New York. Her address is 355 East 50 Street.

This month there is another sad piece of news from the class. Margaret Prussing LeVino lost her older boy, Shelby, after a malignant attack of rheumatic fever, ending in double pneumonia. Those of us who knew Shelby found him a boy of great charm and promise and Margaret has the deep sympathy of all her classmates and friends. Her address is 1600 North Fairfax Avenue, Hollywood, Calif.

Louise Russell spent her Easter vacation at Atlanta, Ga., visiting Helen Henderson Green and getting acquainted again with her fine family.

1912

Editor: ELIZABETH PINNEY HUNT
(Mrs. Andrew Jackson Hunt)
Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Gladys Jones Markle writes that she is occupied at home with two sons and a daughter, while the eldest boy, eleven

years, is at the Fay School in Southboro, Massachusetts.

Carmelita Chase Hinton is taking her children to England this summer, where she will join her cousin's yacht to sail to Stockholm via the Gota Canal.

Christine Hammer with her mother and niece, Helen, are sailing for Denmark via Ireland, early in the summer. They expect to travel in Germany, France, England and Ireland, returning home on the steamer with Carmelita.

Rosalie Day spent several weeks in Virginia during February and March, having motored to Hampden from her home in Catskill.

Frances Hunter Elwyn has been illustrating her husband's recently published book, "Yourself, Inc., The Story of the Human Body." Also, she is doing drawings for Dr. Dickinson for the Committee on Maternal Health at the Academy of Medicine in New York. Her children are at the Hessian Hills School in Croton.

Elizabeth Pinney Hunt with her sons who have arrived at the companionable ages of fourteen and twelve, is departing in June to spend three months in France. They will divide their time between the Pyrenees, Bourré, Paris, Brittany, where Christine will meet them, and perhaps Jersey. Pinney's elder boy, Dickson, who has been at the Solebury School this year expects to join the headmaster of the school to hike with another lad through the Chateau country.

Winifred Scripture Fleming's son and daughter captured first prizes in riding at the Pinehurst horse show in March.

Gladys Chamberlain is to sail on the same steamer as Christine in June, for a five weeks' trip to Scandinavia.

1914

Class Editor: ELIZABETH AYER INCHES
(Mrs. Henderson Inches)

Middlesex Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Not satisfied with another trip to the West Indies, our usually industrious Laura with her husband stopped off for a few days' frivolity in Bermuda where she had a moment to write of her adventures. They visited Evelyn on her island near Nassau and to their surprise found Nan and Knick with their husbands. All had apparently invited themselves! It was all a great success. The moon was full and the husbands got on well. Nan said that no one seemed to have changed at all. (I wonder if she looked for gray hairs.)

The McCutcheons are planning to visit

Mr. Davis in the Embassy in London for two weeks in May. Evelyn refuses to be presented at Court, but we fear it will be hard to avoid it.

We read that Norman Hapgood, Elizabeth Reynold's husband, is about to publish his reminiscences reported as "not a formal biography so much as a record of adventures of the mind stressing the development of Mr. Hapgood's creed both in life and politics." The whole family is living in Italy.

Dorothy Weston was reported to be in New York for several weeks looking thin and beautiful. She was so thrilled with the big city that she applied for a job with her old firm, but when they accepted her, she decided to return home to Weston Mills after all!

Mary Lowell Coolidge is now assistant professor of philosophy at Vassar.

1915

Class Editor: EMILY NOYES KNIGHT
(Mrs. Clinton Prescott Knight)
Windy Meadows, R. I.

The marriage of Emily Ellison Van Horn, to John Paret Rockwood, Pawling, New York, took place April 8th at her house at Scarsdale, New York.

Ruth Hubbard writes: "I expect to be abroad from June 1st to September 1st and am very anxious to get in touch with any of my class who may be travelling then. In connection with my work as Secretary of the American German Student Exchange (which arranges for the exchange of approximately one hundred students each year) I shall be in Europe, and can be reached in care of the Akademischer Austauschdienst, Schloss, Portal III., Berlin. I should love to get in touch with anyone who will be there."

The following extract from the News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education is interesting:

In order to effect a more complete understanding of the work of administering exchange fellowships between German and American universities, the Akademischer Austauschdienst of Berlin, the office with which the Institute arranges student exchanges with Germany, has sent a representative, Miss Ingrid Dybwad, to the office of the Institute to familiarize herself with the work as carried on in the United States. During her stay she will visit a number of colleges and universities in which German students have been placed. Later in the spring, Miss Ruth Hubbard, Secretary of the American-German Student Exchange of the Institute, will visit the Akademischer

Austauschdienst, to learn the work from the German viewpoint. Miss Hubbard will visit a number of German universities and other institutions of learning during the summer.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY
768 Ridgeway Avenue, Avondale,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ruth Alden Lester moved to Orlando, Florida, this spring. Her husband's business has taken them there to live.

Dorothy Evans Nichol writes that she is living in Miami, Florida. Her husband is a physician. She has two daughters, Nancy Evans, aged almost four, and Dorothy Patricia, who is almost two, and her pet hobby during the past year has been a back-yard play group consisting of her own and neighborhood children. She says: "In our ignorance we call it a nursery school."

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA CLARK GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Boulevard,
Providence, R. I.

Frances Colter Stuart writes: "I was stricken with a severe neuritis in the fall and temporarily lost the use of both legs and am now for the first time (April 14th) getting abroad a few blocks by myself. The second item is cheerful. After returning from reunion, my husband and I went house-hunting, and in August bought a house that exceeded all our expectations in the village of Glendale, about twelve miles out from Cincinnati. Just now our yard is a vision of spring loveliness. My address is now Glendale, Ohio. I hope someone will make use of it. I might also add that Archie, our older boy, has started school this year."

The marriage of Mr. Kunita Oyaizu and Miss Ryu Sato took place in Tokio, Japan, on the Third Month 21, 1930. It was arranged and conducted according to Japanese custom, by Dr. Inazo Nitobe. A number of friends attended the reception, held afterwards at the Tokyo Kwaikan. Ryu Sato Oyaizu is a member of Hiji-rizaka Monthly Meeting, Tokyo. For seven years she made her home with the late David and Margaretta Alsop, at Haverford. She is a graduate of Friends' Girls' School, Tokyo, and of Bryn Mawr College, where she received the degree of M. A., in 1918. Returning to Japan, she became a teacher in Friends' Girls' School, and was one of the first women to be permitted to carry on chemical research in the laboratory of the Imperial University, in Tokyo. Later she became

research assistant to Dr. Tadokoro, making a study of chemistry of foods in the Imperial University, at Sapporo, Hokkaido. She thus contributed to the solution of Japan's problem of food supply. Kunita Oyaizu has been closely connected with the Nitobe family, and is said to be an earnest student of literature and philosophy. They are living at 112 Hayashi-cho, Komagome, Tokyo, Japan.

1918

Class Editor: HELEN EDWARD WALKER
5516 Everett Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mary Scott writes: "Am spending a year or so in France, with much family. Have an apartment here in Paris, going to a few classes, mostly on art, at the Sorbonne, trying to finish my thesis for the University of Chicago. It's a great life once you discover how much to tip everybody! That's a real science! Last summer we had a fine time bicycling in Poitou (including Johnny, aged four, who was the sight of the country-side on his two-wheeled bike). I haven't published anything, gotten married or acquired any more children!"

Marie Willard Newell says: "Some real news at last. Our long-awaited daughter arrived on August 13, 1929, and now weighs almost 20 pounds, and is the most adorable pink and white cherub you ever saw. We named her Mary Louise, but call her Mary Lou for short. I could go on and on for pages, but must leave room to tell you about our new house which we have been planning and building for the last two years. It is a brick, English Georgian type and has lots of room and lots of trees around it. We moved in last November and I am still trying to get all the hundred cupboards in shape. You can well imagine this has been a very exciting year for me. Anyone going through Cleveland, please let me know."

Ella Lindley Burton spent February in Bermuda with her sister.

Jeannette Ridlon Piccard tells the following tale of woe: "I went to Roosevelt Hospital in New York City in January for a rather serious operation. For about ten days I convalesced in Newport where Father and Mother had fixed the house last fall for winter living. I had no idea the ocean could be so beautiful under winter snow and sun. Less than a week after I reached home we received news of the sudden death in Switzerland of my much-beloved mother-in-law. A

week later my mother was called to the bedside of her old aunt in Brittany and sailed within a week. That night John, my eldest, came down with mumps and now I have tonsillitis. If tragedy and tragi-comedy make good reading, the above should be interesting!"

1919

Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON TWITCHELL
(Mrs. P. E. Twitchell)
Setauket, L. I., New York.

A correction in regard to the news about Jinkie Holmes' wedding: She was married on December 23rd instead of January to Dr. Harry Alexander, under whom she had worked for two years in asthma research. They had an informal wedding at the home of Jinkie's sister, Maud Young, and are now living at 310 Skinker Road, St. Louis (if her handwriting was correctly read). She says of her husband: "next to a passion for science, he would rather be amused than anything on earth." They will be in London in September. The news of Jinkie came through Peggy Rhoads who in January, had a "short but refreshing trip to Florida." Before her ten days' trip she had luncheon with Mary Scott Spiller at Swarthmore. "The children, Billy and Constance, are adorable and very well brought up. Mary is quite a specialist now in progressive education and especially in nursery schools and is teaching in a new school at Moylan, Pennsylvania. She looks perfectly fine and her home is lovely."

Chuck Coombs Evans writes: "We are leading the typical suburban life of a family with two small children, the only break this winter being an excursion to the hospital to have my tonsils out. Hilda and David, four and almost two, respectively, are thriving. Hilda is tall and thin, dark hair, blue eyes, never still a minute, conversationally or otherwise. David is just as wide as he is tall, has red hair, blue eyes, a very firm will, and a placid disposition."

Tip Thurman Fletcher and her two children have been at Low Buildings since January first. She is one of the principals at Miss Shirley's School this year. Her husband has been sent on a mission (to an indecipherable place) by the English government.

Edith Rondinella was married to Dr. Jay Besson Rudolph on February twentieth.

Marjorie Remington Twitchell has been a substitute soloist in a little church on Long Island.

1920

Editor: MARGARET BALLOU HITCHCOCK
(Mrs. David Hitchcock)
45 Mill Rock Rd., New Haven, Conn.

The Class wishes to extend its sympathy to Millicent Carey on the death of her father, Mr. Anthony Morris Carey, who died in Baltimore, on May 14th.

1921

Class Editor: MRS. J. E. ROGERS,
99 Poplar Plains Road,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Eleanor Donnelly Erdman's daughter, Laura Thorne Erdman, was born in January. According to reports she is a very sweet and healthy baby and is going to allow her mother to come to reunion.

Chloe Garrison Binger has a second child, born in April in New York City.

Ellen Jay Garrison and her husband sailed the end of March for Italy. They will be away several months but Ellen hopes she will be back in time for reunion.

Elinor West Cary writes from Dresher, Penna., that she and her husband are living in the country and managing a flourishing evergreen nursery. She is keen about gardening and her outdoor life, which includes daily horse-back rides. Westy sailed April first for three months abroad so she won't be with us in June. She has recently seen Mag Taylor McIntosh who is quite bucked up over the number of 21 who are coming back.

Eleanore Boswell sends us a fine, long letter from England, where she has been living for the past few years, while pursuing a Ph.D. at the University of London. Her Magnum Opus is "The Court Stage from 1660-1702," and as it is about completed she expects to be having her viva on it just when we are all rallying together on the campus. Next year Eleanore has a Guggenheim Fellowship which will keep her on in London collecting material for a history of the Restoration Stage. Her address is care of Brown Shipley and Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, where she hopes members of the class will look her up when they are in England.

Louise Wilson Dawson has been visiting in Toronto and I had the opportunity of seeing her and her chubby, curly-haired daughter, Barbara Ann, who at the age of 18 months walks and talks. Louise has just moved into a house in Westmount, Montreal.

1922

Class Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE
(Mrs. William Savage)
29 West 12th Street, New York City.

Cornelia Baird Voorhis has a second son, Henry Martyn Baird Voorhis, born on St. Patrick's Day.

Eleanor Bush Cocoran has been in New York as a delegate from Chicago to the National Conference of the Junior League.

Missy Crosby has been at Yale this winter, studying archaeology.

Dougie Hay has given up her job at J. P. Morgan's, finished her course in Ground Aviation, and is now very much "air-minded." She is about to start her training for a pilot's license.

1924

Class Editor: BETH TUTTLE WILBUR
(Mrs. Donald Wilbur)
Willis J. Walker Cottage,
Wayzata, Minn.

Kitty Prewitt, after a long absence from the pages of *THE BULLETIN*, writes: "I was married last November. Am now Mrs. E. D. Ward Dabney, and my address is 423 W. Second Street, Lexington, Ky. That's all the dope I have on myself."

From Betty Price Richards: "I don't deserve notice in *THE BULLETIN* because I haven't yet paid my dues! I am living at 103 E. 86th St., New York City, and have two bouncing children, Peter, aged four—Betsy, aged two."

1925

Editor: ELIZABETH MALLETT CONGER
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
325 E. 72nd Street, New York City.

This month our class is hounded and tracked day and night by photographers panting to use our bridal pictures for beauty contests. Miss Clark (the lady with the throaty voice) will feel personally aggrieved if we miss the purely philanthropic offer of the Ader-Hill Studio. Vanity Fair, Vogue and The Spur are languishing without us and The Herald-Tribune just won't come out at all next Sunday unless we grace its rotogravure section. 1925 is simply buried under mountains of rice and rose leaves. ("Rice and Roseleaves" sounds like "Sesame and —" but "now I am lapsing into the Ruskeanian. Can anyone complete the quotation?")

To begin with, Brownie (Miriam Grubb Brown) is marrying George Vanderveer on June 4th. The wedding will be a small

one at Brownie's home in Norristown. Next winter the Vanderveers will live in Baltimore and Brownie will teach Italian in some School there.

And on the same day, June fourth, the Borosses are having a double wedding at Calvary Church with a reception after in Calvary House. May Morrill Dunn and Lucille Austin will be among the bridesmaids and will wear flowered chiffons with a blue background. (By the way, Helene Beaudrais is a great help to Bryn Mawr brides. She is at the head of the bridal salon of Lord and Taylor.) Alys is marrying J. Herbert Smith, the Senior Curate of Calvary Church and Gene is marrying John Potter Cuyler, Jr., who will study for the ministry one more year before joining the staff of Calvary. Gene expects to continue her job as Director of Adult Religious Education and next winter both families will live at Calvary House.

The next wedding on the calendar is that of Nan Hough and Baldwin Smith on June 19th. This will be held in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church and will be followed by a small reception at the Cosmopolitan Club. The Smiths will live in a most charming little faculty house at Princeton where Mr. Smith is Professor of Art and Archaeology.

On June 24th Crit Coney and Edward Francis D'Arms will be married at the Coney home. They will live in Princeton and Mr. D'Arms will continue his work in the Classics Department.

Now that we're all in the swing of it, aren't there any more weddings? Not even a nice little elopement—or something?

Peggy Stewardson Blake and her husband have bought a delightful house in Washington—eight rooms, sleeping porch and there is a park right behind. The address is 1527 44th St., N. W.

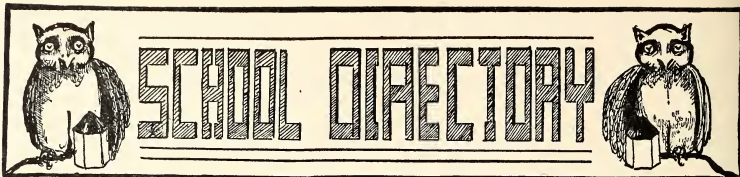
Alice Parker, although still hoping to move to New York again, has been honored by a good job in the Library of Congress—a place where the great male creature is kept on a pedestal and ladies are rarely permitted to work.

1927

Class Editor: ELLENOR MORRIS,
Berwyn, Pennsylvania.

Madeleine Pierce Lemon has twin daughters, Nancy and Jane, born on February 23rd. They certainly hold the record for the Double Event.

Ann Carey Thomas Clarke has a young son, Charles McClellan Clarke II., born December first.



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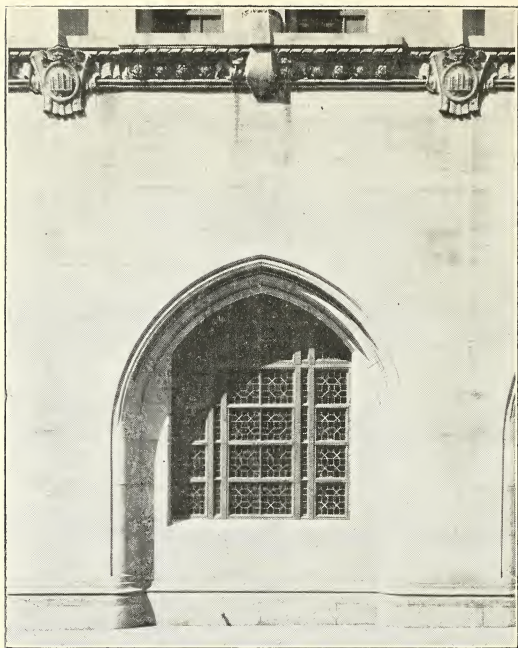
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Everything that one reads, dealing with education, gives one a very definite sense of ferment, of unrest, of discontent. Every one is questioning, is analysing, is discarding. Education has for so long been the panacea for all evils, and faith in it, as it existed, has been so absolute, that although this questioning to some seems inopportune at a time when a consideration of financial ways and means of promoting education is pressing in on every side, it is nevertheless extraordinarily exhilarating to see what really lies under the surface disturbance. Dean Pound for his Commencement Address chose the very illuminating title, "Information and Learning." He said in conclusion, "Wisdom is futile except as it has its basis in information grasped and transmuted into knowledge and selected and organized into learning." And complementing this as Baccalaureate sermons rarely complement Commencement speeches was Dr. Sperry's address based on the text from Ecclesiasticus: "I awaked up last of all as one that gleaneth after the gatherers. . . . I laboured not for myself alone, but for all of them that seek learning." In developing his thesis he quoted, stressing the analogy with a college, the singularly stirring passage from Burke which describes the nature of the state: ". . . it is not a partnership in things of a temporary and perishable nature. It is a partnership in all science, a partnership in all art, a partnership in every virtue and in all perfection. As the ends of such a partnership cannot be obtained in many generations, it becomes a partnership not only between those who are living, but between those who are living, those who are dead, and those who are to be born." With education once again celebrated for us as a high adventure, one realizes that the questioning of education as a panacea, the discontent with it as it is, is not a lack of faith in it, but rather so genuine a conviction of its good that obviously every device and means to the desired end must be scrutinized, and in what seems often destructive, are constructive ideas. And this burning belief illumines all discussions of how the student is to obtain the final guerdon, whether the discussions are of material ways and means of paying for his education, or whether the discussions are of what that education shall consist and what methods the student shall pursue so that as he looks back he shall feel that he has laboured not for himself alone, but to increase the sum of human knowledge, and has gained not information but learning.

INFORMATION AND LEARNING

*(Commencement address given June 4th by Dean Roscoe Pound, of the
Harvard Law School)*

One of the things relativity has taught us, or should have taught us, is that we cannot speak of the spirit of the time absolutely and confidently as we were wont to do a generation ago. From certain points of view, for certain purposes, we may select certain phenomena, and, putting the stress upon them for the given purpose, may discover a spirit of the age relative thereto. But from other points of view and for other purposes, we shall select other phenomena, and putting the stress upon them, for these other purposes, discern a very different spirit for the same time. Nor do we seem equal today to the broad generalizations, unifying the different stand-points and different purposes, which in the nineteenth century gave us great systems of philosophy, embracing all things, by means of some single decisive fundamental. Thus what strikes the thoughtful observer of today is likely to be the reign of paradox. When one takes a position, surveys things from it, and pronounces a judgment, he is speedily confronted with another possible and equally valid judgment inconsistent therewith. It all depends on where one starts; and there are no universally conceded criteria of starting points whereby we may say he must begin here rather than there. Nor does this trouble the present age. It has lost faith in logical consistency and has something very like faith in inconsistency. . . .

As one looks back over a generation of teaching, he cannot but feel how thoroughly the attitude of the student has changed. The student of the past generation believed in simplicity, generosity, unification, categories and absolute validities. The teacher sought for these things and strove to select and arrange and give shape to the materials of study so as to bring them out. The student of the present sees complexity, particularity, disconnection, unique phenomena, and relative and conditional validities. The teacher emphasizes these things and selects and arranges and gives shape to the materials of study so as to bring them out. Possibly we know so much more than we did forty years ago that things which seemed simple have come to appear complex, that particulars have multiplied beyond our powers of effective generalizing, and hence beyond our powers for the time being of unification, classification, and reasoned valuation. Yet I suspect there is another and more effective cause. Our thinking tends to reflect the outward circumstances of the life we live. We set up an order of the universe to the model of the social order about us. The transition all over the world from individual production, in which one may see the whole as well as the parts, to mass production wherein he has only to do with details, the transition from a handful of significant political phenomena to a welter of details, the transition from simple and intelligible standards of conduct in a rural, agricultural society to the mass of detailed rule called for in an urban industrial society—such things have been leading us to set up an intellectual order to the model of the economic order which we see about us.

Not the least of the characteristics of the last century was confidence. It was a confident century. It was the heir of the Renaissance, of the Reformation, of the Enlightenment. The Renaissance had unbounded confidence in reason. The Reformation had no less confidence in the individual conscience. If the Enlightenment was

an era of skepticism, yet it was a confident skepticism, skeptical rather as to authoritative and traditional limitations upon its thinking than as to its power to achieve things by unfettered creative thought. . . . We were confident of the quality of the information, confident of its validity, confident of its utility, and confident of the modes of imparting it.

Under this confident program of the nineteenth century, information, awareness of disconnected items of fact, was the foundation. Upon it was built knowledge, that is, a grasp of the items so as to be able to discriminate and hold fast to those which were of value. A higher term was learning, that is, knowledge put in intelligible compass and made available for use by selection and organization. Thus the raw materials of information were prepared to be acted on by wisdom; that is, by the power of putting knowledge to work so as to make it do things. The whole system presupposed the validity of information. It assumed that there were "facts," and that once a fact, always a fact. We could discover and appraise facts with assurance, and when established as facts they were true for all purposes and in all connections. It assumed the efficacy of reason and the validity of logical method. It assumed a body of laws governing all phenomena and a universe in which cause and effect was a necessary and inexorable relation. . . .

If the nineteenth century was a confident century, the present is by comparison an era of doubt and disillusion. We are as uncertain of ourselves today as we were certain of ourselves in the last generation. Note what has happened to the things of which we were so sure in the last century.

As to reason, psychology has utterly undermined our faith in it. Nowadays, men conceive that reasons come after action, not before. They are not the springs or causes of action. They come after action to satisfy a human feeling of need to give a rational appearance to what follows from very different premises. As men see it now, reasoning is hopelessly adulterated by desires and prejudices and fears. So far from being something fundamental, to which we may tie our understanding of human behavior and social phenomena, it but sicklies over with a pale cast of orderliness actions which spring in the event from wholly unrational sources.

Progress has fared no better. (Men now feel that nineteenth-century conceptions of progress were outgrowths of what might be called the Euclidian, straight-line thinking of that time. The newer physics, the newer mathematics, and, above all the newer philosophy have shaken our faith in it. We suspect that we have been thinking in terms of straight lines because to the limited vision of humanity things seem to be so constructed, whereas we now take space to be curved rather than laid out in planes. We suspect we have been thinking in terms of the three dimensions of our experience, whereas mathematics and physics now suggest a differently laid out universe.) We perceive that the straight lines of descent and ancestry, portrayed in the books of the last generation, are shown to be illusory by the philosophy of today. Evolution may go by jumps, not by slow progress in straight lines. There is not of necessity a straight-line progress from organism A to organism B. B may very well result from a convergent development out of C and D and E. Moreover, relativity has taught us that forward and onward and upward are not absolute terms. Forward and upward are always relative to something. Thus evolution may be in any direction or in many directions. About all that is left is an idea of change. In the last century things progressed. In the twentieth century they change.

The difference is significant, since it leaves out the order, the direction, the assurance which were characteristic in the learning of a generation ago.

Our political thinking is going the same way. Here too psychology and philosophy have undermined the confident faith of the last century. The idealistic philosophy, which saw in legal and political institutions the unfolding of a single, simple idea, has been fighting a losing rear-guard action. Today even idealisms are likely to be pluralist or to postulate a complex idea. Also in the complicated social and economic order of today, freedom can not be the simple solving idea which sufficed for the less differentiated, less specialized orders of yesterday. Most of all, however, psychology has dealt heavy blows at the central conception of free will. A psychological determination, generally gaining ground in recent thought, strikes at the root of the political theory and legal philosophy of the immediate past. But as he looks outside of the social sciences, as he turns his eyes to the physical sciences, the scholar of today must be confused. As the former seem running toward determinism, the latter seem running away from it. The teacher must feel with Lewis Carroll's helmsman—

"When he said 'Put her to starboard, but keep her head larboard,'

Pray what was the helmsman to do?"

Changes no less profound have been going on with respect to science and scientific method. As we have seen; in the nineteenth century, science—meaning the physical and biological sciences, but especially the former—held its head high and with a mouth speaking great things sought to take over all knowledge for its province. Positivism was its prevailing creed. There were laws governing all phenomena, discoverable by observation, to be formulated by induction, and to be verified by further observation. Research was the one curving of information, to be observed and used in further and more accurate plottings of the orbits of the inevitable operations of nature's laws. Nothing happened by chance. Nothing resulted from the free play of a free will. A physical and physical-physiological determination—as it has been called, a scientific Calvinism—was finding a mechanically fixed place for everything in a universe ordered by mechanical laws. Even the limits and not a little of the contents of the unknowable were taken to be known. Social laws exactly analogous to the laws of the physical universe were discoverable, and by the same methods. There was no place in the social sciences for creative effort. Things were not made. They happened inevitably. Deliberate effort to fashion or refashion institutions was futile. It was not done. The jurist who flattered himself that he was creating something, put himself in the category of the seeker for perpetual motion. Our discovery of social laws could do no more for us than enable some degree of prediction. At most we could, as it were, sit upon the fence and observe the inevitable operation of social laws shape and reshape social institutions. No amount of thought or of inventive activity upon our part could have any more effect upon the operation of those laws than upon the phases of the moon.

But while the physical sciences thus were seeming to reduce the whole universe to a comfortable and intelligible order, physics itself had a change of heart, and all the sciences have been breaking loose in their turn. Today scientists are not so sure about the absolute and universal sequence of phenomena according to laws of undeviating operation. The laws they now recognize are quite different from the definite and detailed legislation imposed on the universe by Herbert Spencer. Physicists are quite willing to recognize a "random" element in nature. They

recognize that things may and do happen by jumps. They concede that at most they are dealing with probabilities. They are not so sure that they are competent to lay out the inevitable lines of the social sciences to the patterns of physics. Most of all, physics itself has become involved in metaphysics, and it has come to pass that a treatise by a biological chemist, dealing with physiology, begins with a preliminary consideration of epistemology. There is no longer a conceded absolute succession from one cause to one effect. Conceivably, as scientists now think, one event may be connected with many antecedents. Conceivably it may have behind it different antecedents at different times or under different conditions. Perhaps nothing has done so much to set the thinking of the time adrift as the change of front, the change of attitude of modern physics. For the thoroughly ordered universe of the last century, it has given us one on the model of Artemas Ward's military company in which every member was an officer and the superior of every other.

Logic has had a like fate. It has been affected or infected by metaphysics, by mathematics, and by psychology. Pragmatism has shaken our old faith in logic as an instrument of arriving at truth. Truth, we are now taught, depends on the purpose for which we seek it; on the problem for which it is to be used. . . . Usefulness is not absolute. It is relative to some problems. What is useful for one may not be for another. What we draw out for one purpose cannot of necessity be made to serve all purposes; and the selection of what we draw it from is governed, not by any infallible mechanical process, but by the exigencies of the task for which we do the drawing.

Mathematics and logic have been coming together, and mathematics too has been coming to be involved with the metaphysics of uncertainty. It too has been losing its simple, straight, absolute lines. An element of "more or less" has been creeping in. We see that when the formula comes to be applied, no one risks going to the very edge of the theoretically mathematically possible. He keeps safely to a cautious middle ground, within the limits of the prescribed formula. But in the supposedly unscientific social sciences, most of our difficulties come from the pressure of desires, leading men to push out to the extreme limits of the political or ethical or legal formula, and so compelling us to an acute consciousness of how hard it is to fix limits to correspond with realities, no matter how clear we are as to the central core. In other words, the formulas in which the scientist expresses observation and experience and those in which the political scientist or moralist or jurist expresses what he observes and governments and peoples and courts have experienced, are not so different as the confident assurance of nineteenth-century science had led us to assume. It is only the difference of attitude in those who have recourse to them which has made the one appear fixed and steadfast and the other hazy and unstable. But note that more certainty has not been imparted into the latter. Instead the former, on closer scrutiny, have proved to be hazy at the edges when applied to reality.

Most of all, however, psychology has undermined the confident logic of the last generation. Given premises, we may prove anything. But the premises, as we now think, are chosen with reference to the conclusion desired. It is not that the premises sustain the conclusion. Men are saying, in the light of psychology, that it is the conclusion which sustains the premises. And whence comes the conclusion. That, too, we are told, is chosen because of desires or prejudices, or complexes or

fears, which thus may control the whole process of what was formerly accounted severe thinking, leading to an inevitable end.

Economics is in the same class. What has not psychology done to its "economic man"? True his selfishness and self-interest are there, though very likely called by quite different names. But the reason which guided his selfishness and enabled us to predict its course and reach conclusions of general value, applicable to the man in the street, has become a matter of desires and complexes and fears, and the enlightenment, which gave direction to his self interest—well perhaps that has become a matter of endocrine glands.

Historians have been busy of late putting history in the same order of uncertainty, complexity and disorder. We know the so-called facts of history from the narratives of actors or eye witnesses or contemporaries and the pages of historians derived from their testimonies. But psychology tells us that the actors colored their narratives to give an appearance of rational design to what they did on quite another basis; that the eye witnesses saw through the spectacles of their individual desires or prejudices or complexes or fears; that what the contemporaries believed and handed down depended on unique conditions of personality of which we can hardly judge; and that what the historians chose, from the mass of testimony at their disposal, and selected as the material of their tale, depended on subjective pictures in their individual minds, as to what a history ought to tell and why, and as to what should have happened and how, which grew out of their unique personalities and unique surroundings and can often no more than be guessed at. Beyond certain limits soon reached, our facts of history prove to be illusory. . . .

It is no wonder that just now we are very much troubled about education. The presuppositions of the educational system in the last century are insecure, and we have nothing clearly pointed out to take their place. If the unique individual is the significant thing, can there be any such thing as organized education, at least for any useful purpose? Even if we reduced teaching to a one-teacher-one-pupil relation, modern philosophy would have us think that the one could never in very truth understand the other. It would have us think that the two could never agree. Hence it casts doubt even on that impracticable possibility. And if we come to the actual situation and work at it with the utmost conservatism, it must be apparent that teaching today is very much more of a task than it was a generation ago, when the teacher could make assured dogmatic statements on the great majority of the questions he encountered and the student could confidently put down those statements in his note-book. Lewis Carroll's remark, "Is this a statement that I see before me?" must occur to many a student of today when he reads the hesitating, endlessly qualified, indefinite pronouncements which have so often replaced the confident assertions of the nineteenth-century texts. . . .

If principles and classifications and categories are not absolute, in the sense that they were not set up by the Creator in their final form on the sixth day, yet they may be significant for our mastery of nature, and reality itself is not absolute. When we speak of reality we mean significance; and these things may be very significant for the purpose for which we have employed them. Well, in spite of the doubt and confusion in recent thought and apparently studied disorder of recent knowledge, when one looks attentively below the surface, he cannot help feeling that there are such things as system and order, that there are principles and classifications and

categories after all. Relativity has so far disturbed our settled notions that we have not thought to apply it to itself. Not even relativity is absolute. Hence our disillusionment should be no more than relative. For some purpose it is significant to see that each individual man is in some degree unique. For many other purposes it is significant to see the common qualities, the general characteristics, the broad aspects of personality and behavior, which make it possible to deal with human conduct in the gross in a crowded world. If we pressed the connection and inter-relation of things too hard in the last century, we may easily press disconnection too far in the present. By the test of usefulness for our understanding of nature and harnessing it to human purposes, the nineteenth-century ordered and systematized universe is just as true as the disconnected universe of the twentieth century. . . .

For a season we have eaten more of the fruit of the tree of knowledge than we can digest. But we need not on that account pronounce it intrinsically indigestible. In institutions of learning, all over the world, the work of digestion is going forward, to the end that human powers be developed to their highest possible unfolding. The task of the scholar is not to deny the mass of information which has been overwhelming us, but to organize it and make it intelligible and useful. We are waiting for another Aristotle to take a survey of it in its length and breadth and put it in the order of reason. Wisdom is futile except as it has its basis in information grasped and transmuted into knowledge and selected and organized into learning.

BRYN MAWR SERIES

The Music Department of Bryn Mawr College takes pleasure in announcing its Series of Concerts for the season 1930-31. The series will consist of four concerts of a very varied character, the programs ranging from Elizabethan music to the present day.

Only course tickets are sold in advance, which are transferable but not redeemable. Single tickets will be sold one week in advance of each performance. Tickets for the series are \$7.50.

Wednesday, October 29, 1930, at 8.20 o'clock: "The English Singers" of London—Flora Mann, Nellie Carson, Lilian Berger, Norman Stone, Norman Notley, Cuthbert Kelly.

Monday, December 8, 1930, at 8.20 o'clock: The Philadelphia Chamber String Simphonietta, conducted by Fabien Sevitzky and Madame Maria Koussevitzky, soprano; Horace Alwyne, pianist.

Wednesday, January 14, 1931, at 8.20 o'clock: Pianoforte recital by Harold Bauer.

Monday, February 9, 1931, at 8.20 o'clock: The New York String Quartet and another artist to be announced later.

Subscribers to this series of concerts will receive an invitation to attend the concert given by the orchestra of the Curtis Institute of Music, conducted by Emil Mlynarski. This concert has been generously donated to the college by Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok.

FINANCING A COLLEGE EDUCATION

By MARGARET GILMAN

Chairman, Scholarships and Loan Committee, Bryn Mawr College.

(The following article appeared in the SAVINGS BANK JOURNAL of March, 1930, with this editorial comment

An interesting possibility is opened up by the writer as regards the place of the bank in the student loan movement. In administering loans to worthy students, colleges and universities have had to develop business departments of considerable size, duplicating in a small way machinery already set up in banks. The question is asked whether it would not be a more intelligent plan for banks to take over the making of loans to students.

Educational studies seem to indicate that the student is a good risk, for those institutions which have a systematic program for the collection of loans made for educational purposes, have found results satisfactory to a high degree.)

When college education was in its younger days the student who worked his way through college was the object of unstinted admiration. The more time he spent on odd jobs of one sort or another, the more admirable he was considered, and effort was made to find him still more small jobs to add a few more dollars to his income and to take away a few more hours from his academic pursuits. On the other hand, the student who presumed to borrow money in order to spend long hours in the library or the laboratory over his own work instead of other people's was an object of distrust to college authorities. For the student who had not the money to pay cash for an education, the only respectable thing was to set to work to earn that education.

All this has changed. The ideal of the worthy hard-working student has fallen into disrepute, and the stigma has been removed from the idea of student borrowing. The reason, I think, is two-fold. The first reason chronologically is that educational authorities have come to realize no student whose days are crowded with other occupations, who waits on table and hurriedly swallows his own lunch, who works long hours in some office or library, who fills every moment with odd jobs, almost invariably poorly paid, does his best work. It has become evident that some measure of tranquillity and a modicum of leisure are essential for the student who is to do his best intellectual work. There has been a steadily increasing tendency on the part of college authorities to urge students who must earn part of their expenses to do so in the summer holidays and not to crowd the college year with alien and wearing activities, and above all, not to hesitate to borrow.

In accordance with this policy, student loan funds have been established in a large number of colleges and universities. The most recent study of student loan funds (W. J. Greenleaf, "Student Loan Funds," U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin, 1929, No. 2) states that in 282 colleges and universities funds amounting to almost \$4,000,000 are loaned annually. These loan funds have been growing steadily in number and importance, and have been the object of increasing interest. In 1925 the Student Loan Information Bureau was founded, under the auspices of the Association of University and College Business Officers of the Eastern States. The study made by L. G. Chassee under the supervision of this bureau and published by

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Vol. 10, no. 8, pp. 8-10: *Financing a College Education* by Margaret Gilman, Chairman, Scholarship and Loan Committee, Bryn Mawr College, appeared in Savings Bank Journal of March, 1930.

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the Harmon Foundation in 1926, "A Study of Student Loans and Their Relation to Higher Educational Finance," to date is the most complete study of the whole subject of loans to students. One of the most striking points in this study is the entire lack of uniformity in the administration of the student loans in various colleges and universities, as regards size of loan, rate of interest (ranging from none to eight per cent.), security, methods of repayment and collections. In addition to the funds maintained by the individual institutions, there are a large number of foundations and organizations which make loans to students.

In considering these loan funds and their history, one is struck by the great impetus they have received in the last few years. In the beginning they were founded by the colleges in the hope that students would be willing to borrow at least part of the money they needed rather than attempt to earn it immediately. But everywhere, I believe, administrators of loan funds for a long time found a decided objection to borrowing on the part of students, and even more so on the part of students' families. They had a horror of debt, and a feeling that borrowing was the last of last resorts. This attitude has changed greatly, doubtless due somewhat to the constant plea of the colleges that in the end the student who works his way through is the loser. But it is due much more to a general change in attitude towards borrowing. Our civilization is based on credit; we buy everything on the installment plan. And if we accept the idea of buying a house, an automobile, a radio on the installment plan, why balk at the idea of buying an education on the installment plan? This point of view, so generally accepted in modern life, has penetrated to the educational world, and the idea of student borrowing is looked on with increasing favor. Parents who are buying an automobile on time scarcely can object to their children's buying an education on time.

It is becoming the generally accepted conclusion that it is wise and right for the student to borrow. Moreover, we have every reason to suppose that the demand for loans will increase rapidly. There is little doubt the cost of higher education will increase, and the individual student be called upon to pay for a larger share of the cost of his education. Happily this increase comes at a time when the willingness to borrow is greatly increasing. The conclusion of the Harmon Foundation study on this point is interesting: "A higher price for higher education may be justified by the fact that in so far as it is deemed theoretically right for the 'consumer to pay the freight,' it is right for the educated to pay for his education. The adoption of a sound student loan plan would permit colleges to increase fees to meet costs, except where state institutions are strongly competitive, and in time they will have to follow the trend of fairness to their tax-paying constituency. When the consumer is not able to 'pay the freight' in cash, the costs are not written off against him, but an agreement is entered into for payment when the goods have enabled him to secure the necessary funds. So, too, in education the services should not be given away simply because the consumer is unable to pay at the time, but they should be extended to him on a definite credit basis which should consist of well-administered student loans."

With this certainty of increasing future demands for loans to students, it seems essential to ascertain what is the best possible machinery for making these loans. The student loan fund administered by the college or university generally has been so considered, but I believe that not enough attention has been given to the possibility of

banks taking over a large part of the burden. One of the main points studies of student loans have brought out is that the more business-like the method employed, the more successful the loan fund has been. The inevitable conclusion is that the college or university, in addition to raising money to meet demands on the loan fund, which are increasing so rapidly that even a 100 per cent efficient system of repayments and interest would be inadequate, must also develop an administrative machinery which closely follows current business methods. Is not this really a waste of time and effort? Would it not be a more intelligent plan for the banks which already have funds and the machinery for administering loans to take over the making of loans to students? Is it not really an economic waste for the colleges to duplicate existing machinery?

If the question is answered in the affirmative from the point of view of the colleges, there remains of course the banks' opinion to be considered. Would banks be justified in following the procedure of the majority of student loan funds and lending money to students with no security except the student's personal note (backed up, if necessary, by an endorsement from the college), as is really necessary in the case of the majority of student borrowers? Here it seems the banks might well be encouraged by the experience of the existing student loan funds. All the figures, all the studies, prove that education has a cash value, and one which not only warrants the loans now being made to students, but loans on a much larger scale. Again I quote the Harmon Foundation Study: "It is not possible to conclude what the exact cash value of an education is, but it can be accepted with certainty that education has some cash value. . . . If acquiring a higher education is the securing of a product (training) which the student will later be able to 'cash in' on, then there is as justifiable reason to secure this training on credit as there is to buy land, stocks, bonds, or any other form of investment on credit. Higher education is truly an investment for the individual and as beneficial to the public as the buying of a farm; taking part in a co-operative apartment plan; or the securing of any other form of property on the installment plan. The difference lies in the analysis of the basis of credit, and the method of payment and term of credit."

Moreover the experience of student loan funds goes to show that the student is a good risk. On this point the Harmon Foundation Study concludes: "It is true that some funds in the past have greatly diminished or disappeared entirely when the principal was loaned out. This was due, almost always, to the method of administration and not to the dishonesty of students. Students, as all individuals, are honest if they are made to be. The trouble has arisen because of the lack of a definite agreement with the student when he first secures a loan—the 'pay when you can' attitude, and lack of collection system. Those who administer students loans can well afford to borrow some of the principles from the business world that make lending in small sums successful. . . . Colleges and universities that have tried these elementary principles of business lending have been remarkably successful in administering student loans. Even where the selection of the risk was not made with any great degree of care, but where the collection of the loans was undertaken systematically, the results have been most satisfactory."

With these facts before them, it would seem the banks might well try the experiment of making loans to students, even though the basis must be somewhat different from that of commercial loans. As the Harmon Foundation Study puts it:

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"The student does not have a fixed line of credit, but has possibilities which are difficult to evaluate. He can get endorsements, but not always bankable endorsements; he has no collateral, and his character is not yet definitely formed. Though these are the fundamentals of credit, still the very foundation of credit is faith in another and this is the very element upon which the student can claim credit and upon which credit must be extended to him. This is the one security which he has to offer—a promise to make good and not to break the trust placed in him."

The experiment of having banks make loans to students already has been tried in some communities, and tried successfully. It seems to me the time is ripe for trying it on a much larger scale. I do not believe the student loan funds of the different institutions could or should entirely be done away with; in many cases funds are so tied up that provision must be made to administer them at the college. Even if this is not the case, it would seem an excellent thing for the college to have a small fund on which students could draw in emergency, and from which loans also might be made to students whom the college would not recommend to the bank, but to whom it might be willing to make a loan for private reasons or sometimes purely as an educational experiment. I believe that the administration of the majority of student loans gradually could be taken over by the banks with no loss to themselves and with very great advantages to the universities and colleges of the country.

SELECTION AND TUITION

(From the *Journal of the American Association of University Women* for June.)

"The March and April numbers of the *Bryn Mawr Bulletin* are full of discussion of the two storm centers of the educational world—entrance requirements and finance. How shall the students be selected? And how much shall they pay toward the cost of their education?"

The article first quotes from the academic report at some length, bringing out the point that "So far as the examination plan based on fifteen units—or the Unit Plan—is concerned, there is now practically no important difference between our requirements and those of other colleges."

The article then gives extracts from the speech Acting-President Manning made at the alumnae meeting: "From one point of view our change of policy will result in our begging for funds to secure the best available students instead of begging in order to secure the best possible faculty." In conclusion it makes the following comment:

"All signs point at present toward the prospect that education, like medical care, will be increasingly paid for by the well-to-do beneficiary, who will perforce pay his own charges and a portion of his less fortunate brothers' or sisters'. It is of course inevitable that somebody besides the teacher and doctor should pay for these vital necessities. Even from motives of self-interest society must provide both education and health for its members; but the policy of making the rich patient pay for himself and another has its pitfalls and dangers, with which the medical profession is now greatly concerned."

ALUMNAE BOOKS

BLOW, WHISTLES, BLOW! by Sarah Atherton, Brewer & Walker, Inc., Payson & Clarke, Ltd., New York City.

The whistles that blow for Sarah Atherton call the operatives living in a Pennsylvania valley to their work in mines or factories, or warn them of disaster, or send them home after a weary and dangerous day. This valley and its people she must know well, or she could never make us see its loveliness under the changing seasons, with its glow of furnaces and its great plumes of smoke against the painted sky; nor the sweetness of the relations among neighbors and families in the town. She knows their code, simple and direct enough, death to the scab, confusion to the oppressor; and gives the dreary progress of the strike without sentimentality but with much effect. Something far more difficult than description of fair country side or the thoughts of miners' women folk she has been able to show; and that is the conviction of the heroine's great beauty and real goodness. Sophie, with her splendid hair glowing against the dingy walls of the mill or the whitewash of the hospital, with her husky voice declaring her faith in the man she loves and the sister she protects, walks simply and superbly over difficult paths to the happiness that awaits her.

For a first novel, "Blow, Whistles, Blow!" is quite amazing. It is sophisticated without being cynical, swiftly moving yet not in the least shallow. It makes the reader look with interest for more and more books, whether the author twitches her mantle blue and ventures to fresh fields, or whether she stays in her beautiful valley.

BEATRICE McGEORGE, 1901.

BEAUTY, AN INTERPRETATION OF ART AND THE IMAGINATIVE LIFE, by Helen Huss Parkhurst. Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1930. \$4.50.

(Reprinted from *The College News*)

Apart from the fact of its intrinsic merits, Miss Parkhurst's book as the work of an alumna has a particular interest for us at Bryn Mawr. Miss Parkhurst graduated in 1911, taking her A.M. two years later, and her Ph.D. in 1917. Meanwhile, she was graduate scholar, and again resident fellow, in philosophy, and later reader in history of art. As President's Fellow she studied at Cambridge and the Sorbonne, and was also honorary fellow at Johns Hopkins. She is now assistant professor of philosophy in Barnard College.

In a short review it is impossible to do justice to Miss Parkhurst's book. She offers abstract ideas for our consideration; she writes, besides, in a fine, at times a precious, style, upon a background of aesthetic experience and of wide acquaintance with and deep appreciation of all forms of art. Almost no problem arising for aesthetics is left untouched, and nothing is mentioned without significant comment. Though not here concerned with the origins of art, she gives an excellent summary of the results and implications of the work of anthropologists. On the other hand, she speculates about the future of art. Finally the book leaves us free to make up our minds with regard to particular points of theory, while it has singularly persuaded us in a way not easily described.

Miss Parkhurst's interest centers round the individual and the "characteristics . . . that cause him to indulge in superfluous and emotionally gratifying activities."

Man as he is becomes the convenient object for study, and the conscious life of man is seen, above all, to be in conflict. "Consciousness . . . reveals itself essentially under the semblance of a stupendous battle-ground across which opposing forces sweep and on which they come to grips and are alternately victorious and vanquished." Now there are various human activities that serve to resolve this sort of strife, but the aesthetic experience offers the supreme synthesis: "Uniquely in the making and in the contemplating of art are the discord and turmoil by which the human heart is beset somehow transcended, but without forfeiture of any richness of emotional content."

Man and his needs then is our starting point—man with his human organism generally symmetrical, but who, as the regularity of his actions and functions increases, suffers a corresponding decrease in conscious attention. Hence, we should expect to find art, which stimulates consciousness, exhibit an offset of the rhythmic by the arrhythmic. To establish this thesis Miss Parkhurst cites examples always apt and adequate, from all the arts.

In her contention that art involves the resolution of conflicting feelings or ideas the author finds ultimately the key to beauty itself. She has suggested that poetry in its essence is metaphor—"a startling juxtaposition of unlike regions or orders of reality thrown into sudden relief by a momentary illumination like sharp lightning that guides us across the seemingly untraversable gulf between." The analogy is then widened to embrace all art; the dramatist, like Pirandello, may show us the transformation of the unreal into the real; Piero della Francesca may write the vision of Hell in the countenance of the resurrected Christ; the three queens of Chartres may reveal their spiritual habitation. In fact, "this is the secret of their compelling beauty, as of that of all people and all places that the painter or sculptor may depict; that what it alights upon belongs not to a single order of things but partakes of the life and ways of two realms, alien and removed. . . . It needs the imagination of the artist to detect the two-fold nature. . . . It needs his skill to elicit from the seemingly simple object the effect of the metaphorical."

Important also in Miss Parkhurst's discussion of art is her theory of aesthetic substance. The artist deals not only with the particular and the revelation of its uniqueness, but through this he exploits the very essence of temporality as in music, or as in architecture, the inmost nature of space itself. Similarly, the categories of motion, material, light, etc., and their negations, afford, singly or combined, the partial subject-matter of the arts.

But it is not the development of ideas that provides the main interest of the book. There is no real development of ideas. There is the statement and elaboration of certain themes—most important, those I have outlined. The book is descriptive rather than adventurously theoretical, offering a wealth of illustration in the course of detailed examinations of the nature of prose and poetry, of painting and sculpture, of architecture and music. (Like Schopenhauer, whom she calls to mind several times, Miss Parkhurst considers music "more than any other form of human creation . . . the reconciler and healer of human conflict.") And, before art is specifically dealt with, comes a chapter on "Sensuous Qualities," an extraordinary collection of "raw materials of the world," which might have as its motto: "Not the fruit of experience, but experience itself, is the end." The author would survey "the rich welter of sensory qualities which, be we creative artist or only mortal, await us in the world for our delight." "To the humblest places," she continues, "come

sunshine and frost, wind and rain and starlight. Certain particularly rich and significant complexes of sensation are of course procurable only by the specially circumstanced. . . . But all of us who choose may witness the shining length of the day unroll at least somewhere on land or sea, and after that share in the watches of the sombre and glittering night." Sounds and odors, feels and flavors and colors, are detailed for delectation. The sensuous qualities of words themselves are described, and "the ultimate elements of the world—earth and air, fire and water—that utterly suffice us apart from any enhancement through language."

Miss Parkhurst would hold that art is not so far removed from the experiences of daily living as is ordinarily supposed, and again, that the capacities of all of us for aesthetic enjoyment can be increased. Art, in this connection, becomes a demonstrator of varieties of delights to be found in nature; the artist becomes the tutor of our perceptions. Before concluding, let us note that in the very act of reading Miss Parkhurst's book we are led to a greater appreciation of nature and art. Whether a book of aesthetics ought to embody and lead one persuasively to beauty is a contended question. The fact remains that this is an "interpretation of art and the imaginative life." And in the careful, serious writing, with its rhythmic qualities of style; in the general construction and progression of the chapters; in the amazingly sympathetic discussion of happy examples (not to speak of the many beautiful photographs and reproductions throughout the book); in the generous treatment of rival theories along with its own ideas—we cannot but find Miss Parkhurst's book an inspiration.

MYRTLE DE VAUX, '30.

YEARS OF GRACE, by Margaret Ayer Barnes. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York.

To render society in its narrow sense, Mrs. Barnes has an achieved ability in weaving a thick and patterned web. She creates the ways of living decently for three generations of "nice people." This reviewer chooses a Bryn Mawr slant for Bryn Mawr alumnae readers, watching the warp and the woof of love, marriage, and divorce. There are many other threads, and the web is wide. There are threads of laughter, and of inevitable pain. The web is thick.

Entering her heroine, Jane Ward, ten years ahead of her own career there, Mrs. Barnes has taken advantage of the Bryn Mawr of the nineties, when to us now it seems to have preached clear doctrines. To that always small group of students whose spirits are re-born in college, Matthew Arnold's "enduring power, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness" seemed to sum up religion, Pater's "to burn always with this hard, gem-like flame, to maintain this ecstasy, is success in life" made a rallying point for the criticism of art no less than of life; the Romantic Poets of the Nineteenth Century interpreted by Miss Thomas, reinforced Pater, and Miss Thomas herself, the young president, with her ardent faith in young women, gave a sense of significance to every girl's career. A number of reflexes are fixed in Jane. The book leaves her at fifty-two, the mother of three, the grandmother of three, still discussing with herself matters of the soul in society, using still what have been always sufficient phrases.

Jane at seventeen had given up her first warm, happy, unquestioning love for a boy. She had felt helplessly that her parents were "inevitably right." Her daughter,

Cicily, at about the same age, has to listen to almost the same objections. But she acts quite differently: "No trace even of anxiety in Cicily's amused smile. 'Anyway, I'm going to. We're not asking you, Mumsy, we're telling you.'"

Jane, at thirty-six, feels the love that is desire for Jimmy, the husband of her best Bryn Mawr friend. He begs her to run away with him. She refuses. "I'm in love with you, but I love you too." She loves her husband, her children, his wife. "I won't do anything, Jimmy, if I can possibly help it, that will keep me from looking anyone I love in the eye." A few years later, Cicily, ten years married, with three children, having forced her husband to give up a costly preparation for his heart's desire, engineering, and to enter her father's bank and live comfortably and gaily, is in love with her sister-in-law's husband and wishes to divorce all round and begin again, "happy and free and wild." Trying to stop her, Jane tells her—not very clearly!—of Jimmy, and insists she has no regrets and has been happy, "happier than if—"

"But that's what you don't know, Mumsy!" said Cicily, smiling. "And what I'll never know either. You have to choose in life!"

This kindly meant, light touch the young people keep up, responsible, efficient, determined to have always what they want,—the excitement of fresh starts.

Jimmy had once called Cicily a hedonist and quoted Pater to her. "You'll never read Pater if you don't go to Bryn Mawr, and you probably wouldn't like him if you did. He doesn't speak the language of your generation. Nevertheless, he is your true prophet." Jane had protested against the "immoral doctrine," and Jimmy had asked her if at Bryn Mawr she had not found it "swell." "Yes, I did," said Jane honestly, "but I was too young to know what it meant."

Jane is left recognizing how she is the product of her experience. "She had made her sacrifices in agony of spirit. . . . But to what end? For Cicily had been right about another thing. You did not know, you could not ever tell, just where the path you had not taken would have led you. . . . Jane could not conscientiously claim that the world was any worse for Cicily's bad behaviour. To what end, then, did you struggle to live with dignity and decency and decorum? . . . Was it only to cultivate in your own character that intangible quality that Jane, for want of a better word, had defined as grace? Was grace a quality to be felt in quite another form by the new generation? "Did you not always think a little too tenderly of the kind of person you had turned out to be?"

May Mrs. Barnes live to turn her attention to Cicily at fifty-two!

EDITH PETTIT BORIE, '95.

OPENING OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL

The tenth year of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry opened on June 14th. The exercises were held in Goodhart Hall, where speeches were made by Mrs. F. Louis Slade and Miss Elisabeth Christman, Executive Secretary of the Women's National Trade Union League.

THE ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

The most significant event of Commencement week at Bryn Mawr for the visiting alumnae took place on Sunday morning, the first of June, beside the pool in Miss Thomas' garden. A semicircle of alumnae that widened constantly during the two hours from ten to twelve sat under the trees, with Miss Thomas in the center, the presiding spirit of the scene and the leader of our discussion. With the opening question the old stir and excitement of her talk came back to us from undergraduate days; we felt again the fire of her imagination, her keen understanding of people and the conviction of how much the Bryn Mawr training has counted for in our lives.

Miss Thomas proposed to us first the following topic: Does the universe, as at present constituted, reward virtue and courage; does the modern "morality" confirm our inner ideals? She quoted some recent authorities who have attempted to expound the universe, with these questions in mind: *The Universe Around Us*, by Sir James Hopwood Jeans, *A Preface to Morals*, by Walter Lippmann, and *The Modern Temper, a Study and a Confession*, by Joseph Wood Krutch.

A lively discussion followed, optimistic, on the whole, expressing agreement with the humanistic principles of self understanding and disinterestedness and the belief that, whether or not virtue is rewarded, the final message of the modern physical world is of hope to the race and of responsibility to the individual. Miss Thomas reminded the younger alumnae of the great liberty they enjoy, freed from the terrible prejudices against women's careers which were active in her generation. In spite, however, of the new opportunities opened to women, there is still an inferiority complex to overcome. As Miss Thomas said, when men are present at discussions women rarely take their full part. It was suggested that women hitherto have hesitated to share as completely as they might in professional life, because of their lack of expert training. Mrs. Chadwick-Collins said that women's too-passive part was due not to lack of individual training but of opportunity. This touched a responsive chord. Miss Thomas spoke of the "gentlemen's agreement" among archeologists not to appoint women upon museum boards and of the reluctance of university trustees to accord them full professorships. She urged once more the hope that in offering this opportunity Bryn Mawr might lead the way.

Miss Thomas is convinced that every woman should have her own work, outside of the routine duties of her household, that the friendship of mother and children is infinitely better under these conditions. Preferably this should be with pay, because nowadays the unpaid woman, as a rule, is not the skilled worker. A competent Bryn Mawr woman should be able to make more than the cost of wages and board of two servants which she estimated at about \$2200 a year, thus freeing herself to utilize her training. Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith spoke eloquently of the important unpaid jobs and the real need for competent women who can afford to take them. Miss Thomas suggested that in general the problems of work may be solved by the overpopulation of the world and the lessening of hours of labor for both men and women through the use of new machinery.

She then asked us what quality above all one should wish to be born with. We answered variously,—with love of truth, love of beauty, vitality, imagination and curiosity. Miss Thomas said that to her mind love of freedom was perhaps best

of all, freedom to make the best of one's life. Her experience had convinced her that women could not really be free until, as a sex, they became self-supporting.

The second subject of discussion, asked for by Mrs. Bancroft, was the proposed increase of tuition. Miss Thomas introduced the topic by saying that Bryn Mawr had been so desperately poor in the beginning that she could not bear to think of how much it might have done for education if only it had been adequately endowed. Bryn Mawr is still unable to give its students what they ought to have,—more and better paid teachers, more honor instructors, better laboratory equipment. Many lines of study, especially in scientific work, must be left untouched. All of these urgent needs could be met if the students paid what it costs to teach them. At present Bryn Mawr students pay less than one-half of the cost. It is only fair that parents who can afford it should pay the full cost, that other parents who cannot afford the whole cost should pay as much as they feel they can and that for the able children of parents who can afford to pay little or nothing many more scholarships than at present should be available. The problem is what will happen to Bryn Mawr and to other privately endowed colleges, if they do not increase their tuition?

Miss Carey explained that the sliding scale of tuition which is now being tried and the increase in the number of entrance scholarships which is contemplated and which will be administered by a new official, the Director of Scholarships, already appointed, will help to meet whatever difficulties may arise. People are always more interested in providing new scholarships than in increasing faculty salaries and the number of scholarships has so far grown in proportion to the increase in tuition. Miss Thomas said that the coming economic stress will increase the number of candidates unable to go to college, unless scholarships are provided for them, which cannot be done without radical increases in the tuition fee. Miss Thomas believes that Bryn Mawr must either pursue this plan which is now being considered by many other colleges and disregard the prejudices of a few people who do not understand the situation, or else must fail to give its students the teaching to which they are entitled.

The next topic that was called for was the new system of Honors work and in connection with this subject the separation of students in classes in regard to their ability was discussed,—whether the system was less stimulating to the teachers who must work with the inferior students. There were teachers present who spoke from their own experience of the plan. Miss Taylor said that it was difficult to teach able students in the same classes with those less brilliant, that the latter, with the oppressive example of the former removed, often did better work and received the appreciation that was due them. Miss Carey, at Miss Thomas' request, then gave us an illuminating account of the new evaluation of courses which greatly interested the alumnae and which had direct bearing upon the above question. By this system the exceptional student may take special Honors work when she comes to her Junior year and the students who are not taking Honors may expand their courses and thus secure additional credit. The unit system by which the courses are now to be evaluated is based on the consideration that the work of the average student should be divided into four solid courses,—or four units. The unit course offers fewer lectures but comprises the same amount of work as did the old five-hour course and although there is gradation in the amounts of first year, second year and advanced

work, the unit system permits the students to take no more than one or two really short courses.

At twelve o'clock the hour struck and the discussion was ended. As we wandered off slowly, reluctantly, did we feel that the wand had been waved, that the magic had vanished with the hour? It was truly an enchanted morning that we had spent by the garden pool, but as I try to translate the magic into words I appreciate how much of it was concentrated in our hostess. The visions of our youth had been brought back to us, the conviction that to woman's aspirations there is no boundary but the stars. When we look backwards on the charming scene, as we must very often, we shall see always Miss Thomas in her white dress, directing and inspiring our talk in the old way and we shall remember again who first provided us with these aspirations and stirred us with the thrilling consciousness of our own power to achieve them.

ANNE KIDDER WILSON, 1903.

ALUMNAE ATHLETICS

In spite of the fact that most of the members of the younger and more agile of the reuning classes had returned to their jobs or their children, a few valiant spirits were collected to make up the scheduled teams to play against the Varsity. The first of these great contests, the basketball game on Monday morning in Commencement Week, was won by the Varsity, 49 to 19. On the Alumnae team at different stages of the game were Fanny Sinclair Woods, 1901; Alice Nicoll, 1922; Florence Martin Chase, 1923; Helen Rice, 1923; Agnes Clement Robinson, 1923; Janet Seeley, 1927; Jean Huddleston, 1928.

That same afternoon, Ann Taylor, 1921; Alice Nicoll, 1922; Helen Rice, 1923; and Janet Seeley, 1927, borrowed three undergraduates, and with their help defeated the Varsity water polo team by the score of 5 to 4.

The following morning a small band of loyal alumnae rooters watched the Varsity tennis team rise finally triumphant only after a real struggle. Helen Rice, 1923, defeated the first Varsity player, Olivia Stokes, 1930, by the score of 6-4, 6-2; Alice Hawkins, 1907, lost to Alice Hardenbergh, 1932, by 4-6, 5-7; Fanny Sinclair Woods, 1901, defeated Sylvia Bowditch, 1933, in an exciting three-set match, refereed by one of the Woods twins, 7-5, 3-6, 7-5; Millicent Carey, 1920, lost to Margaret Collier, 1933, by the score of 7-5, 6-2. The fifth and deciding match was won by the doubles team of Elizabeth Perkins, 1930, and Eliza Boyd, 1930, over Alice Hawkins, 1907, and Mary Gardiner, 1918, by the score of 6-2, 6-0.

THE ALUMNAE SUPPER

The Alumnae Supper was characterized by various pleasant departures from custom. In the first place it was held in Pembroke. The charm of the setting was a very real factor in one's enjoyment. The menu was simple and really delicious, and the speeches were only three in number. One cannot help hoping that all three of these things presage something for the future.

The toastmistress, Edith Houghton Hooker, 1901, had chosen as her subject for the evening "The Relation of Professions to Education." The first speaker of the evening was Hetty Goldman, and naturally her subject was Archæology. She remarked engagingly that at least her education had done her no harm. Her speech was all too brief, and she told just enough of the actual work in the field to make one long to hear more.

Emily Kimbrough Wrench, 1921, then made very clear the inestimable value of a college education if one wishes to gain both eminence and salary in the merchandizing world.

"I feel very presuming to claim Mrs. Hooker's generous recommendation that I have held men's jobs, and yet her final qualification, that I am the mother of twins, I must emphatically deny as a man's job. I look upon that as my only "specialité de la maison," so to speak. However, I am so conscious of the tremendous importance to me of Bryn Mawr, both in the advertising and editorial jobs which I have held, that I am delighted at this opportunity to give some small expression of my appreciation."

The final speech of the evening was made by Acting President Manning. She discussed with characteristic and pleasantly ironic wit the various demands that are made on the college to fit the students to meet all situations in life. Much that is demanded of the college should by rights be the function of the parents. The college feels that its role is to attempt to teach the students to use their intellectual faculties, and to create an atmosphere in which modern problems can be freely and easily discussed, ethical as well as intellectual. The students themselves are eager for all points of view and respond to the stimulus of outside contacts, the Flexner lectures and proposed new courses, such as that to be given in playwriting next year by Hatcher Hughes, a Pulitzer prize winner. The students too are demanding closer contact with the Faculty. The real attempt to co-ordinate and stimulate all these intellectual needs is made, however, in the new plan for the Curriculum. The new system which has already been outlined in the *Bulletin*, and which has been worked out in consultation with the students themselves, it is hoped will develop scholarship and enable a student to know her field and to know it well. Her own department will advise her of the ramifications of her subject, so that she can see it in its true relation. What the students themselves are seeking, and what this new plan will give in the way of real intellectual training, is what will in the end fit them for life, whether they devote themselves to Archæology or department stores.

Mrs. Hooker then made an appeal, with very genuine emotion, that we bear always in mind the pioneer women, what they endured and what they have made possible for all of us. And so the evening closed with "Thou Gracious Inspiration,"

CLASS NOTES

(A very informal meeting of the Class Editors was held in the Alumnae Room on Sunday, June 1st, so that the Bulletin Board might discuss with them some of the problems of the Bulletin and ask their advice. The ever-present question of class notes was taken up first of all. One of the delightful and unique things about our class notes is their individuality, and every one agreed that this must not be sacrificed; on the other hand, the problem of space each year grows more acute. The Editors decided that one way of meeting the situation was to limit the news more strictly to members of the class themselves. If we are to have all the details about grandchildren, fascinating as they are, the Bulletin would have to be expanded indefinitely. That our budget does not allow for. It was also suggested that details of illness be omitted; there are some months when the columns of class notes sound very like those of a medical journal. The Class Editor also very generously gave the Editor permission to cut more drastically than she had felt she could before the matter had been discussed. There was not one dissenting voice about abolishing the use of nick-names alone. If nick-names are used, the last name must be used as well. The question of obituary notices was then gone into very carefully, and the Editors finally decided that such notices should not exceed a hundred words. In the case of any other than the members of the class, only a simple statement would be made. In discussing all these points, both the Class Editors and the Bulletin Board agreed that class notes had a double purpose: to keep members of the class in touch with one another and to give a composite picture of the interests and activities of the Alumnae as a whole. That almost automatically rules out the type of note: "So-and-so saw So-and-so for a few hours last week."

In connection with the Bulletin giving a composite picture of the activities and interests of the Alumnae, the Board asked the Class Editors to co-operate with them in getting articles of especial interest from alumnae who have something to contribute to a discussion in a certain field. For instance, one number of the Bulletin might be devoted to a discussion of Progressive Education, pro and con; another to the Theatre; another to Archaeology, etc. The Editors agreed to send into the Alumnae office the names of any class-mates that they felt could and would do articles of general interest, but to have the request for such articles come from the Editor of the Bulletin.

Both the Board and the Editors felt that the general discussion had been sufficiently helpful and interesting—the Editor herself found it of the greatest value—to make it worth while to have such a meeting an annual event, and that if a Class Editor were unable to be present, she ask some one to come to represent her.)

1892

Editor: EDITH WETHERILL IVES
145 E. 35th St., New York City.

Nan Emery Allinson and Mr. Allinson, who has retired from the Department of Latin at Brown University, expect to spend the early part of the summer at their place at Hancock Point, Maine, and the last part in England.

Kate Claghorn sails the middle of June for a summer holiday in Europe.

Margaret Kellum is spending a year traveling in out-of-the-way parts of Europe, sometimes alone and sometimes with friends.

Lucy Chase Putnam spent the winter with her two sisters in the mountains of Southern California.

Bessie Carroll writes: "I think I wrote you last year that a friend had invited me to go abroad with her. The School (Ogontz) gave me leave of absence and I was away fourteen months, three of which I spent in Egypt, Sicily, Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland and England. It was a most wonderful trip as we took a very leisurely course and learned to know some places quite intimately. We went up the Nile in the same boat as Miss Carey Thomas.

1893

S. FRANCES VAN KIRK, *Secretary*
1333 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lillian Moser writes: Every time the *Alumnae Bulletin* is published, I look for news of '93, but never find any. Either we are the most modest of all the alumnae or the most indifferent: which is it?

I am sailing on May 23rd for England to stay until September. I wonder if any of you remember Elizabeth Harrison, who was one of our brilliant Fellows in Greek in 1907? She is now Mrs. Percy F. Kipling. I expect to spend a week with her in August at her country home in Windermere. Most of my summer will be passed in England, but the itinerary includes a month on the Continent, with a trip to the North Cape, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and a few days in Germany and in Belgium.

Jane Brownell writes: "I am greatly interested in International Affairs and in the work of the Foreign Policy Association; and I firmly believe in law observance, whether it be in regard to prohibition or customs duties."

A note from Nellie Neilson: "My doings are not very exciting. I published a book a year ago—"The Chartulary of Bil-sington, British Academy," in *Records of Social and Economic History*. At present I am reading proof sheets of "The Year Book of Edward IV." *Selden Society*. It should appear next Autumn.

"I shall be abroad this summer, at work in the Record office and shall stay for a while with my sister, Grace La-Coste, Bryn Mawr, 1906, who lives in Headley, Hampshire."

Bertha Haven Putnam is expecting to spend the summer in England, working on her subject, the Justices of the Peace. She has received from the American Council of Learned Societies a grant to be used for a research assistant, and is very happy at having secured a Somerville College student, with a B.A. in history, who will come to Mount Holyoke next year as a candidate for an A.M.

Mary Atkinson Watson sends best wishes and adds: "One of my especial interests is the leadership of a group of forty-four children, the Junior Nature Club of Doylestown. We take walks and observe trees, birds, and wild flowers. The children have gardens at their homes. Another interest is a little country Friends' School at Lahaska, Penna."

Elizabeth F. Hopkins' avocation is her work for the wild flower display in the Thomasville Annual Rose Show. This spring she and two others arranged "a most lovely segment of the wildwood"—so the *Thomasville Chronicle* called it—blooming with iris, fly-catcher lilies and other woodland flowers.

1894

Editor: ABBY BRAYTON DURFEE
(Mrs. Randall N. Durfee)
19 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.

Mary Breed writes: I have spent three months in Sicily, Florence and Paris, and am leaving Pittsburgh now, and going to my summer home in East Randolph, New York. I have a quaint old house there and a number of old and tried friends. I intend to spend half the year there, using the winters for travel.

Blanche Follansbee Caldwell, is living in Santa Barbara, California, P. O. Box 57.

Emilie Martin is chairman of the Mathematics Department at Mt. Holyoke College. She is planning to spend the summer with Mary, her sister, in the old home in Montreat, North Carolina. She has promised to run the village library, and incidentally, is on the Board of Admissions of College Boards and attends summer meetings of Mathematical Societies.

1898

Class Editor: EDITH SCHOFF BOERICKE
328 Brookway, Merion Station, Pa.

Mary Bright is sailing June 6th for a summer abroad with the University Tours.

Edith Schoff Boericke's oldest son Ralph was married on June 7th to Margaret Maybin Ferguson.

1900

Editor: LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS
(Mrs. Richard Francis)
Haverford, Pennsylvania.

It is with the deepest sorrow that we record the death of our dearly loved classmate, Reita Levering Brown, who died very suddenly at her home in the evening of June 4th. Our very sincere sympathy goes to her husband and family; we realize that in her death each of the class has suffered a keen personal loss. Our memories will always keep enshrined her sweetness and gayety and loveliness.

The *New York Herald Tribune* of May 25th published some very beautiful pictures of the recent Delphic Festival at Delphi. Eva Palmer Sikelianos has brought to light this ancient festival after a lapse of seventeen centuries. The play given was *Prometheus Bound*, by Aeschylus.

On May 25th a very interesting party was given in Saint Louis by Edna Fischel Gellhorn and her brothers. It was a celebration of their mother's eightieth birthday. The party was held at the Hotel Chase and Vachel Lindsay read from his poems to a large and enthusiastic audience. "To be eighty years young is sometimes more cheerful, more hopeful than to be forty years old."

Hilda Loines writes that the League of Women Voters keeps her very busy. She is Chairman of the First A. D. in Brooklyn. She also gives garden talks. She is planning to go to Seattle in July for the annual meeting of the Garden Club of America.

Evelyn Hills Davenport's son graduated from Dartmouth a year ago with a Phi Beta Key and special distinction in English. This year he has a fellowship at Tufts College, where he has taught English to Freshmen, while working for his M.A. Incidentally, he is an accomplished musician. Evelyn's daughter also is musical and has decided to devote all her time to the piano and French and German, giving up all thought of college for the sake of her music.

Edna Florsheim Bamberger has been strenuously at work this past year trying to help the employment situation in Philadelphia. She works under the Jewish Welfare Society, of which she is a member of the Board. She is also on the Advisory Committee of the Federation of Jewish Charities and on the Board of the Neighborhood Centre and the National Farm School. She writes as follows: "And besides all this I am a very important member of my own domestic committee (and confidentially the last named activity irks me for I find myself proving less and less domestic as I find less and less co-operation from the new 1930 model of domestic servant.) To break the monotony, last summer my sister and I went abroad—just two more American dumb-bells. And in Deauville, where the French have made dressing a fine art, we looked like the Spirit of '76." Remembering Edna's hat worn in the 1900 parade in 1925, it is hard to believe that she was

anything but fashionable even in France.

On June 6th Leslie Knowles Blake gave a *thé dansante* for her debutante daughter Harriette at the Dedham Country and Polo Club. Among the dancing Harvard undergraduates was Louise Francis' son, Dick. It seems that Leslie is still "looking after Cambridge."

Dorothea Farquhar Cross' daughter, Dorothea, graduated in June *magna cum laude*. Congratulations from 1900.

1901

Class Editor: JANE RIGHTER

Dublin Road, Greenwich, Conn.

REUNION

Nineteen-one's twenty-ninth reunion brought back twenty members of the class to rejuvenate at the source, Mary Allis, Mary Ayer Rousmaniere, Ethel Cantlin Buckley, Gertrude Smythe Buell, Alice Dillingham, Caro Buxton Edwards, Marianna Buffum Hill, Edith Houghton Hooker, Eleanor Jones, Bertha Laws, Beatrice McGeorge, Marian Wright Messimer Jessie Miller, Lucia Holliday Macbeth, Ella Sealy Newell, Elizabeth Lewis Otey, Jane Righter, Grace Phillips Rogers, Helen Converse Thorpe and Fannie Sinclair Woods.

Gaieties opened on Monday, June 2nd, at a joint luncheon on Wyndham Lawn with the reuning classes of 1903 and 1904. We were honored to have as our guests five daughters of the class, Elizabeth Gutman, Elizabeth Edwards, Harriet Moore, Janet and Margaret Woods, all students in Bryn Mawr. To complete the sense of *en rapport*, letters from absent classmates were read.

Edith Houghton Hooker as toastmistress at the Alumnae dinner acquitted herself with distinction and struck a note of high responsibility in recalling our debt to pioneer women. May one say it, in the bosom of the family? As one's eyes scanned the class of half centenarians at the dinner one was struck by its up and coming quality. None of us were out of breath to paraphrase, and not one was fat. There is an affidavit to this effect and not by a member of 1901.

Speaking of wind, Fannie Sinclair Woods won her tennis match over an undergraduate opponent with third rank in the College tournament. For the nother of twins who can deny her prowess?

At the class meeting Fannie Woods and Ethel Buckley reported that \$20,000 of the Marion Reilly Memorial Fund of \$25,000 due in 1935 had been pledged. This fund will yield \$1,000 as an annual

increase of salary for the holder of the Marion Reilly Chair of Physics.

Beatrice McGeorge presided at the Class dinner and called on individual members of the Class to explain not themselves but other members. Ethel Cantlin Buckley read from the letters of the wanderings of Marion and Billy Smith over Africa, Fannie Sinclair recounted the interesting experiments in infant feeding of Dr. Clara Davis at her clinic in Chicago where the spinster mothers 10 children. The 9 months infants show an amazing canniness in selecting the foods their systems require. Marianna Buffum related Marion Wright's activities in bringing good music to Detroit while Marion parried with a picture of Buffy's civic interests and achievements. Helen Converse and Mary Ayer did a dialogue of their trip on horseback to the mountains of Kentucky to visit the frontier nursing service, a pet interest of theirs. Both as a prelude took a correspondence course in riding; college habits do persist. Betty McGeorge closed with an intimate view of College as an undergraduate. Except for a lack of Biblical knowledge—something to rejoice a Mencken—the undergraduates of today are the same as in our day with a delightful friendliness to an alumna taking their courses.

Breakfast in B. McGeorge's apartment in the Vaux Woods closed the Reunion. Nineteen-one left with grateful hearts to Ethel Cantlin and the neighboring alumnae for a happy two days of youth again.

ELIZABETH LEWIS OTEY.

1902

Class Editor: MRS. THORNDIKE HOWE
77 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

Claris Crane, who has charge of riding at the Greenwood School near Timonium, Maryland, sent us the entry blank for a horse show she was getting up on May 31st for the benefit of the Humane Society of Baltimore County. Claris wrote that Jo Kieffer Foltz stopped with her on her way home from the Pimlico races early in May.

Lucia Davis is still teaching at the Girls' Latin School in Roland Park, Baltimore.

Frances Seth lost her mother last fall, after a long period of invalidism, during which Frances gave her the most devoted care.

Marion Balch spent the winter in California.

So, too, did Jane Brown, who has gone back to her home in Deposit, N. Y., after spending a number of months in and around Los Angeles.

Harriett Spencer Kendall has bought the business of Clary's, 525 South Warren St., Syracuse, and formally opened her shop on May 5th under the same name. There one can buy smart frocks, sports wear and dresses and wraps of all sorts in a most becoming setting of gray walls and rose-colored hangings. No charge, Harriett.

Elizabeth Lyon Belknap (Mrs. R. E. Belknap) has a grandson, Duncan Scott, born April 29th, while she and Mr. Belknap were on the last leg of a trip around the world. They landed in New York May 29th and returned at once to Boston, collected their family and went to Duxbury, Mass., where they have an 18th century Cape Cod house, fringed by a 20th century peach orchard.

Ethel Clinton Russell (Mrs. N. G. Russell) has a son studying medicine at McGill University, Montreal, another at the University of Buffalo and a daughter going to Sweetbriar, Virginia, next fall.

1903

Class Editor: GERTRUDE DIETRICH SMITH
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

Emotion is now recognized as almost the most important factor in any given situation. This report of the informal reunion of 1903 will therefore be an account of my emotional reactions to surroundings and individuals.

From the moment I arrived at Wyndam until the moment I left, the constant thoughtfulness of the Warden, Miss McBride, and the charm of the place put and kept me in a glow of general well-being. Periodic waves of sadness and exasperation swept over me because so few of the class were there to join us as we sat comfortably in the sunshine on the cool days, and withdrew into the shade of the old trees on the Ely lawn when the usual Commencement heat arrived.

By chance I met Margaret Brusstar Saturday morning. I accompanied her on her week-end marketing expedition. This homely occupation did much to temper the awe which I have always had for her as a member of Bonbright & Company.

Luncheon with Ethel Girdwood Peirce and three of her boys gave me a riot of emotions. I met Ethel in the front yard trying to solve the problem of picking something where there was nothing for table decorations for the class supper. Her youngest son—a prominent citizen—had with laudable patriotic zeal cut a wheelbarrow full from the garden to decorate the graves of the soldiers on Memorial Day. Her second son made me realize how dull and without initiative I had been as a child. He sold me without a moment's hesitation the April, May, and June numbers of the *Peirce Monthly*. It is written and printed by members of the Peirce family—meaning Ethel and her boys—Ethel's contribution is a serial tale of adventure called "Gone but not Forgotten." The boys supply the rest of the material, including jokes, garden hints, and "Peeps at the News."

As though printers, editors and astute salesmen were not enough for one mother to have, I discovered as soon as I got my nose inside his door that there was also an eminent chemist in the making. He had assembled the wherewithal to generate hydrogen. Balloons were being filled.

Saturdays, Sundays, evenings, and summers Ethel devotes to her boys. Days she spends in Philadelphia as a professional woman. She is working with Dr. Pemberton. They are specializing in arthritis. Ethel is making an enviable reputation for herself.

After lunch Ethel and I walked over to Haverford to call on Julia Pratt Smith. As we talked along, Ethel happened to mention the patriotism of her youngest son in the matter of supplying decorations for Memorial Day. Julia immediately became her generous and loyal 1903 self. She offered blooms from her garden. She supplied us with scissors and commissioned us to cut practically clean. Such unselfishness on the part of a working gardener filled my own gardener's heart with admiration and my 1903 heart with gratitude. Julia resisted all pleas to follow the flowers to the supper. That produced one of those waves of sadness and exasperation.

There were twelve of us at supper, Nan Kidder Wilson, Doris Earle, Agnes Austin, Martha Boyer, Margaret Brusstar, Constance Leupp Todd, Edith Clothier Sanderson, Marianna Taylor, Ethel Girdwood Peirce, Charlotte Morton Lanagan, Carrie Wagner and myself. Marvelous to

relate, it was actually cool. After supper we gathered about an open fire.

The class meeting was hectic as usual. From it Carrie Wagner emerged as Class Collector. Our next reunion is in 1935. Denbigh has been engaged as headquarters and for the supper.

Business over, we settled into an evening of interesting discussion. Each time we meet—the few of us who can be the chorus, as it were—recognize afresh what solidly worthwhile people there are in our class.

Nan Kidder Wilson, our very own President of the Alumnae Association, made intelligible to us "Working for Honors." Constance Leupp Todd braved the medical authorities present to tell us how she was expanding her article on "Easier Motherhood" into a book on the same subject. The book will appear in the fall. Margaret Brusstar restored our confidence in bonds. Ethel Girdwood Peirce gave us hope that our ageing joints need not be hopelessly stiff. Doris Earle, by comment and question, showed an astounding grasp of welfare work, finance, and an appreciation of what Dr. Pemberton and Ethel are doing about this annoying and obscure subject of arthritis.

Carrie Wagner, who by the way, maintains her popularity year after year with large groups of girls in "The Girls' Friendly," had to leave at eleven o'clock. She took with her several others. This halted the discussion before we could hear from Marianna Taylor. There were the educators also unheard—Agnes Austin, who teaches at the Holman School, and Martha Boyer, at the Baldwin School. As she was leaving, Martha managed to give me a tantalizing idea of how differently a subject, even like mathematics, is taught now. She is exposing those in the seventh grade to geometry. We didn't have time to hear a word from Edith Clothier Sanderson, who is in charge of the Grenfell shop in Philadelphia.

That Charlotte Morton Lanagan's husband is the right kind of public servant as City Engineer of Schenectady was proved. When she and Nan and Constance and I retired upstairs for further discussion and then exhausted fell upon our beds, Charlotte couldn't give up the hope of stopping a leaking faucet. You could see her husband's training. She did want to prevent any waste of water.

Sunday morning was a priceless experience in the way of emotion. Alumnae

gathered in the beautiful Deanery garden. Miss Thomas and Nan sat facing us—we had a thrilling discussion on the universe and virtue and morality, leading surely and inevitably to woman's place in the universe. Then we discussed the pros and cons of raising the tuition and offsetting any possible hardships by raising more money for scholarships. Constance Leupp prefaced a question with the explanation that there was no personal bearing because she had only boys. Miss Thomas' instant retort was, "Of course, you are the wrong kind of an Alumna."

The Baccalaureate sermon, without being emotional in the least, left one with a strong emotion of being part of a continuing fellowship.

The Deanery garden at night is a place of enchantment. It mellowed the talk which Constance and Margaret had about Russia.

Being few in number had just one advantage—a closer association at the table with the Seniors. Whether we were at the age that arouses the protective instincts of the young, or whether it was just general friendliness, we were made to feel that they really wanted to talk with us. The emotion that caused you can all guess. The president of the class is a niece of Florence Wattson.

Hetty Goldman and Louise Atherton turned up for the 1901-1902, 1903-1904 buffet luncheon at Wyndham. What with Nan presiding at the alumnae dinner, Hetty one of the speakers, and knowing that Margaret is the Treasurer, 1903 was bursting with pride.

Gone is the singing of class songs—costumes and seniors present at the alumnae supper. A group of Seniors did make a spirited dash in and around, singing "Soon we will be one of you," and then rushed on to the Senior bonfire to burn undesirable accumulations—which is probably what you would like to do with this unsatisfactory account of an emotionally satisfying reunion.

News notes from Florence Watson Hay:

"Mabel Norton had a luncheon party for Philena Winslow when she was here several weeks ago, and there were five 1903 people present: Philena, Mabel, May Guild, Doris Hornby and myself. Mabel has a charming home in Pasadena, and we all enjoyed getting together there.

May is busier than ever, with a son and a daughter in the university here. Her house in Hollywood seems to be the head-

quarters for the entire undergraduate body.

We are planning to move to San Pedro in May, because we find Los Angeles exceedingly hot in summer, and because it will eliminate the long drive there and back that Muller now has to make every day when his ship is here.

Helen Barendt and her husband were down here several weeks ago.

The Class of 1903 extends sympathy to Philena Winslow, who lost her sister, Elizabeth, and to Dorothea Day Watkins, who has lost her father.

1904

Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON

320 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Leda White and Clara Wade are going on one of the Vergillian Cruises this summer.

Patty Rockwell's daughter Martha goes to Westover—Leslie Clark's School—next fall.

Anne Selleck goes to California this summer.

Emma Fries is going to Iceland this summer for its millennial celebration.

Phyllis Green Anderson has been visiting Harriet Southerland Wright at the United States Embassy in Buda Pesth, during May.

Marguerite Gribi Kreutzberg went on a six weeks' trip to Ireland, but was back by June 1st.

Virginia Chauvenet has a good part in Aristophanes' "Lysistrata."

REUNION

The first two of us to arrive at college were Emma Thompson and Margaret Ross Garner. They came Saturday to avoid the rush! The other 30 straggled in on Monday and Tuesday. Twenty-one of us, including four daughters, arrived in time for the 1901, 1903, and 1904 picnic at Wyndham on Monday. It was a most informal and happy occasion and the lunch furnished by the College at small expense was fine.

Some of us spent the afternoon at Valley Forge, the Deanery Garden, or the alumnae tea in Goodhart, ending up at the alumnae supper at 8 o'clock, and a viewing of the Deanery Garden with its fairyland lights.

Tuesday there was an impromptu picnic lunch at Patty's for the sixteen who were available. From there we adjourned to the Garden Party on the Wyndham lawn.

At seven o'clock we met in the music room of Goodhart for a class meeting and showing of family pictures—the heat of the lantern almost killed our Emma. At 8.30 thirty-two of us sat down to dinner, the table being beautifully decorated and arrangements made by Gertrude and Hilda; there we stayed until the wee small hours, enjoying the wit and charm of Lucy Lombardi, our toastmistress, and other members of 1904, all clever and worthwhile in their various ways.

Alice Waldo came all the way from Stamford to make a speech, spend a few hours, and return on the midnight train. It was wonderful to hear first hand about China from Mary James. Most people had to go home Wednesday morning, but a few stayed for Commencement, and the very last festivity, which was a jolly picnic at Margaret Garner's fascinating camp back of Valley Forge.

Our only regret was that so many of our loyal friends couldn't be with us, but the wonderful collection of letters which Katharine has presented to us will be a real joy to all. Start right now saving up for a trip to Bryn Mawr in 1935.

ELEANOR GILMAN.

1906

Editor: MRS. EDWARD W. STURDEVANT
Marine Barracks,
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Mary Lee writes briefly that she is in the hospital, ill. She says that Alice Colgan Boomsliter's mother died recently. "She was one of the bravest, sweetest, strongest persons I have ever known." Our deepest sympathy goes to Alice.

Katharine Macauley Fearing toured Florida from the middle of January till April. On the way home she stopped in Charleston to see the Magnolia Gardens and there she met Ruth Archbald Little. She adds that Katharine, Jr., is now seven and "quite a handful."

Mary Quimby Shumway has just completed a most interesting year as instructor in German at the Curtis Institute. On the sixth of June she and her husband sail for France where they will motor for a while, then on to southern Germany and Austria, returning by the end of September.

Virginia Robinson will spend the first week of July teaching in an institute of public school teachers in Pittsburgh on the relation of social work and education. Then she sails July 9th for two months in France and Germany. Phoebe's and

Virginia's oldest adopted son graduates from the Germantown Friends' School in June and goes to Carnegie Tech in September.

Because of the very thoughtful secretary of Margaret Scribner Grant's husband, 1906 may know that the Grant family sailed on the Conte Grande from New York on April 19th for a trip to Italy, Switzerland and a week in Paris, whence they will return about June 10th.

Helen Sandison, with her sister Lois, joins the exodus to Europe on June 21st—"some work in England, but chiefly traveling for pleasure in England and France." She has enjoyed her work as Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, and it brought her in contact with Bryn Mawr mothers, notably Marion Mudge and Helen Waldron. Helen Waldron Wells' daughter Kathryn was married on April 26th to Frederick Fenton.

Jessie Thomas Bennett and Grace Wade Levering had such a successful trip last year that they are going to try it again, though this time not together. Last year they landed at Antwerp, motored through Holland and Belgium, Normandy, Brittany, and the Chateau country, ending without a mishap in Paris, where their respective husbands joined them. This time Grace is taking Wade for a little intensive French and Jessie is motoring with another friend.

Augusta Wallace may go, too, though she is not sure as yet. If her plans work out, she sails for Londonderry on July 2d with Augusta, Jr., does Ireland, Edinburgh, and England, crosses to Paris for a few weeks, and comes home from Bordeaux September 15th.

And so, farewell. We land tomorrow, June 2nd. May my successor find volumes of news.

1909

Class Editor: HELEN CRANE,
Denbigh Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

We have just received a letter from Frances Browne, part of which we quote: "I am having a perfectly wonderful trip and really feel well now. It was nice seeing Frances Ferris in Geneva. I have just had cards from her and Hono in Rome. Lacy is there, too, and I missed a Bryn Mawr luncheon they had planned for the 16th. We went from Egypt to Palestine and Syria. It was most interesting. In Beirut we stayed three days with Kate Chambers Seelye (1911). She has the nicest family you

ever saw, ranging from 2½ months to twelve or fourteen years. We enjoyed them and all the people we met there. Then we took a freight steamer, stopping at many Asia Minor ports, Cyprus and Rhodes, and finally reached Athens about April 1st. We have taken a beautiful trip to the south—Sparta, Arcadia, Mycenae, Corinth, and Olympia. I never knew how beautiful Greece was. Every day was different and more beautiful than the last. You come so unexpectedly from a high mountain, pass on to the blue, blue water of the sea, there are so many inlets and islands. You realize as never before why the pastoral life was considered enviable. The flocks of lambs and goats on the hillsides under a blue sky with snow-clad mountains above, fields of wheat, olive groves and flower-bedecked meadows in the foreground and the blue sea in the distance make a picture hard to equal, and you want to stay in every spot you pass!

"Norvelle leaves for Paris to join a friend there this week. Mary Swindler and I stay on here, perhaps going to Delos and Crete and even Constantinople! Towards the end of May I go to Vienna and summer plans are vague."

Dorothy Smith Chamberlin took a vacation for the first time since she was married, and came East with her husband early in May. Leaving him to the delights of geological meetings in Washington, Dorothy came up to B. M., quite by chance, for the week-end on which the Glee Club was giving "The Pirates of Penzance." Nellie Shippen came down from New York, and we all had a very gay time. In addition to taking in the *Pirates*, we had a beautiful drive with Hilda, and sat in the cloisters and on the campus gossiping very satisfactorily. Dorothy has most delightful pictures of her family, of which we approve most heartily.

1910

Class Editor: EMILY L. STORER,
17 Beaver Street, Waltham, Mass.

Word has just been received of the death on May 2nd of Bessie Cox Wolstenholme (Mrs. Hollis Wolstenholme). The Class wishes to extend its sympathy to her husband and family.

Marion Kirk writes:

"The Code is finished! Around the University of Pennsylvania Law School that

remark needs no explaining, but for those members of the Class who haven't read of the work of the American Law Institute, which has just had its eighth annual meeting in Washington, I shall have to say a little more. Our work in the Institute has been the drafting of a Code of Criminal Procedure, embodying the best features of the criminal procedure in the forty-eight states, which after being approved by the Institute is to be put before the various state legislatures for adoption in whole or in part! The drafting of the code has been done by William E. Mikell, former dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and Edwin R. Keedy, one of the professors. My work has been digging into the statutes of the forty-eight states to find out what is the practice. The code has received very good criticism and I am immensely proud of being part of the work. As a special honor, we legal assistants, two of us, had our names printed on the cover of the finished code.

Anita Maris Boggs: "Did I tell you that last November I was elected a member of the Royal Geographic Society? I think I am the tenth American woman in its one hundred three years of existence to be so honored. It was given in recognition of my explorations and the dissemination of Geographic information through the Bureau of Commercial Economics."

Gertrude Kingsbacher Sunstein writes from 5506 Aylesboro Avenue, Pittsburgh:

"We spent five months of the past year in California, returning East at the end of last November. We drove West in our car, and enjoyed the adventure of the Fiesta at Santa Barbara last August. I came upon Peggy James Porter, dressed in elegant Spanish attire, selling pink lemonade to the perspiring populace. In between sales we chatted a bit, and I got some excellent moving pictures of her.

"Since our return, I have been busy getting my children readjusted to school and music and dancing. My oldest child, Ann, is a Sophomore in high school, and my oldest boy, Dick, has just started to a boys' country day school. The two younger children are in Community School, Pittsburgh's one attempt at Progressive Education, which I have helped to foster for eight years now. My labors have just been rewarded by a recent gift of \$325,000 to the University of Pittsburgh given for a progressive elementary

school which is to include pupils, staff and board of Community School."

1911

Class Editor: LOUISE S. RUSSELL,
140 East 52nd Street, New York.

Florence Wood Winship and her family have had a year of sickness.

Kate Chambers Seelye is again sending back home her long newsy letters. After the birth of her fifth child, Katherine, on January 9th, she resumed her full life of calls and visitors and concerts and Y. W. exhibits and family birthday parties. Among her visitors was Margaret Doolittle, on her way back from Sidon to Tripoli, where Kate packed up her baby and accompanied her for the week-end. Other guests were Frances and Norvelle Browne and Miss Swindler, with whom Kate gathered in Mme. Marmillet (Jean Sattler, 1915), making a record of five Bryn Mawrters at once.

Louise Russell is sailing on June 27th for a summer in Europe, going to Oberammergau by way of France and Switzerland, and ending up in England in August.

1912

Class Editor: ELIZABETH PINNEY HUNT
(Mrs. Andrew D. Hunt),
Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Adele Guggenheimer Lehman (Mrs. Albert C. Lehman) is living at the Schenly Apartments in Pittsburgh.

Irma Schloss Manheimer is busy with two sons, aged eleven and five.

Marjorie Thompson and Mary Peirce are spending the summer at Squam Lake in New Hampshire.

1912 would like the addresses of Marion Brown McClean and Helen Marsh Martin.

Florence Glenn Zipf has recently been elected President of the Bryn Mawr Women's Club.

Gladys Spry Augur is in Santa Fé with her husband and plans to train to be a Harvey courier.

Mary Brown and her children will be in Nantucket for the summer.

Karin Costello Stephen is a practicing nerve specialist, and keen about her work.

The class extends its sympathy to Julia Haines MacDonald, whose mother died suddenly in January following an operation.

1915

Class Editor: EMILY NOYES KNIGHT,
Windy Meadows, Wakefield, R. I.

Frances Boyer has sailed for France

for a summer abroad. Kitty McCollin Arnett will be again in the DeLaguna house on the Bryn Mawr campus for the summer.

The Editor would like to inquire if Mary Goodhue has gone to Berlin, as she announced. Change of plan is always welcome. It makes copy.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY,
768 Ridgeway Avenue, Avondale,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Constance Kellen Branham wants the class to know of the appreciation Katharine Trowbridge Perkins' family expressed on learning of the 1916 memorial to Trow in Goodhart Hall. Con has had letters from both Mrs. Trowbridge and Mr. Perkins. The former wrote: "Please express to the members of the Class of 1916 our deep appreciation of this beautiful thing that they have done in Katharine's memory and our happiness in knowing that she still lives in their remembrance." Mr. Perkins said: "Nothing could please Katharine more than what you and your classmates have done."

Referring to her own family, Con writes that they have survived the winter very well. The family has been increased by a canary, two turtles and a white English bull terrier pup. Judy, the pup, was on a four-hour feeding schedule at first and Con felt as if she had a new baby in the home.

Fredrika Kellogg Jouett has at last settled down and is calling New Orleans home. Her husband has resigned from the army air service. He is to be sales manager of all aviation products of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana and have charge of all their air activities.

Margaret Chase Locke spends considerable time motoring with her husband when business calls him away. A recent trip took them through Virginia.

Lois Goodnow MacMurray and her family have returned to the United States to live and expect to make Baltimore their permanent home. Her husband has been made Director of the Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins. In June Punky and he will go to Europe for four months.

Margaret Dodd Sangree's oldest daughter, Joyce, is going to Camp Runoia this summer. That is Constance Dowd's famous camp at Belgrade Lakes, Maine.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA CLARK GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Blvd.,
Providence, R. I.

Elisabeth Emerson Gardner has a son, Emerson Gardner, born May 22nd. She will probably spend some time this summer at Matunuck, R. I., where the Gardners have a delightful summer place.

Connie Morss Fiske showed two horses at the Jacobs Hill Horse Show, in Rhode Island, in May. I believe they got a first in pair jumping and that she took second in the hunter class on All A'Drift.

Anna Coulter Parsons moved down to her summer home at Warwick, R. I., in June. I saw her with her son in the Junior League shop not long ago. He is getting quite grown up and I understand that her young daughter is adorable.

1919

Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON TWITCHELL
(Mrs. Pierrepont Twitchell),
Setauket, L. I.

Fritz Beatty has been working for a Ph.D. at Columbia as well as teaching at Hunter College, New York, this winter.

Millie Peacock Haerther says since leaving college her time has been occupied "chasing two sons, a golf ball, and a nice husband about." They live in Chicago just eight months of the year, so the "boys can get a fair education, and unlike mother and, I might add, father, they are quite intelligent, I am told." Bill, Jr., is in fourth grade; Dan, age five, is in kindergarten. "He is too full of the devil to take school very seriously. . . . We have a real country place eight miles from here. . . . Billie, Sr., stock broker, commutes. . . . For the last few years I have been first Vice-President of the Women's Western Golf Association besides Chairman of the Board of the Woman's Chicago District Association. . . . Also some work for the Children's Memorial Hospital. . . . I sailed a week before reunion for England . . . took the next boat back. Mother died very suddenly. . . . I see Clara Hollis Kirk occasionally. Elizabeth Carus is studying at the University here. In the summer she owns and runs a large orchard over in Michigan. Millie's new address is 3920 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

Helen Prescott Churchward's husband is in business for himself. She is still

doing social work, but plans to take two months leave this summer and do the painting and the re-decoration of their house.

Marjorie Ewen Simpson, Jr., arrived May fifth.

Marjorie Remington Twitchell's husband has just been made a partner in the law firm of her father, Remington and Meeker, in New York.

Isabel Whittier, teaching at Hunter College and in "various activities at the 5th Ave. Presbyterian Church," has become a ping pong enthusiast. She wrote an article on "Marblehead, Mass." for "The Forward."

Nanine Iddings spent a day with Sarah Taylor Vernon in Morgantown, not long ago. Sarah is "such a model mother and housekeeper . . . splendid looking boys." Nanine is "teaching A B C's to six-year-olds . . . have taught illiterates in the Moonlight Schools, a kindergarten, and girls in a Normal School in Atlanta. Two years ago . . . to Norway and cruised luxuriously on King George's ex-yacht to North Cape to see the midnight sun . . . later to Stockholm and Copenhagen."

Ruth Woodruff is at Cambridge studying for her Ph.D. in Economics.

Louise Wood, now at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York, conducts "a study year in Europe" for girls during the winter. She and Miss Helen Anderson-Smith get together a small group of girls who are ready for college and wish to spend a winter in Europe, and girls who wish to supplement their college work in Europe.

Peter Hayman Dam writes that the reason she missed reunion was that she sailed June 1st for Europe on two weeks' notice, since her husband had to get back. "The high spot . . . the last few years has been the travel—all over Italy, France, England, Ireland, and into the East—Syria, Palestine and Egypt . . . the Museum (of the University of Pennsylvania) is excavating in Palestine and Egypt . . . grand time with excavators and Museum people 'in loco'. . . . My husband continues to amuse me as much as when I married him . . . have . . . a very badly spoiled airedale. . . . Ruth Wheeler's 'Tony' is my god-son, so I have twice made the pilgrimage to Carnforth, England, to see him . . . most wholly English youngster. My house is Normandy style, gradually being furnished with French antiques. My job, Curator of Public Relations, publicity of all kinds, writing for newspapers and

magazines, editing the museum's own publications, lecturing on museum work, supervising work with schools, for which I have three assistants. . . . Story hour for children of members . . . this year I discovered a magic casement through which you could look into China or Egypt, or times of long ago, by the art of a magic lantern—but though the children realized it, the lambs, you would never have guessed . . . that they did not think it the most miraculous performance. . . . Also I'm now a radio performer—broadcasting every Friday afternoon all spring—fun at first, but now a monotonous nuisance!"

1920

Class Editor: MARY PORRITT GREEN
(Mrs. Valentine J. Green),
419 East 57th St., New York City.

Elizabeth Luetkemeyer Howard, Teresa James Morris, Marian Gregg King, Zella Boynton Selden, Mary Hardy, Millicent Carey, Marguerite Eilers, Mary Hoag Lawrence, Phoebe Helmer Wadsworth, Katherine Cauldwell Scott, Dorothy Jenkins, Julia Conklin, Josephine Herrick, Helen Wortman Russell, Madeline Brown, Louise Sloan, Julia Cochran Buck, Katherine Townsend, Marjorie Canby Taylor and Edith Taylor (1920's class baby), Margaret Ballou Hitchcock, Margaret Dent Dandon, Agnes Rose, Jean Justice, Catherine Robinson, Mary Porritt Green appeared for Reunion dinner which was held on Saturday night in Pembroke. It was a great success, at least all those present thought so.

Millicent was the toastmistress and the first speaker was Ballou, who read excerpts from a diary she kept during her freshman year. It is a classic and she really ought to mimeograph it and send us all copies to cheer us up when the cook leaves or we get fired. She bemoans the conduct of two of us who did not behave according to the standards of those days, but comforts herself with the thought that of course you couldn't expect much from people who didn't belong to the C. A. She makes frequent references to prison reforming which she intended to make her career because it was so unattractive. (Two children and a husband must have interfered with this, for we have heard no more about it.)

Madeline Brown talked about the medical experiences of hers and others in Bellevue. K. Cauldwell Scott talked about Mexico, having lived there for three

and a half years. Louise Sloan was asked to tell what she was doing in the Wilmer Clinic—but of course she just didn't manage, to say anything about herself. However, a lot of other people volunteered information about her and from that we gathered she was a most remarkable person.

Zella Boynton Selden told us how she had started a progressive school in Erie, Pa. That may sound simple, but it isn't in a town averse to private schools. But that didn't bother Zella. She induced one man to give up acres of his land (and he didn't even have any children to attend the school) and others to part with so much money that they have built a very superior building. All this was done last summer and when the school opened it was filled to its capacity of fifty. And it ended the school year without a debt!

Catherine Robinson gave a brief account of the Graduate Hall and what she was doing there.

Then Millicent told about the present conditions in college and the reasons for raising the tuition.

On Sunday morning most of those present went to the round table discussion in President Thomas' garden. Afterwards the pictures sent in by various members of the class were shown by a magic lantern in Goodhart Hall and the letters from those who were not able to come were read. (You can read about those in the next Bulletin.) Then there was a picnic lunch. Darthela, Clarke and Elizabeth Williams Sykes came over for this.

Later in the afternoon there was a tea at Millicent Carey's house for '20, '21, '22 and '23. On Monday afternoon Marjorie Canby Taylor asked the class to tea at her house.

1921

Class Editor: HELEN M. ROGERS
(Mrs. J. Ellsworth Rogers)
99 Poplar Plains, Toronto, Canada.

TENTH REUNION

The amazing thing about this pseudo-Tenth Reunion was that there seemed to be no connection between it and that red, gregarious, whooping, overpowering (though, of course, charming) mass who went forth from Bryn Mawr nine years ago. This I attribute not to the weakness of age, but to the spirit of the times: Individualism has struck us, and not the

smallest red ribbon appeared on a 1921 arm.

One by one, beginning on Friday, members of the class straggled into headquarters in Pem West, until by the time of the banquet in Denbigh Saturday night, about 35 souls had assembled for feasting and song, with Marynia Foot Farnham as toastmistress. Luckily for the hungry, the feasting was better than the singing, which consisted literally of *one* song ("Go on, Mighty Seniors," I think it was). Louise Reinhardt had become Mrs. Charles Francis the day before, and had sailed for Europe, so Marynia and Mabel Smith Cowles felt that they were not adequately supported, and we sang no more. Not even the war whoop. However, we had some sprightly speakers: Emily Kimbrough Wrench told anecdotes incidental to the birth of twin daughters last Labor Day; Kat Walker Bradford described the class baby's phenomenal mental development, and Eleanor Donnelley Erdman spoke in a philosophical way of the changes at the Ranch, due to the insidious introduction of, first, boys, and then men.

The banquet adjourned in a Class Meeting, with Marynia—full of biting comment, and as energetic as ever—presiding. That *did* make us feel like Freshmen again, but even so our behaviour was remarkably restrained.

On Sunday everyone went off in small groups—to Emily's, to Mag Taylor's, to Margaret Ladd's, etc.—but a good many met at Millicent Carey's for tea, with some of 1920, 1922 and 1923. That morning the more energetic attended a discussion group at the Deanery, led by ex-President Thomas, and the less energetic are still regretting that they slept instead. The economic independence of women was of course discussed. Probably the most talked-of subject during the whole week-end was the question of "Careers Plus Children." Naturally, it wasn't settled.

The endless conversation was, of course, the most exciting part of reunion. A number of facts came to light. There seems to be a great quantity of babies, both here and en route; and other interesting things are being done. Here are a few that I remember:

Helen Hill and her husband have just finished a book (now at the publisher's) on post-war relations between America and Europe. They have also bought a farm in Virginia, near Washington.

Marynia is practising medicine in New York and doing some research for the Red Cross on causes of death in childbirth. Her husband is also doing research, and they have one son.

Biffy (Winifred Worcester Stevenson) has two children, is interested in progressive schools, and has taken up real estate as a sideline.

Eleanor Bliss is a Doctor of Science from Johns Hopkins, and will spend next year working on the "Common Cold."

Marion Walton Putnam exhibited at the Academy of the Fine Arts of Philadelphia this spring. She has a son, John Christopher Walton Putnam who was one year old the first of April. She and her husband and baby will spend the summer in a cottage on her mother's place at Westport, Conn.

The following list of those at reunion is made from a very poor memory, and I can't even try to remember the husbands, so only maiden names are given, with the married ladies in italics for the benefit of anyone interested in statistics:

M. Archbald, *H. Baldwin, M. Baldwin, C. Bickley, E. Bliss, L. Cadot, E. Cope, C. Donnelley, E. Donnelley, M. Foot, H. Hill, H. James, E. Kimbrough, E. Kellogg, M. Ladd, I. Lauer, I. McGinnis, R. Marshall, M. Morton, C. Mottu, E. Newell, P. Ostrof, M. Smith, A. Taylor, M. Taylor, M. Thompson, K. Walker, W. Worcester.* The absent ones were remembered and missed.

The Class learned with sorrow of the death of Elizabeth Cecil Scott's husband, and of Nancy Porter Straus's oldest child.

1922

Class Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE,
29 W. 12th St., New York City.

REUNION

All those who could not come to Bryn Mawr for the week-end of the first of June missed one of the most delightful and surprising of gatherings. We suspect that most of the people who daringly made up their minds to return to past haunts, did so with mixed feelings of curiosity and dread. They were repaid by the most satisfying of reactions. We seemed thoroughly attractive, having acquired at thirty years a pleasing poise and sophistication which was entirely lacking at twenty.

Saturday afternoon our Constance Ludington invited us to a picnic in a studio at Ardmore. There we feasted

sumptuously, waited on by two Admirable Crichtons (N. B. This is the only kind of picnic worth having.) Cornelia Skinner Blodget did two monologues for us, and a new moon, climbing to a small window near the roof, looked in on an enrapt group of old collegians, clad in costumes of white beach coats with Blue Tigers rampant, designed by E. Anderson. Sunday afternoon Jane Yeatman Savage hospitably entertained us in Chestnut Hill at supper time. Most of us left on Monday. Picoll stayed to stand by the alumnae in basketball and water polo.

To all of 1922, may it now be said, never forego a reunion for fear of what you'll see! There is nothing so fascinating as an *older woman*.

Patriotic reunioners were as follows: E. Anderson, C. Baird Voorhis, Custis Bennett McGrory, E. Brown, C. Cameron Ludington, B. Clarke, I. Coleman, M. Crosby, E. Finch, J. Fisher, V. Grace, S. Hand Savage, E. Hall, M. D. Hay, Byrd Cremora Hazelton, N. Jay Harvey, M. Kennard, A. Nicoll, P. Norcross Bentley, K. Peek, C. Rhett Woods, G. Rhoads, C. Skinner Blodget, K. Stiles Harrington, M. Tyler Paul, M. Voorhees, J. Yeatman Savage.

1923

Editor: DOROTHY MESERVE KUNHARDT
(Mrs. Philip Kunhardt)

REUNION

Mt. Kemble Road, Morristown, N. J.
The seventh reunion of the class of 1923 suffered, in all but one respect, from an over abundance of delicacy. In the first place, too many members felt that they never would be missed, and stayed away. In the second place, those who did come sadly underestimated their powers of entertainment or even of after-dinner speaking, and that, coupled with the fact that, as usual, only those who had never been allowed to sing could remember the words of our songs, made the class dinner on Saturday evening a rather placid affair. The "class meeting," held immediately afterward, was undistinguished by the "executive ability" usually associated with such occasions, as the minutes had apparently departed for points unknown. It was gratifying to find, however, that the seven years had effected no important changes—we still found it so difficult to agree on any of the subjects brought up for discussion, that we left our affairs in charming dis-

array upon the table. But there were distinctly high spots. Our reunion gift for Goodhart Hall was gathered to its fathers. And Dorothy Burr gave us an amusing, interesting and informing account of her excavations in Greece to the glory of Bryn Mawr and of D. B.

As to the athletics, in which the alumnae were, as usual, more sinned against than sinning, one again felt that a certain delicacy and restraint somewhat lessened our chances at achievement. Julia Ward was so reluctant where she should have plunged, that the alumnae had to eke out with their undergraduates before they could defeat Varsity at water polo. Helen Rice won her singles tennis match, but she seemed loath to thrust herself into the doubles as well, and the alumnae lost, two matches to three. With Aggie Clement and Florence Martin, she also played in the basketball, but again the world was too much with us.

All of which is relatively unimportant. The pleasure of again seeing many of the people with whom we shared our undergraduate enthusiasms; Miss Thomas' hospitality in the Deanery garden, and the unchanging beauty of the campus and the college, made us profoundly grateful to our reunion manager for so largely making these things possible for us. We found a great many changes after seven years, but—again with delicacy and restraint—who are we to maintain they are not for the better? Essentially the college never lets us down—how firm a foundation—. RUTH MCANENY LOUD.

1925

Class Editor: ELIZABETH MALLET CONGER
(Mrs. Frederick Conger),
325 E. 7nd St., New York.

Natalie duPont was married to George Phippen Edmonds on May twenty-second. The wedding took place at six-thirty in the evening at Nat's home. After their wedding trip the Edmonds will live in Wilmington.

1926

Class Editor: EDITH TWEDDELL,
Plandome, L. I.

We had a grand reunion picnic down on the lower hockey field. We made plans for our formal reunion next year and all left determined not to miss it and to bring along everyone we can lay hands on if physical persuasion is necessary. Molly Parker was there on a flying trip from a job in Boston. Winnie Dodd

and Martha Talcott Blankarn motored over from New York. Mats has an eighteen-month daughter that must be a credit to twenty-six. Mildred Bach was there with Frank King, who is teaching high school French. Peg Huber simply awed us with the technicalities of aviation. Alice Wilt has seen all of the world that lies between the Pacific and Montmartre. K. Hendrick is studying to take her New York bar examinations. Stubby is tutoring two young pupils and Peg Harris West was in the midst of her second year law exams.

We gleaned various bits of news about those who weren't there. Margin Wylie will marry an Englishman, a clergyman, if I'm not mistaken, early in June, and Anna Adams is also to be married soon. Jazzie Preston and her family are sailing for Scotland on the 21st of June. Shutz is planning a gorgeous motor trip to California this summer. Jenny Green has been teaching at Foxcroft this winter.

I warn you, you will miss a lot if you don't all come back next year, so put it on your date-book now.

1927

Class Editor: ELLENOR MORRIS,
Berwyn, Pa.

On Thursday, June 5th, Sylvia Walker was married to Mr. Jeremiah Vincent Dillon. Her future address will be 64 Sagamore Road, Bronxville, New York.

On Saturday, May 17th, Maria Chamberlain was married to Ensign Earl Chamberlain Swearingen, of the United States Navy. She writes of the wedding that it was a full dress uniform affair with an arch of swords. Her bridesmaids were Bina Deneen, Mary Virginia Carey, '26; Ruth Gardner, '28, and Phyllis Wiegand, '30. She gives her address as c/o Ensign E. K. Swearingen, U. S. S. Colorado, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco.

Mary Hand is engaged to John Dwight Winston Churchill, the son of the novelist, Winston Churchill. She is to be married on June 14th in Cornish, N. H.

Grace Hays is engaged to Henry Stehli, of New York.

Sara Pinkerton's engagement to James L. Irwin is also announced. He is a graduate of Penn, where he is now teaching Latin.

Alberta Sanson Adams has a son, John Curtis, Jr. Her present home is in San Antonio, Texas.

Nanette Chester's husband has just published a book, "Hamilton," and is

writing another which is due to appear in the fall.

Dot Meeker has been working all winter in a laboratory at Johns Hopkins. She appeared at Garden Party with Connie Jones, who has this year been teaching at the Baldwin School.

Darcy Kellogg also turned up at the same function. She has been working at a children's clinic in New York several days a week.

Nan Bowman is well on the way towards becoming a doctor and is awfully pleased with the work.

Jan Seeley having been warden of Pem West as well as a very busy member of his athletic department, expects to spend part of her summer at Columbia studying for an M.A. in Physical Education.

Elizabeth Norton is coming to Bryn Mawr next year to read papers for Miss King, and to give part of the course in Modern Painting.

Ellenor Morris, who has been doing the former part of that job, wishes her the very best of luck. At the moment of this writing she is nearly exhausted from the strain of correcting finals. She will be at home recuperating till the end of July when she is going abroad for a couple of months with her family.

Ginny Newbold was married on April 29th to Sam Gibbon of Philadelphia. She looked very beautiful as usual and had a heavenly spring day for the wedding.

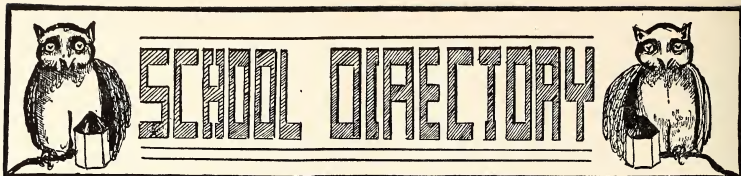
Mary Robinson's engagement is announced to George Gordon Cameron, D.D. No further data has reached the editor.

A great many people turned up at Bryn Mawr the first week-end in May to see Glee Club give the Pirates of Penzance. Among those present from '27 were Frank Thayer, Elinor Parker, and Agnes Mongan. Agnes has been studying art abroad and is at present occupied in cataloguing pictures in the Fogg Museum. Her sister, Betty, now at College, is doing Honors work in History of Art here.

1930

Class Editor: OLIVIA STOKES
2408 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

At the last class meeting 1930 elected the following officers: Agnes Howell, President; Content Peckham, Secretary and Treasurer; Dorothea Cross, Class Collector; Olivia Stokes, Class Editor. Virginia Loomis was elected to be the representative of the class at the meeting of the Alumnae Council, which is to be held in Indianapolis in November.



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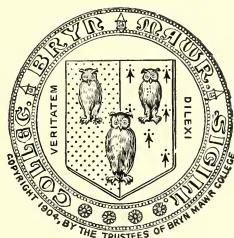
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THE OPENING OF COLLEGE

November, 1930

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The summer interlude brings us all back with something that approximates the fresh vision of a returned traveler. We have that slight detachment, that sense of distance, that makes all discussions so much more dispassionate than they are later in the year when everyone is caught back again into the mid-current. Changes, no matter how drastic, seem interesting rather than revolutionary. We are all in a position to co-operate more sympathetically with the college because of this summer freshness of point of view. At the moment there are a number of experiments to be watched with this slight detachment that in the end is more helpful than violent partisanship. This is the first year the increase in tuition has gone into effect, not wholly, it is true, but in part, and there are other things perhaps even more important that Miss Park touches on in her opening speech ". . . the completion of the new curriculum . . . the position which Bryn Mawr is to take in relation to the Negro, the relation of the life of the student to her life outside." It inevitably happens sometimes that, when Alumnae are a little out of touch with the college, for one reason or another, and yet their interest is unabated, they seize eagerly on what may be merely a matter of opinion on the part of some one not very fully informed, and that personal opinion assumes the importance of an authentic fact, and is told to the next person as such. All this is an elaborate way, of course, of describing gossip which has nothing to do with those searchings of heart and mind that are necessary before arriving at a conclusion. If somehow the detached attitude that enables one to sift fact from fiction, and keep the experimental attitude toward experiments, could be maintained throughout the year, it would be a valuable alumnae gift to the college. And the Alumnae Association is itself going to have to face a problem that is going to be very important for it in a number of ways,—the evaluation of the Council. It was started as an experiment; it now no longer is one. The arguments for and against its continuance need to be balanced very dispassionately, and with a summer clearness of vision.

MISS PARK'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF COLLEGE

Though I have not outstripped the rest of you by much I have at least been here long enough already to welcome the faculty and students, graduate and undergraduate, on this final day of September which begins the 46th year of Bryn Mawr—to welcome you with warmth. For the Bryn Mawr which I have thought of in these nine months of absence has not been the silent buildings, disposed picturesquely on empty greensward to which I actually came back two weeks ago, but the livelier, noisier, and more gayly colored place which half woke when the freshman class arrived on Wednesday and came to itself entirely this morning. To this Bryn Mawr I rejoice to return. In the folder of one of the Zermatt hotels appears a sentence,—“In the Alpine heights of Zermatt the weary and the pessimist may assuage their moral lassitude.” And back to Bryn Mawr I have come to assuage mine. But it is the only lassitude I need to cure! That “dying lady lean and pale” who tottered forth among you last year has gone forever.

A good part of the light-hearted pleasure which filled all my holiday to overflowing is due to the combined kindness and competence of many people, faculty, staff and students, above all, to the Acting President and Dean of last year who not only attended to all college affairs to my complete satisfaction but who were generous enough to carry through the business of the year with hardly a cable to disturb my peace. It was not until I came back to my desk that I realized with what complicated and long pieces of business they had dealt. My only alarm is that having been necessarily away from the elementary instruction on the schedule which was administered, I hear, to the faculty and the students, I shall never understand it! I thought of them with insufficient but still deep gratitude through the year and that gratitude is more instructed and deeper now.

The college opens formally this morning with 397 undergraduate students, as contrasted with the 409 of last year's opening day. Every room again is filled, but happily there are fewer non-residents awaiting residence and watching for a vacant room. The freshman class numbers 107 as contrasted with 120 last year and 127 the year before. This twice repeated decrease in the freshman class is due to a healthy and reassuring fact: namely, that in the last two years there are fewer rooms left vacant by the upperclass students, despite the fact that this year in June an unusually large senior class was graduated. It is a more profitable piece of work for the college to carry its students through four years of training, of which the last two are the most interesting to both parties concerned, than to accept a large number of first-year students each autumn and find a considerable fraction leaving after one year or two with no experience of or profit from advanced work. The small number of vacant rooms, however, made the problem of admission difficult and again a large number of girls who had completed all requirements of entrance had to be refused admission. With such pressure on the college it seemed impossible to give up the use of Bettws-y-Coed and the house is established again this year with its quota of freshmen and Miss Mary Duke Wight, fellow in Romance Languages last year, as warden.

The college regarded the entering class of 1929 with pride, and again in 1930 about a quarter of the whole freshman class have been admitted with a Credit average and only a few with an average below Merit. The Admissions Committee of

the year which passed the hottest of all days of the hottest of all summers at their task report the greatly increased value of the statements made by the heads of schools in response to a new set of questions formulated last year. These statements with the examination and school records and the scholastic aptitude tests, the committee carefully considered in the case of every student, and it sometimes disregarded a low examination average when the ability of the student was underwritten by one or more of the other tests. The committee believes that the college has this year again accepted an excellent entering class. Half of the students whose examination averages are highest appear also among the youngest students presenting themselves—again a repetition of the record of last year. Later on I shall give my detail-loving mind an opportunity to report on the pedigree, physical, mental, and moral—if I can thus refer to the denominational affiliation—of the freshman class. At this moment I should like at least to say that the increased proportion of girls prepared in public schools, which I mentioned with satisfaction last year, is noteworthy again in this year's class.

In increasing the amount of tuition for undergraduate students this year the Directors of the college and in particular those directors who are also alumnae felt great anxiety lest the college lose out of its student body and even out of its lists of inquirers the daughters of families on whom the cost of college training already bore heavily but who earlier and now have given the college some of its best and most representative students. The directors have tried to send broadcast over the country their eagerness to combine with the family in such cases and carry off the daughter. As you know, Miss Julia Ward, Assistant to the Dean, has been appointed to carry out this plan, and with this in mind, she has been promised so large a part of the traveling fund that I doubt whether Mrs. Manning and I can do more than get to Philadelphia occasionally. We trust that in the near future Miss Ward's hands and those of the alumnae everywhere will be upheld by a larger scholarship fund, so that such students as the thirty-four now sent to Bryn Mawr on the regional scholarships may be multiplied. A few years ago Alice Day Jackson, of the Class of 1902, left to the college a large part of her estate, the bequest to be available on her husband's death. Mr. Jackson has now given to the college \$10,000 interest on funds which he generously affects to hold in trust for Bryn Mawr, with the suggestion that the amount be used as the beginning of such a scholarship fund, to be known as the Alice Day Jackson Memorial Fund. He believes as we do that it is worth while at any effort to bring to Bryn Mawr the student who can profit to the full from what the college can give the fine flower of the schools.

The graduate school numbers at the present time 98 as compared with 98 last year at this time, and the registration of part-time graduate students will go on slowly for the next week, especially among the teachers, and the academic wives and mothers who will I doubt not treat themselves as they have often done to a fling in some favorite seminary. There are twenty-two resident fellows among the students—in the departments of archaeology, Biblical literature, chemistry, economics and politics, education, English, geology, German, Greek, Latin, mathematics, philosophy, psychology, romance languages, and social economy—and twenty-seven scholars. Five foreign scholars have been appointed—Mary Margaret Allen, B.Sc., of the London School of Economics, Friedel M. Böhme, from the University of Cologne, and Marthe M. A. Miskolczy, from the University of Budapest, to work in social economy, Diederika Liesveld, from the University of Amsterdam, to work under Professor

Chew in the Department of English, and Odette Thireau, from the University of Nancy, to work in Chemistry.

It is only by thinking myself back into the situation at the beginning of last year that I can realize how recently a graduate hall has been established. What I left last year as an experiment I find as an established institution, already with its infant traditions. Long discussed and even dreaded changes establish themselves in college so quickly that one generation of students hardly knows the exasperating problems of the last and I must actually hurry to make my comment while the present graduate school knows what I am talking about. The graduate students of Bryn Mawr have from the beginning been its pride. Through them we have made some contribution to scholarship in America and they form our most direct connection with the great universities in America and Europe. I believe that the quality of the graduate school will be more easily maintained or raised now that it is to stand an integrated whole. And the increased comfort and quiet which Radnor offers is not only pleasant but important. To repair the long, heavy hours of concentrated study which research work demands, flowery beds of ease or their equivalent should be provided by any college or university which has a graduate school, and the arrangements to which Bryn Mawr has come after many years of another plan are parallel to those which Columbia and Radcliffe have within a few years inaugurated on a larger scale. One out of the many college problems which took to itself much time and many a discussion has now been settled. And literally side by side with this spiritual victory a material victory has been won. Never again will the Radnor plumbing nor the sound of its water floods disturb Mr. Foley's dreams or mine. Every ancient pipe and tile has been removed. A nightmare has become a thing of beauty (though with my knowledge of plumbing I can not say a joy *forever*) and I wish that all givers to the college whose taste lies along the lines of bath tubs, paint and shower baths could be invited into the shiny Radnor bathrooms.

As last year an unusual number of the members of the faculty were away on year or half-year leave, so this autumn there are a corresponding number of returns. Professor Leuba, Professor William Roy Smith, Professor Marion Parris Smith, Professor Chew, Professor Kingsbury, Professor Swindler, all begin their work again this morning and though I have not been elected their spokesman I think I can say that there is audible a great sound of creaking of wheels—as loud as any shaduf on the Nile. But give us time!

The new appointments for the year and the list of this year's travellers are to be found in the calendar. There should be added to them the name of Dr. Valentine Mueller, Ausserordentlich Professor of the University of Berlin, who comes in February as Associate Professor of Archaeology. Professor Mueller has carried over his interest to include oriental archaeology and has published on that subject. And I am delighted that to Professor Carpenter, who is soon to return, and to Professor Swindler, so able a colleague should be added who will give instruction in a field in which the great work of the next fifty years in archaeology will probably be done. In the first semester the Seminary in Ancient Architecture will be given by Professor William B. Dinsmoor, Professor of Achaeology at Columbia, and the undergraduate course by Mr. Donald Egbert, Instructor in Art and Archaeology at Princeton University.

The college has received a gift from Dr. George Woodward which makes it possible to offer this year a course of one hour a week in Public Discussion and Debate.

The course will be given by Mr. Dayton McKean, who conducts a similar course in Princeton University. Dean Manning and I believe this course will be of value to many students who are interested in public speaking or who ought to be interested in public speaking, and we hope it may in the end feed some upright Bryn Mawr statesmen into the government.

The Alumnae Association has again and surprisingly increased its gifts to the college and has made it possible to offer another grant of \$1000 a year to a full professor of the college in recognition of work as a scholar. This award I have made to Professor Georgiana Goddard King, of the Department of the History of Art, whose published research has won her an excellent place in her own field in America and Europe, one of which Bryn Mawr has long been rightly proud.

A returning traveller has for a little while an extra faculty. He walks in two worlds. I have said enough perhaps to show you that one part of me picks up readily the threads dropped at Thanksgiving. She can talk of plumbing, and graduate schools and entrance examinations. She settles into the same chair back of the same desk, watches from the same window the same hurrying student and the same industrious bird, both, she observes, walking on the grass as of old. I think, that is, you will find me normal. But a second person looking through the same eyes finds familiar things strange and new. I can pick up the grayish Bryn Mawr calendar, for example, and, with a mind like a freshly washed slate, see it for the first time. That calendar can excite me as much as a palæolithic drawing of fighting elephants in the heart of the Nubian Desert or the first edelweiss of a Swiss summer up to its knees in water on a high, wet hillside. When I opened my eyes the first morning on my sleeping porch I saw on the quiet hill opposite a little compact walled town with its battlemented towers rising out of the trees! But this power blesses the returned traveller only briefly. My second self has survived freshman week, but it can hardly live long into the college year and I should like to make use of it while it lasts.

In contrast with the European the ordinary American in America sees I think a singularly indefinite picture of his country. He feels a vague, sometimes a chaotic background for his life and interests and those of other individuals, and it is only some phase of it which occasionally becomes distinct, touched by the spotlight of a contemporary event. I don't need to name the reasons for this—our broad, continental geography, our composite population, our varied economic stresses and strains. But for the American who contemplates America from Europe just now there is no indistinctness, and certainly no pleasant haze. The newspapers, the man and the woman who are deeply concerned about international affairs and the man in the street see in sharp black and white an America which they regard with fear or scorn or detestation as the case may be. They find us at once fearful and aggressive, careless of the end to which our acts lead and in a quick panic over any contretemps, lavish except to the gifted of whom we are suspicious, ignorant of distinction or beauty, boasting that education is widespread and contented that it should be inaccurate, thin and unfruitful. I am bound to say the returned American, seeing with the fresh eye of the traveller, though he can correct his critics in many details, is constrained to find much of that comment true. The dirty streets and the billboards, the vulgar movies, no less than the municipal scandals and the new tariff law (I should perhaps acknowledge that I am a Free Trader) are hard for the most genuine American of us all to explain away.

To explain away or to bear. We at Bryn Mawr can at least, I have come to think, try to set our own house in order with more attention than ever before. We

are altogether upwards of 600 people, a faculty of various ages, education, interests, all turned into the same profession, a student body homogeneous in sex, age, provenance, all walking along the same road. We inherit a tradition which is a valuable one for a democracy. We recognize standards. Whether we like them or not, we are used to living with them;—indeed we have all barked our shins on them many a time. And we have been directed toward accurate and courageous thinking, accurate thinking over any area explored, courageous thinking taking us over our old boundaries into new areas. We should not be afraid of either distinguishing or choosing between better and best, we should not be afraid of recognition of our limitations nor of the adjustment which follows. There are various problems coming before us as a community this year, the important completion of the new curriculum, the further course of that revival of learning—if I may call it so—which some of us believe and all of us hope is in its vigorous beginnings, the position which Bryn Mawr is to take in relation to the Negro, the relation of the life of the student in college to her life outside. Is it not a time when such questions must be met with determination certainly but also with searchings of heart and still more searchings of mind, with an attitude, in short, which can be transferred profitably when it becomes necessary to more important and wider reaching questions which touch not our small college only but all America?

I have left until the end any mention of the great loss which the college has suffered because I feel sure that Dr. de Laguna himself would have protested against any darkening of this day on his account. But many of you know it and must have had in mind all through this hour. Dr. Theodore de Laguna, professor of philosophy at Bryn Mawr since 1907, that is for twenty-three years this month, died suddenly at Hardwick, Vermont, near his summer home in Greensboro, on Monday the 22nd day of September. This is not the time to sum up Bryn Mawr's debt to him. That I leave to a special occasion when more competent speakers than I can make an effort to appraise it and at the same time his contribution to his profession in America. But I cannot forbear to speak of his excellent scholarship, his devotion to his teaching, his loyalty to the college, the honesty and charm of his mind. It is for those of us who have known and worked with him a heavy blow.

With the classes of the nine o'clock hour, this year of the college formally begins.

The Alumnae Association joins with Miss Park, the Faculty, and the student body in expressing its sorrow at the death of Dr. Theodore de Laguna. So many college generations have studied under him that for many of the alumnae the loss is a personal one.

“WOMEN IN FINANCE”

LOUISE WATSON, 1912

(Reprinted by the courtesy of *Equal Rights*, Vol. XVI, No. 3, February 22, 1930)

Women have been in the investment banking field for less than twenty years and it was the war that gave them their first real opportunity through the sale of Liberty bonds. Then they were looked upon as something of a curiosity and more than once were granted an interview by a busy man because he was interested in seeing what kind of woman was engaged in selling bonds and what arguments she used in presenting her case. Along in 1920, a New York evening paper reported that “women were not a success in the bond business for they soon exhausted the list of their friends and did not have the courage to stand hard work and small results until success came to them.” At that time there were very few women from which to generalize but most of them, it may be stated authoritatively, are still successfully engaged in that business today and their ranks have been augmented slowly until at the present time there are about fifty women in the investment business in New York City and a few more in big cities such as Philadelphia, Washington, and Chicago. I know of no women in the investment business in the South or the far West unless they have gone into it very recently. I remember being told on a visit to Los Angeles a few years ago that there was practically no opening for women salesmen with the large investment houses, but in that great pioneer part of the country, there may be more freedom for women in this line at the present time. The great land of opportunity for women in business is New York City and, therefore, in my discussion of what women are doing in the investment business and what they may look forward to, I shall be speaking of those I know in New York.

There are a number who are distinctly outstanding. One of the pioneers in this field is now head of the Women's Department for one of the large public utility houses and has eleven women salesmen under her, another is practically sales manager for her concern in which there are some sixty salesmen, but is minus the title, while a third is head of the statistical department of her house and often takes a trip to inspect the plant of a company for which her house is considering doing some financing. There is one woman who was hailed in a recent newspaper article as a “maker of millionaires.” There are also a few women who for years have been at the top or near the top in organizations in which most of the salesmen are men. The women who are in this particular division of Wall Street do well and their success has encouraged others to come into this field and has made the investment houses that employ women interested in increasing the number of their women salesmen. These women go in on the same basis as the men, but it is still generally conceded by their employers that they operate under some handicap and have to be at least ten per cent better than men to achieve the same results. They sell to both men and women, and by and large, meet little prejudice but are helped and encouraged by the trust they seem to inspire. Their customers range from small investors to multi-millionaires, banks, insurance companies, and corporations and their contacts are varied and interesting. The biggest producers sell from four to ten millions of dollars worth of bonds annually and it is said that there are several whose salary or commission, as the case may be, exceeds \$25,000 a year, while the average return for

a good salesman is probably somewhere between five and ten thousand dollars. In this respect there is no difference between men and women salesmen, for in this field they work under the same plan of compensation. A man may and sometimes does have a superior advantage in obtaining an important prospect which merely means that the woman has to work a little harder to achieve the same results.

That she will and has achieved this result many times in the last twelve years is an undisputed fact and she has come to stay. While it is still true in almost every line of banking and business as Katharine Fullerton Gerald once said, that "the extraordinary practical achievements of women are still only the ordinary practical achievements of men" twelve years is, after all, a comparatively short time by which to judge results and perhaps women have only just proved their worth and are at the threshold of a real career in investment banking, that tremendous field that offers so many thrilling and satisfying opportunities to men of broad intelligence and international vision.

I say *men* advisedly for no woman has yet been invited to leave the threshold and sit in those conferences where decisions are made which may affect a corporation, an entire industry, a country in South America, or a European nation. In the big banks in New York where decisions of international importance are made, a number of women have attained the rank of junior officers but there are no senior officers among them, while in the investment banking field no woman has attained the rank of a junior officer. Why is this? One hears many explanations. Women are too new in this field—but many men entering this business within the last decade now occupy positions of great importance; if women were made executives, men would have to work under them and men would not like that; if women were in the buying department of a bond house they would have to be sent out on company business occasionally and what corporation would talk seriously with a woman if it wanted to borrow ten or twenty million dollars; then, worse than that, they would occasionally have to be sent abroad, perhaps, and what South American or Japanese or European government would understand such a strange situation, so foreign to their ideas of the way in which business should be conducted?

Of course, there are women in politics both in this country and abroad and the world has rapidly become used to them; there are some outstanding women in business where the business has been started by the woman or where it has been left to her as with Lady Rhonda in Great Britain, but business in general is still exceptionally conservative in its attitude toward women and there is still less open-mindedness in its attitude toward her than there is in the professions. The liberal-minded executives who believe in employing women and who think it is unfair to the woman, once having employed her, to stunt her growth by not promoting her when her work entitles her to such promotion are so largely in the minority in most organizations that they know that they would not advance their cause by overpleading. Until the desire to get ahead comes so overwhelmingly from the women themselves that business is forced to recognize it and to deal with it, it will never be a *great* problem.

While this is true of all business, it is true of the investment banking business in particular. More women with capital need to come into this business with the definite idea of learning it from A to Z and of establishing their own firms or of becoming partners in a stock or bond firm. A few women of ability, influence and wealth to whom finance would prove as fascinating and worth-while a field as to their brothers would do more to establish the "open door" for women in this line

than years of hard work without capital could accomplish. I do not mean that they should establish or go into firms where all the partners are women, for their constant effort must be to prove themselves so able that they will be judged on merit and not disqualified because of their sex. The chief executive of the largest public utility corporation in New York expressed a typical sentiment when he said recently at a woman's club that in his opinion a woman could not go to the top in his kind of business because she could not act as a man would and was therefore automatically disqualified. But we should bear in mind that she might have a contribution to make that would be individual and conceivably as valuable as that of a man. Perhaps the point of view that women need to instil in their masculine colleagues is that of the postman who was the only man in a college class given to thirty-five workers in industry. When asked if he minded being the only man in a class of thirty-four women he said, "Oh, no! You see these girls are different. They are so intelligent that they don't seem like women at all." It will be a great step forward in business when women are considered simply as human beings and judged purely on the ground of their ability.

Their second great step forward would be a change of attitude, an overcoming of the inferiority complex, so to speak. It is only by the best kind of coöperation with men that women can succeed and the attitude of greatest liberality toward their ambitions is usually found in the biggest executives, those who have least reason to fear their success. Women in business, as a class, however, are too content with this kind of appreciation and consequently too willing to remain submissively in subordinate positions and accept the estimate put upon their so-called limitations. It is when they begin to be more ambitious, to have more courage and a larger vision, to think the "game worth the candle," that they will begin to succeed in business, not in comparison with other women, but with men and women. They are not sufficiently aggressive—but it may be said that some few who have been too aggressive have failed, and that is true. They have gone about it the wrong way, demanded instead of coöperating, fixed their attention on small grievances and instilled in men the feeling that they were fighting a woman. As Virginia Wolff says, "it is fatal for a woman to lay the least stress on any grievance, to plead with justice any cause; in any way to speak consciously as a woman." To do one's best work, as she adds, "there must be freedom and there must be peace." The chief contribution that a woman can make in the business world is, through her best efforts to contribute a point of view that is individual, that does not ape that of a man but may be worth while in adding something to his point of view and in illuminating from a different angle the subject under discussion.

It would not be worth taking time to discuss woman's place in business, and in the investment banking business in particular, if the investment banking business were not one of the most important businesses in the world and did not vitally concern all men and women, whether they realize it or not. Through this business unemployed capital becomes a productive force and is used to contribute directly to the creation of other wealth. Since the war, as you know, New York has become the money center of the world. This means that we hold great potential power, both national and international, and upon the wisdom with which it is used depends our future prosperity or destruction, not only from a material point of view. Every woman in this country desires peace throughout the world and the sentiment in our big financial corporations will be of incalculable importance in making that peace

possible and permanent. The general establishment of that sentiment will be the most constructive step ever taken by business. Recently it was announced that "there is no group of men in the world more anxious for the success of the London Arms Conference than the business men of America." This was the view of both Mr. Pierre du Pont, chairman of the board of the du Pont Co., and of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co. The speaker added that "among American business men there is no desire so strong as that which they cherish for permanent peace." As the financial business is at present constituted, American women will have very little to do directly with making that sentiment so strong that war will be impossible, but the financial world affords them one of the biggest and most worth-while fields for human effort, and, if in another decade they forge ahead as rapidly as in the last, it is both possible and probable that a few exceptionally able and intrepid individuals may be climbing toward the top.

I cannot close without urging more women everywhere to manage their own investments. An investment banker recently estimated that 41% of the nation's wealth is controlled by women, but the potential financial power which they have within their grasp has not begun to be even dimly realized by them. Their financial viewpoint is so untrammelled that, whether they inherit money or make it themselves, the keen zest which they show in attacking the investment problem and the seriousness with which they set out to master it, may change the whole financial and social order. Not so very many years ago women pioneered to gain the vote that they might have political equality, and they continue to work for equality before the law. It is predicted that the influence which they will have through recognition of their potential financial power may be more speedily effective in securing that equality than any influence has ever been heretofore.

(Reprinted by the courtesy of *Equal Rights*, Vol. XVI, No. 3, February 22, 1930)

MONSIEUR PAUL HAZARD

Flexner Lecturer, 1930-1931

Monsieur Paul Hazard, who is to be the Flexner lecturer at Bryn Mawr this year, is recognized in France and throughout Europe and the two Americas as one of the authorities in the field of Comparative Literature. He is what the French call "un vrai maître," a master in his domain and an incomparable teacher. It is a great scholar that the Flexner Foundation is bringing among us. Monsieur Hazard has already shown his characteristic kindness and generosity to Bryn Mawr students who have worked under his direction in Paris. He closes a recent letter with these words: "Tout ce que je demande c'est de servir de mon mieux Bryn Mawr."

COUNCIL

The Alumnae Council will meet this year in Indianapolis on November 13th, 14th and 15th. Arrangements are in charge of Katharine Holliday Daniels, 1918, Councillor for District IV.

GOODHART HALL INJURED BY FIRE

(Reprinted in part from *The College News*)

"On Monday night, October seventh, the college was roused by the ringing of Taylor bell and the shriek of the powerhouse siren, followed by the clatter of fire engines to Goodhart Hall, where smoke was rolling up in thick clouds. The fire was discovered by the night watchman, Mr. Graham, and it was already well under way beneath the platform of the stage when the alarm was sounded. Mr. Graham's only key was to the service entrance, where the smoke was thickest, making entry impossible. A side door of the auditorium was forced to make a passage for one of the hose lines, which was dragged at great risk across the stage and played through a hole in the floor (on the flames). A second line was led through the window at the service entrance. The firemen were materially aided by Mr. Willoughby, who made his way, through smoke so thick that lanterns were extinguished, to open the doors of the auditorium and investigate the switchboard back stage.

The dangerous section of the stage, where the foundations had been charred, was roped off, and the debris was to a large extent removed by Chapel time, when President Park spoke of the fire as already in the past tense."

Mr. Arthur Thomas, of the Building and Grounds Committee, sent the following report to the BULLETIN:

"The fire started about 1.00 A. M. in the stage pit, i. e., the space immediately underneath the wooden stage floor.

"The structural damage was restricted to this floor, which was largely consumed and will have to be entirely replaced. The storage battery and the emergency lighting system, located in the stage pit, is a total loss, and there was some damage to the heating system, duct work and domestic water piping. The total cost of restoring these items of structural and mechanical equipment will be approximately \$7,577.00, which amount has been agreed to by the insurance adjusters.

"Some of the stage equipment was entirely consumed and most of it damaged by smoke and water. This loss has not been finally determined, but is not expected to exceed \$4,000.00 to \$5,000.00, even if the textile curtain across the proscenium arch is entirely replaced.

"The total amount of our restoration expense is, therefore, not expected to exceed \$13,000.00.

"It is evident that the fire did not occur from electrical wiring or from the emergency lighting system, since it was observed that when the lights on the regular power house circuit went out during the fire they immediately went on again through the normal and automatic operation of the emergency lighting system. This lasted, however, only a few minutes before the storage batteries or the switch board panel of the emergency lighting system were reached by the fire.

"Once started, the fire found fuel in the scenery stored in the pit beneath the stage and in the wooden construction of the stage itself, in addition to certain wooden fittings of the room, i. e., a closet, a stairway enclosure, etc.

"The watchman discovered the fire promptly, and the Bryn Mawr Fire Company responded within a few minutes. High praise is due the Bryn Mawr Fire Company, the college faculty and employees, as the fire was very intense and, had it not been fought with bravery and skill, might have caused far greater damage."

NOMINATIONS

BALLOT

Extract from Article XII of the By-laws of the Association as adopted at the Annual Meeting of February 1, 1930:

Section 2. The Nominating Committee shall annually prepare a proposed ballot presenting one or more nominations for the office of Alumnae Director.

Section 3. If in any year there shall be a vacancy in the office of District Councillor of any district by reason of the expiration of a term, the Nominating Committee shall prepare a proposed ballot presenting one or more names for each such office about to become vacant.

Section 4. All proposed ballots shall be published in the November issue of the Alumnae Bulletin.

Section 5. Any fifteen members of the Association may in writing present additional nominations for the office of Director or Officer or Alumnae Director of the Association.

Any ten members belonging to a District may in writing present additional nominations for the office of District Councillor of such District.

Each such nomination, shall, however, be accompanied by the written consent of the nominee.

All nominations must be filed with the Alumnae Secretary of the Association by December 1st preceding the annual meeting of the Association.

In accordance with this procedure the Nominating Committee has prepared the following ballot, which has been approved by the Executive Board, and is here presented for the consideration of the Association.

COUNCILLOR FOR DISTRICT VII.

(For Term of Years 1931-34)

JERE BENSBURG JOHNSON, 1924
(Mrs. Arthur F. Johnson)
Hollywood, California

Secretary in Bureau of Vocational Service, and in office of president of Bureau of Occupations, 1925-26. Secretary to president of Western States Publishing Company, Inc., 1929.

ALUMNAE DIRECTOR

(For Term of Years 1931-36)

FLORANCE WATERBURY, 1905
New York City

A. B., Bryn Mawr College, 1905. Student of Painting with Charles Hawthorne in New York City, 1911-12, and in Paris, 1913-14; student of Drawing with the late Georges Noel in Rome, 1912-13; Red Cross Worker in France, 1918-19; student of Portrait Painting with Cecelia Beaux, 1919-20; student of the Chinese Method of Painting with the late Kung Pah King in Peking, 1922-23. Sometime student of Astronomy, Italian, Spanish, Russian Art, Indo-Chinese Art, Hindu Art and Textiles at Columbia University; student of Play-writing, Barnard, and graduate student in Chinese Painting at Columbia University, 1929-31.

COUNCILLOR FOR DISTRICT I.

(For Term of Years 1931-34)

MARGUERITE MELLON DEWEY, 1913
(Mrs. Bradley Dewey)
Boston, Massachusetts

Chairman, Bryn Mawr New England Regional Scholarship Committee, 1922-27; 1928-29. President, Bryn Mawr Club of Boston, 1922-23. Secretary, Mothers' Thursday Club of Cambridge, 1921-24. Member Board of Overseers, Shady Hill School, Cambridge, 1923-25. Executive Board, Cambridge League of Women Voters, 1928-29. Corresponding Secretary, Saturday Morning Club of Boston, 1928-30. Director, College Club, Boston, 1930.

COUNCILLOR FOR DISTRICT IV.

(For Term of Years 1931-34)

ADELINE WERNER VORYS, 1916
(Mrs. Webb I. Vorys)
Columbus, Ohio

President of Class and President of Undergraduate Association, 1915-16; Teacher of English, Columbus School for Girls, 1916-18. Warden of Rockefeller Hall, 1918-19. President, Pleasure Guild of Children's Hospital, Columbus, 1919-20. Recording Secretary of Columbus Junior League, 1923-26, and City Editor of League, 1926-27. President, Big Sister Association, 1927-28. Chairman, Academic Committee of Columbus School for Girls and member of Board of Trustees of School.

REGIONAL SCHOLARS

It has now become the accepted procedure for the first BULLETIN of the autumn to boast of the Regional Scholars, and this year is no exception to the rule. The College opened with thirty-four Regional Scholars on its lists, an increase of one beyond last year's record. There are, however, only thirteen Freshmen Scholars this year as compared with fifteen last year. Eight of these thirteen entered with credit averages, while only five of last year's fifteen attained those heights. Three of the Freshmen Scholars won the matriculation scholarships for their districts, Catherine Bredt for Pennsylvania, Betty Hannan for New York and Dorothy Haviland Nelson, of San Francisco, for the Western States.

As a group the new scholars are a trifle older than last year's. They range in age from 16 years 7 months to 19 years 5 months, the average age being less than a month over 18, while the average age for the class is 18 years 2.5 months. Eight of the thirteen were prepared entirely by private schools; three entirely by public schools, and the other two attended both public and private schools.

The geographical distribution of the scholars is about as usual. The New England Committee, as always, has the distinction of sending the greatest number, and is now responsible for ten. These include one Senior, Celia Darlington; one Junior, Alice Rider; three Sophomores, Alice Brues, Tirzah Clark and Susan Torrance; and five Freshmen. These Freshmen are Caroline Wright, of New Milford, Connecticut, prepared by Wykeham Rise; Lillian Russell and Anita de Varon, both prepared by the Boston Latin School; Suzanne Halstead, of Norwalk, Connecticut, prepared by the Hillside School, and Frances Pleasanton, of Roslindale, Massachusetts, prepared by the Lee School.

District II. is sending fourteen scholars from its four committees. New York has a Junior scholar, Dorothea Perkins, and three Freshmen—Betty Hannan, of Albany, prepared by the Albany Academy; Betti Goldwasser and Emily Davis, of New York, and of Riverdale, both prepared by the Fieldston School of Ethical Culture. New Jersey still has Yvonne Cameron, now in her Junior year.

The committee with Philadelphia for its centre now has six scholars in college—two Seniors, Frances Tatnall and Angelyn Burrows; one Junior, Elizabeth Barker; one Sophomore, Gertrude Longacre; and two Freshmen, Catherine Bredt, of Llewellyn Park, Orange, New Jersey, prepared by the Shipley School, and Marianne Gate-son, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, prepared by the Bethlehem High School and the Moravian Seminary.

The Western Pennsylvania Committee continues to send two Sophomore Scholars, Eleanor Chalfant and Eleanor Yeakel, and has now added a Freshman, Elizabeth Mackenzie, of Pittsburgh, whose preparation began at the famous Girls' High School of Aberdeen, Scotland, and finished at the Allegheny High School, Pittsburgh.

District III. has only one scholar in college, Elinor Totten, a Senior, from Washington. Eva Levin, Baltimore's Sophomore scholar, was taken ill shortly before College opened and will not be able to return this year.

District IV. has a Senior scholar, Katharine Sixt, who spent her Junior year in France; and two Sophomores, Elizabeth Sixt and Jeannette Le Saulnier.

District V. is represented by four Scholars—Margaret Bradley, a Junior, and Hester Anne Thomas, who is spending this year in France; Caroline Lloyd-Jones, a

Sophomore; and Dorothy Gerhard, a Freshman from Winnetka, prepared by the North Shore Country Day School.

District VI. has no scholar this year, but District VII. is sending two. Southern California is represented by a Sophomore, Louise Balmer, and Northern California by a Freshman, Dorothy Haviland Nelson, of San Francisco, prepared by the public schools and by the Katharine Branson School.

Much can be expected from these "hand-picked" students—to quote President Park—and with the record of achievement of their predecessors to spur them on, they can well be left to make a place for themselves.

ALUMNAE DAUGHTERS IN THE CLASS OF 1934

<i>Daughter's Name</i>	<i>Mother's Name</i>	<i>Class</i>
Helen E. Baldwin	Helen Smitheman	1907
Gabriel Church	Brook Peters	1907
Susan Daniels	Grace Brownell	1907
Margaret Dannenbaum	Gertrude Gimbel	1911
Honour Dickerman	Alice Carter	1899
Anna Martin Findley	Elisa Dean	1900
Anita Fouilhoux	Jean Clark	1899
Julia G. Gardner	Julia Streeter	1900
Katharine E. Gribbel	Margaret Latta	1909
Olivia H. Jarrett	Cora Hardy	1899
Evelyn M. Patterson	Evelyn Holliday	1904
Margaret M. Righter	Renée Mitchell	1900
Letitia Yoakam	Aurie Thayer	1899

BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE IN LONDON

Martha G. Thomas, '89, and Anna B. Lawther, '97, gave an informal tea on July 23rd at Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, for the alumnae and former students of Bryn Mawr College who were living in London or spending the summer there.

The guests were taken to see the large dining hall and the room furnished by President Emeritus Thomas in honor of Dame Millicent Fawcett and the room furnished by Bryn Mawr alumnae in honor of President Emeritus Thomas.

The following alumnae and former students were able to be present: Anabel Douglas, '93; Bertha H. Putnam, '93; Mary Kirkbride Peckitt, 1900; Marion Parris Smith, '01; Virginia T. Stoddard, '03; Maud Spencer Corbett, '03; Clara Case Edwards, '04; Katharine Peek, '22; Mary Woodworth, '24; Kathleen Johnston, British Graduate Scholar, '26-'27; Ethel Bright Ashford, British Graduate Scholar, '10-'11; Marjorie Rackstraw, British Graduate Scholar, '12-'13; Ellen Mary Sanders, British Graduate Scholar, '17-'18.

Several of the alumnae who reside in London were out of town for the summer and regretted missing the opportunity of seeing friends from America.

FOUND

In Denbigh Hall after Commencement Week last June, a white coat. Inquire at the Alumnae Office.

 ETHEL CANTLIN BUCKLEY

The news of Ethel Cantlin Buckley's death comes with a sense of personal loss not only to the members of her own class of 1901 but to everyone who had had any contact with her. It was just last spring that she put aside all thought of herself and her own pressing anxieties to act as Manager for her thirtieth Reunion. Her whole relation to the college and to her friends has always been characterized by that same absolute selflessness. She did the difficult things, the tedious things, with gaiety and humor and devotion and an exquisite meticulousness, but when anyone wished to give her full credit or to place her in a position in which she would have the honor as well as the responsibility, she refused the honor but cheerfully assumed even more responsibility. It was under great protest that she allowed herself to be made permanent president of her class.

The number of Alumnae who knew her in one way or another is amazingly large. She welcomed with warm hospitality the daughters and younger sisters of her friends and classmates, and delighted in having them at her house. There is no one who had anything to do with the Endowment Drive of 1920 who does not remember her, in the office of the College Club, voluntarily doing the herculean task of keeping the accounts, but everyone who went into that office remembers, too, with quick affection, her gay friendliness and laughter. Later, in 1925, when money was being raised for Goodhart Hall, she gave the same type of invaluable service. The permanent records are a lasting memorial to her devotion. But she herself would have been the first to disclaim any credit for what she did, although its value is inestimable. Later, when she served two terms as Treasurer of the Alumnae Association at a particularly difficult time when the knotty problems of the Alumnae Fund were being thrashed out, her firmest opponent on the Board became one of her warmest friends. She fought always for principles, not personalities, and was fired only by her honest conviction. Day after day she worked over the books in the Alumnae office and those who worked with her will be among those who will miss her warm spontaneous friendliness. The same thing is true of her service to the Chinese Scholarship Committee and the Marion Reilly Memorial Fund.

She gave unstintingly of time and interest and made many things possible, but she refused to come forward in any way and maintained that she was better dealing with facts and figures than with people. Perhaps it was this very quality that made her become a part of the design of the lives of so many of the people with whom she came in contact, and they remember gratefully her kindness, her loyalty and generosity, her essential honesty and integrity of mind, the warmth and unfaltering quality of her friendship, and the spontaneous gaiety of her laughter. All of these, as well as her devoted service, were her gifts to the college and to the Alumnae.

The Alumnae Association wishes to express its sense of loss and to extend its sympathy to the families of the following alumnae and former students who have died since the last number of the BULLETIN was published.

Gertrude A. Goff	1897
Elizabeth Holstein Buckingham	1898
Ethel Cantlin Buckley	1901
Sophie Boucher	1903
Mary Lee	1906
Mary Rand Birch	1909
Katharine Snodgrass	1915
Elizabeth C. Dean	1925
Kitty Gage	Fellow in Greek, 1885-86
Katharine Seabury	Hearer, 1897-98
Rebecca Shapiro Strauss	Fellow in Romance Languages, 1900-01

GRADUATE NOTES

Editor: MARY ALICE HANNA PARRISH,
(Mrs. T. C. Parrish),
Vandalia, Mo.

Zora Schaupp writes:

"I spent last summer traveling in France and Switzerland. During the autumn and winter I lived in the school of Bertrand Russell near Persfield, England, observing the practical application of his educational theories. This spring I have been investigating nursery schools in Belgium, France, Italy, Austria and Germany.

"Late in the summer I will return to the University of Nebraska, where I am assistant professor in philosophy and psychology."

Louise Dudley gives this news of herself:

"Several years ago the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools authorized Stephens College to conduct an experiment with the four-year junior college. There are two main objectives in this experiment. The first is to determine whether work on the college level can be given to the students in the junior year of the high school. The second is to work out a curriculum for such a school.

"As a part of the revision of curriculum, we have organized three orientation

courses which are to be given in the first year, one in the Humanities, one in science and one in social sciences. We have, as I said, been working on these courses at Stephens for several years but we have felt that the courses should be given in other schools in order to test adequately the validity of the experiment. The public schools of Long Beach were anxious to introduce these courses and the exchange for this year was therefore effected.

"Next year I shall be at Stephens as dean of the faculty."

Miss Ethel Bright Ashford, a British Scholar of 1910-11, is now a barrister in London. She was one of the first group of women admitted to the English Bar.

"On the morning of July 25th she gave great pleasure to Anna B. Lawther, '97, and Virginia T. Stoddard, '03, by taking them into the Law Courts. She met them in the great Hall and took them to visit the court of the Lord Chief Justice where the three justices, wearing their historic robes, grey wigs and red gowns, were having an appealed criminal case.

"From that highest court Miss Ashford took her visitors to several other courts and to the old library in the Temple and showed them her office in New Court, Middle Temple."

CLASS NOTES

1892

Class Editor: EDITH WETHERILL IVES,
(Mrs. Frederick M. Ives),
145 East 35th St., New York City.

The Class will learn with regret of the death, on June 29th, of Mr. James M. Stewart, husband of Grace Pinney, and will unite, scattered as we are, in sending Grace our deepest sympathy. She is at present with her son at 1425 Vine St., Park Ridge, Ill.

1896

Class Editor: ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON,
1411 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Katharine Cook, when she comes back this fall from her long journey around the world will not return to her post at Miss Chapin's School. She says she may let herself down gradually to a life of unemployment by doing some tutoring.

Elizabeth Cadbury Jones gives the following account of herself for the past

year: "We sailed the end of July, 1929, for England, where we spent three months, a good part of that in London, where I was helping my husband in hunting out material in regard to early democratic movements in the Church and in the State. He has been working this over this summer into lectures to be given at Harvard next winter.

Our other three months abroad we spent in Greece, Sicily and Italy, ending up with a week each in Geneva and Paris visiting the Quaker centers.

After coming home in February life seemed to be more hectic than ever. I am Chairman of the Committee of Management of the International Institute of the Y. W. C. A., a piece of work that seems to me very worth while in trying to interpret the best of the foreigner to America and of America to the foreigner in a city that is more than half foreign.

There are also many things to do at Haverford in connection with the Meet-

ing, our Friends' School, etc., not to mention keeping house for a family full of engagements that have to be remembered."

Hilda Justice sailed in June for a summer's trip to Ireland, Scotland, England, France and Switzerland. She expects to come home in September.

Effie Whittredge has taken a "Student Pilot's License," which means that she has passed the physical tests required by the Department of Commerce before taking up aviation. She wrote in August that she had become interested in it through the keen enthusiasm of her friend, Mr. Nathan Newberry Prentiss, and had just started to handle the stick herself, that she loves it and hopes to fly a ship before the year is over.

All this in spite of a tragic accident on August first, in which Mr. Prentiss, while he was flying to spend a week-end with Effie lost his life by crashing into a mountain-side near her home. In accordance with his wish to be buried near the spot if he were killed while flying, he was interred on Effie's property in Woodstock, N. Y.

1897

Class Editor: FRIEDRIKA HEYL
Merion Hall, Bryn Mawr.

The Class of 1897 is deeply grieved and shocked by the news of the death of Gertrude Goff, who was killed in a motor accident in August. To her sisters, Leah Goff Johnson and Louise and Ethel Goff, the Class sends its heartfelt sympathy in their great sorrow.

Delayed news from Clara Colton Worthington's trip in 1929 tells of her driving with a friend up the hillside behind Pompeii the day of the eruption, through deserted villages to the creeping, tumbling lava flow, and being scorched inside and out.

1899

Class Editor: ELLEN P. KILPATRICK,
1027 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

The class will be sorry to hear that Mr. Edward M. Sutliff, the husband of May Lautz Sutliff, died at Hartsdale, N. Y., on August 11th. To quote from the New York Times, "Mr. Sutliff was a leader in the development of Oriental trade and in 1921 was decorated by the Japanese Government with the Third Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his twenty-four years of service in the promotion of trade between the United States and Japan." All '99 joins in sending our sincere sympathy to May.

Emma Guffey Miller has been speaking up and down the land at State Conventions and meetings of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform. As this goes to press she is the guest of Dorothy Fronheiser Meredith in Harrisburg where, on October 8th, she (Emma) is to make a speech at the convention of the Pennsylvania organization. Dorothy sent a cordial invitation "to all '99, whether wet or dry," to stay with her at that time, but unfortunately the BULLETIN will not appear in time for us to avail ourselves of it.

Members of the class who were at Ogunquit, Maine, during the summer and had frequent reunions were Dorothy Meredith, May Blakey Ross, Marion Ream Vonsiatsky, Katherine Middendorf Blackwell and Ellen Kilpatrick. The class may be interested to know that Ellen Kilpatrick had pictures in the two exhibitions of the Ogunquit Art Association.

1900

Class Editor: LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS,
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
Haverford, Pa.

In August the Class Editor motored to Maine, where she saw three classmates, Helen MacCoy at Hancock Point, Jessie Tatlock at Seal Harbor and Mary Kilpatrick at Ogunquit. From Mary she learned that Daisy Browne has been helping all summer in a Girl Scout Camp near Washington. From Jessie Tatlock she extracted the following account of our foreign classmates:

"The class will, I know, like to have the most recent news of our distant members. I had in July the great satisfaction of visiting Louise Norcross Lucas and Fannie Wehle deHaas. It was an unadulterated joy to see Louise, becomingly increased in girth with French charms (I pray that she may not see these personalities) added to her innate American ones, graciously, genially, happily and efficiently acting as Chatelaine in the tiny French village of Oisilly.

"There I had a few days as a member of her happy household in the beautiful chateau, which she is gradually restoring from its deplorable post-war condition—a household containing numberless bunnies, cats, peacocks and a violently gamboling puppy. Louise has the art of gracious living as few people have it. But it is even more unusual to see our friend as the friend, adviser, 'first-aid' helper of a French village, and to attend mass, and, heretics as we are, share the *pain benit* in the old church where the little choir

excellently renders the ancient chants, trained therein by our versatile classmate.

"To jump from the Côté d'Or to Rotterdam. There I was with Fannie and her very enlivening Karel in their new house and garden. Fannie is very much better than she has been in years. She recently returned from a visit to her father in Louisville.

"It takes but two hours to fly from Rotterdam to London—perhaps our foreign members can fly over to our thirty-fifth reunion.

"Lest any of my classmates accuse me of becoming a butterfly, may I say that these spees were a holiday after some months spent in Italian archives and libraries, trying to get a little definiteness into the bright fog of conditions in Sicily in the thirteenth century—the subject I should like to make mine. If any of you in motoring pass near to South Hadley, come and see me and the many Bryn Mawr people at Mt. Holyoke."

The following letter came from Emily Palmer to the class collector, in response to the annual appeal:

"It is hard to put into a few sentences just what my work is, since it includes a little of everything, from 'Happy Hour' for little children to night classes for the men who work in the great steel mills, and from going with a terrified foreign mother to have little Tony's tonsils out, to advising a disillusioned young wife about her divorce. The job of head resident in a busy settlement is no bed of roses, but I wouldn't do anything else for the world."

Grace Jones McClure writes as follows of her busy life:

"There isn't much news of me, though I keep going all the time—perhaps like a squirrel in a cage! The only thing Bryn Mawr would recognize as 'Anything'—and even this is doubtful—is that I have had a series of education articles in *Charm*, and am contributing unimportant articles to various educational magazines all the while. I write entire the Columbus School for Girls *Bulletin* four times a year—or almost entire."

There are three 1900 daughters in the Freshman class: Julia Gardner, Anna Findley and Margaret Righter. Margaret Findley is a Senior and Barbara Korff is a Sophomore.

Jessie McBride Walsh has not been to a reunion for many years but her interest in the class and College never flags. She writes now of a long holiday—six or eight months—which she and her husband are taking motoring in the west.

They spent two months in the spring in Arizona and New Mexico, then went to Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington, finishing their trip in the beautiful Puget Sound region.

1901

Class Editor: HELEN CONVERSE THORPE,
(Mrs. Warren Thorpe),
15 E. 64th St., New York City.

With deep sorrow and sense of irreparable loss, the Class of 1901 have to announce the death of their chairman, Ethel Cantlin Buckley, on September 30th after a serious operation.

Knowing of her years of faithful work for the Alumnae Association, we considered ourselves fortunate in getting her consent to be our chairman in 1928, and for two years she had not spared herself in working for the Class and for the Marion Reilly Memorial Fund.

As one of us has expressed it, she spent her life in doing things for other people without thinking of herself, and her death leaves an empty place that it will be hard to fill.

We wish to extend our deep sympathy to her husband and the members of her family in their great loss. Her husband is at 86 Riverside Drive, Saranac Lake, New York.

1902

Class Editor: ANNE ROTAN HOWE
(Mrs. Thorndike Howe)
77 Revere Street, Boston, Mass.

In an excess of zeal, the above named editor sent a circular letter to her classmates on September 1st demanding news for this column with the following results:

Virginia Willits Burton writes of China and the Orient, quoting from notes she made when her husband, Col. Norman Burton, was stationed there. They are back now in this country, living at 628 Overhill Road, Ardmore, Pa.

Ethel Goff and her sisters, Louise and Gertrude, were in a serious motor accident the end of August, in which Gertrude was killed and the other two injured. Ethel suffered a broken arm and great nervous shock. This news came through the fourth sister, Mrs. Johnson.

Anne Shearer Lafore's own phrase is too graphic to condense. She writes: "We have four young people from thirteen to twenty-five, and the only swimming pool for miles around. Fifteen is a conservative estimate of swimmers and most of those who come to swim remain to eat,"—by which token we may know

Anne's beat this summer has been pool to kitchen to laundry to pool again. One boy is an engineer, one flies, the third is writing a book on Cathedrals at the age of thirteen.

Elizabeth Plunkett Paddock, all her life treading floor boards eighteen inches wide, sleeping in a canopied bed, feeding off Lowestoft china,—born, brought up and dwelling in the rarefied atmosphere of the family heirlooms, has suddenly gone modern and built herself a brand-new house which she described in one sentence: "It has an oil heater which heats the hot water and the house without being told which to do." She adds that the High School got the site of the old house, but doesn't say who got the fourposter and the Lowestoft.

Lucile Porter Weaver writes she is the "mother of seven active heathens" and so busy keeping up with the quickstep of her own offspring, she hasn't time for anything else. She says she and May Yeats Howson, who holds a record with eight, compared notes recently,—notes edifying, instructive and illuminating, but omitted, alas! because unfit for publication.

Jo Kieffer Foltz dismisses her own activities with a newly done over kitchen and the summer preserving, but sends the next two items:

Elizabeth Bodine spent the summer in Japan with a friend. She went west through the Canadian Rockies, stopping at Banff and Lake Louise on the way.

Frances Seth spent the summer in Europe and was very keen about Norway and Sweden, at last accounts.

Miriam Strong Sladen writes that her occupation is "to feed, nag, encourage and solace one husband and two children."

Grace Douglas Johnston, after the summer in Lake Forest, came East the middle of September on a round of visits, amongst them a couple of days with Anne Rotan Howe, but was called home on the 23rd by the sudden death of her brother-in-law, Hugh Johnston.

Florence Clark Morrison writes from Onawa, Iowa, breaking "the silence of twenty years" she says, with a substantial claim to the class baby—the last, not the first born! Her daughter, Abigail, is just starting kindergarten, which certainly compares favorably with the educational qualifications of some of our grandchildren. Florence says this is a case of "arrested arrival, not development."

Frances Adams Johnson writes from Geneva to say she has left home and children for a year and is on her way round the world with her husband, who

is Director of the International Investigation of Traffic in Women and Protection of Children for the League of Nations. They are going to Persia, India, Siam, Indo-China, Dutch East Indies, Philippines, China and Japan, where Frances plans to leave Mr. Johnson, whose work will keep him away two years, and return home by way of California next summer. She asks if anyone knows of Bryn Mawrers in those remote spots, please send her name and address through Mr. Johnson's office,—370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Eleanor Wood Whitehead spent the greater part of the summer abroad.

Amy Sussman Steinhart writes from her country place at Los Altos, California, saying she "does what every other person of her age does" and then mentions that she has taken up the study of Chinese! This to occupy herself during a rather protracted period of ill health. She is a Director in the Institute of Pacific Relations and hopes to go to the Conference in China next year, meanwhile using her Chinese conversation at every opportunity. She says she is so politically minded that she is plunged every two years into an emotional crisis which she swears never to suffer again—and then does, every time an election comes round. She has a daughter entered at Bryn Mawr and a son headed for Stanford. Speaking editorially, we should say the study of Chinese compares favorably with the making of apple jelly, our own present activity.

Letters to Jane Cragin Kay, Mary Ingham, Eleanor Jones and Caroline McManus Dickey were returned to sender, stamped "Unknown here"; the Editor will be grateful for the correct addresses of these roving classmates.

1904

Class Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON,
320 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia.

As usual many '04's passed the summer in Europe. Patty Moorhouse, her husband and her oldest daughter, Martha, went to Paris and then motored in the Pyrenees and along the southern coast of France and Italy. Leslie Clark has returned from her trip to the Orient with fascinating experience waiting to be unfolded to us. Martha Moorhouse has entered Westover, the school where Leslie teaches. Hilda Canan Vaucrain and her daughter, Patricia, spent the summer in Europe. Clara Wade and Leda White, much to their mutual surprise, met on the Virgilian Cruise. It was published in the

papers that Harriet Southerland's husband, Butler Wright, has been transferred from Budapest to Uruguay. We hope to hear from Phyllis soon about her delightful visit with Harriet last spring. Emma Fries journeyed to the North Cape and was most fortunate in seeing the midnight sun during all the nights they were within its range.

Evelyn Holliday's daughter, Evelyn Patterson, is a happy Bryn Mawr freshman living in Pembroke East. Eleanor Bliss' daughter, Agnes Knopf, one of the cleverest members of the class of '32, has left college and is attending a secretarial school in Washington. Buz's oldest daughter, Marion Palmer, is very enthusiastic about her library position.

Virginia Chauvenet is now in New York still playing in *Lysistrata*, which has had an unusually long and successful run.

During the summer your Editor motored to Montreal, visiting a number of colleges on the return trip, among them Mount Holyoke, and was most fortunate in finding Dorothy Foster at home. She was busy in the garden of her delightful house, built on a secluded lane close to the college campus. Like the majority of the class she has gained not only in knowledge but in weight. A new house is being built on the grounds neighbouring hers that belongs to Ellen Ellis, also a member of the Holyoke Faculty. Dorothy was eager to hear about the Reunion and all of you.

Alice Boring writes: I look over the formidable array of questions I am supposed to answer, and see that for children I must substitute a growing group of seniors and graduate students who are beginning to help me solve some of the problems about Chinese Amphibia and Reptiles, and perhaps also the whole group of Premedical students to whom I am official Advisor. They come to me with their financial and love affairs as well as their academic problems. I have been a member of the Graduate Committee ever since I first came to Yenching in 1923; this should interest Bryn Mawrtys, as we are a small institution, trying to build up a graduate school of distinction, through which we shall train many future professors in Chinese universities. My future plans are to stay with this job as long as there is a place in it where I am useful, and to get out the minute I feel that I am not wanted. So far, my Chinese colleagues treat me like one of them, so that race differences scarcely enter into my daily consciousness. Liv-

ing day by day among a different race, is a very broadening and enlightening experience, more interesting to me than talkies and good roads! My chief pet is my little Monoglian pony, named Feng Shui (wind and water), on whom I roam over the countryside of this lovely region, full of ruins of the old magnificent age of emperors.

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH,
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich),
59 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Elizabeth Goodrich Reckitt writes: "I have before me your postal begging me to tell of my 'singing'! It cannot be called singing. It is only that I have had great fun taking singing lessons and have found it more worth while and promising, so to speak, than many of my bitter enemies in the class of 1905 would have thought possible! The joke was that I went to be tested and tried out on the tip of a numerologist, I meanwhile protesting that she was crazy and she—an old acquaintance—insisting upon my doing it. Have you ever been numerologized? It is great fun. It seems my name should have been Lissa!

My husband and I went to California last February and returned in April. I had a fine afternoon with Sara Barney Brady, and her husband, and I met Catherine Utley Hill at the Breakfast Club in Los Angeles, the day after I had received a postal card from her written in Naples."

Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh reports her summer as follows: "I had my brothers' boys here as well as my own family, and we all had a glorious trip in the Canadian Rockies—everything new to me. Our climax was a birthday celebration here for my father's 80th, when we mustered as many Nichols as we could. This move to the Northwest has given me a varied and very full year."

1906

Class Editor: JOSEPHINE K. BLANCKÉ
(Mrs. Wilton W. Blancké),
3411 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mary Lee died June 16 after a serious operation. *De mortuis nihil nisi bonum* is a superfluous admonition as far as our rare classmate is concerned. Her life was an open book of conscientious endeavor. She countenanced no compromise toward herself but was most liberal to others.

Study was the recreation of her brilliant mind. She had begun the thesis for her Ph.D. when illness overtook her.

Though she had no close relatives, she was rich in friends and deservedly; for she "kept her friendships in repair."

She leaves a beautiful memory and a void that cannot be filled.

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS:

Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr.

Alice Baird's daughter, Phoebe Alice Roesler, ex-1931, was married on August 18th to Mr. Ernest Hamlin Abbott, Jr. This is the first 1907 child to be married according to our records. Corrections are in order.

Three 1907 daughters are members of the Class of 1934—Grace Brownell Daniels' Susan, Helen Smitheman Baldwin's Helen Elizabeth, and Brook Peters Church's Gabriel.

In literary production 1907 still leads all other classes. Margaret Bailey's name appears almost every month, usually in *Scribner's* or in *Harper's*, as the author of thought-provoking articles on education and of poems of high merit. Hortense Flexner King's book of poems, *This Stubborn Root*, just published by Macmillan, will surely attract attention. (To be reviewed in the BULLETIN next month.) By the way, we hope you did not miss her husband's illustrations to Henry Ford's articles in the *Saturday Evening Post*. As for Peggy Barnes' novel, *Years of Grace*, just look at any week's list of best sellers, and see what usually stands at the top. Rumours about Hollywood contracts have been rife, but have not yet been authenticated.

Mabel O'Sullivan taught English at the University of West Virginia Summer School.

The Class will be interested to learn that the Class Baby, Elizabeth Remington, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in June, and is now teaching English in the High School at Morrisville, Pa.

1909

Class Editor: HELEN BOND CRANE,
Timonium, Maryland.

The class will be very sorry to learn of the death of Mary Rand Birch (Mrs. Stephen Birch), which occurred in August in Minneapolis, Minn.

After getting several bulletins this year from our world travelers we feel very cosmopolitan indeed.

Barbara Spofford Morgan writes: "We got back in April, after being in France for a year and in Berlin from the beginning to the end of the Dawes Plan, seven

years in all. It was an interesting and varied period to live in and work at, and the Germans, in spite of our unpopular mission, were invariably courteous and hospitable." This summer Barbara saw Isabel Goodnow Gillett in Norfolk, Conn., and was most impressed by her "growing, handsome and active children."

Frances Browne landed September 7, after having been through most of Europe, Egypt, Palestine and Syria (stopping in Beirut for three days with Kate Chambers Seelye, 1911), Greece and Constantinople. She says, in part: "My year was so full of interest and refreshment that I can never tell about it all. My travels were exceedingly interesting, the high spots being Egypt and Greece. In Greece we stayed longest and had the great privilege of living at the American School of Classical Studies, because we were with Mary Swindler. We were in much closer touch with all the interesting work in excavating than would have been possible otherwise, and learned to appreciate the remarkable work that is being done all over the world by archaeologists in retrieving the past for us, the hardship and privation as well as the thrill and adventure that there is in their work. My six weeks in Austria and Germany visiting schools and school people were thoroughly rewarding. I find the same problems and ideals everywhere. It is stimulating and hopeful to compare notes and find out how others are solving their problems."

Frances Ferris is also back at her job, equally enthusiastic over her year abroad, and busily enlarging her school. She has acquired an annex, a house very near the school, and has a charming apartment for herself on the top floor. The address is Oakley Road, Haverford.

Lacy, who has been in San Moritz, but was leaving for fresh fields, sends the following effusion:

"When I consider how my time is spent
O'er half the map of Europe, far and
wide,
And that in San Moritz I must abide
Though to a lowlier clime my soul more
bent!
Alassio, Florence, Venice, all have sent
Patients to swell my ebbing purse's side,
And Roman partner of J. P. Morgan's
pride
Here waves his legs in early morning
stent.
(Absconding tenant, then non-pay-
ing guest
Set economic matters o'er the rest.)

I surely know what ails me as I queen
'em—
Mine, stasis of the brain; theirs, duode-
num.
My weird doth wear a Revolution's
crown—
I turn the folk of Europe upside down!"

A second sonnet received later, which we regretfully cut, says that her "march on Rome" depends on whether or not she can sublet her apartment at 142 East 37th Street, N. Y. C.

Alta Stevens Cameron has been having a fine summer at Delavan, Wis., marred only by the illness of her father, who is now better. Her niece has gone to the Katharine Branson School for her first year away from home.

Efforts to get details of her life and works from Cynthia Wesson resulted in a prompt but brief post card saying that after a week in hockey camp she expected to return to the University of Wisconsin, where she is in charge of hockey "and other interesting things."

Carlie Minor Ely spent the summer in her almost-new house in Alexandria, "looking down on the Potomac and watching the thermometer cavort. I just bring up three children and do nothing spectacular."

The editor has gone domestic for a time, at least. Until further notice please use the address given above.

1911

Class Editor: MARY CASE PEVEAR,
(Mrs. C. Keith Pevear),
355 E. 50th Street, New York City.

Margaret Doolittle has recently returned from Tripoli, Syria, where she has been principal of the Tripoli School for the past eleven years.

Elizabeth Taylor Russell and her family spent the summer at Sugar Hill, N. H.

Margaret Hobart Myers has a new son born the first of June. His full name is Elois Lucas, but please call him Lucas. As usual Margaret spent the summer at Sommariva, Easthampton, Long Island.

Louise Russell reports that she missed Lois Lehman at Vevey, Switzerland, but succeeded in having a little telephone chat with her at Crans, where she was spending a month at the top of a funicular playing golf. Lois said that she and her aunt plan to remain in Vevey indefinitely.

1912

Class Editor: ELIZABETH PINNEY HUNT,
(Mrs. Andrew D. Hunt),
Millbrook Lane, Haverford, Pa.

The editor has news this month only of the members of 1912 who were in Europe for the summer. She hopes that letters from the class will soon appear in her mail.

Carmelita Hinton and the children walked 250 miles in Norway, and lived to tell the tale of their adventures to Christine who returned with them from Scotland in September.

Christine Hammer describes her summer as "three generations through eight countries without a scrap."

Gladys Chamberlain and Margaret Corwin were with the Hammers in Iceland for the great fete in June. They occupied a tent together on the plains where the festivities were held.

Elizabeth Pinney Hunt and her boys spent an invigorating month in the high Pyrenees, another at Concarneau in Brittany and a delightful fortnight near Carlotta in Bourré, with a busy week in Paris late in September.

Carlotta Briggs' baby, Jimmie, is fine, fat and vigorous—a decided handful for his mother. Pinney found Carlotta very well, and much engrossed in the novelty of taking care of an infant.

The class extends its sympathy to Rosalie Day, whose father died in the spring.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY,
768 Ridgeway Avenue, Avondale,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

The class extends its sincere sympathy to Anna Lee whose mother died in June.

Constance Dowd is secretary of the Cincinnati Bryn Mawr Club.

Rebecca Fordyce Gayton writes that she is busy trying to keep up with her nine-year-old daughter, Louise, who already rides and swims better than she does. All three of her children are now in school, the youngest entering the first grade this fall. For. has gone back to her old war job of cutting surgical dressings with an electric knife. She is helping to organize a Junior League in Youngstown and cuts all the dressings they make for the hospital.

Chloe McKeefrey and her family are now living in Berkeley, California. They went west last January.

Adeline Werner Vorys and her children spent the summer on an island in Georgian Bay.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA CLARK GREENOUGH,
203 Blackstone Boulevard,
Providence, R. I.

Nats McFaden Blanton writes of a delightful trip this summer. She and her husband sailed from New York on the second of July stopping at Naples, Lisbon, Palermo, Syracuse, Athens, disembarking at Alexandria for five days in Egypt and two weeks in Palestine and Syria, and reaching home on the twenty-sixth of August. They found their four children well and happy and "so count the trip a complete success. We had been working awfully hard on Wyndham's book on Medicine in Virginia in the Seventeenth Century, and the rest did us lots of good. The book came off the press just before we left and in my humble judgment I believe he did a good job." Caroline Stevens Rogers and her husband visited them in May and Betty Faulkner Lacey just before that.

Mary Worley Strickland has a son, born August 31st, and he's adorable, according to Nell Hammill Gorman. She incidentally says that her time is entirely filled by trying to keep up with her three-year-old daughter.

Dr. Elizabeth Wright was married at her house in Lexington, Mass., to Benjamin Hubbard, of England and New York, on September 6th. He is an advisory dean at Columbia University and they will live in New York. Liz, however, plans to spend two days a week in Boston continuing her medical practice.

Caroline Stevens Rogers spent the summer with her children at North Chatham where she was visited for almost three weeks by Con Hall, who had been having a hard summer at her farm because of the drought. Con apparently enjoyed herself, according to all reports despite a really terrific sunburn. Caroline herself had a glorious time. She was particularly proud of the prowess of her four and a half-year-old daughter who swims even under water and dives expertly. The Nursery School which she started two years ago has grown into a kindergarten admitting three-year-olds for one hour a day and a salaried teacher. It is in her next door neighbor's playroom and so is grand for Caroline. It has turned out to be a financial success and there are about a dozen pupils.

As for your editor she has been frightfully busy because of the wedding of her sister on the 29th of August. She did spend the week-end with Thalia Smith

Dole at her house in Richmond. The foliage near Pittsfield was unbelievably beautiful. Thale's farm is flourishing and she herself didn't look a day older than in 1917.

1918

Class Editor: HELEN E. WALKER,
5516 Everett Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Annette Gest was married to Mr. Samuel R. T. Very on June fourteenth.

Gladys Barnett is managing Lossing Manor at Dover Plains, N. Y.

1919

Class Editor: MARJORIE R. TWITCHELL,
(Mrs. Pierrepont Twitchell),
Setauket, Long Island.

Mary Tyler Zabriskie spent the summer at St. James, Long Island, in a lovely low long house in the woods built by her mother-in-law. For a while she left her three boys there while she and her husband went to Elizabethtown in the Adirondacks.

Marjorie Ewen Simpson and her three children went to Pine Orchard during the summer. She and her husband also took several unexpected week-end trips. She has flown in a hydroplane.

Dorothy Chambers Blaisdell took her boy to Turkey to see his grandparents. She is now settled at Williamstown where her husband is connected with Williams College.

Liebe Lanier Bolling's family of two boys was augmented on August 9, by Betsy Cawthorne. Liebe spent the summer in Nantucket and the baby was born in Boston.

Winifred Kaufmann Whitehead's mother was very seriously ill in June. Win is still being nurse as well as housekeeper in their new home.

Edith Rondinella Rudolphy and her husband are living in an apartment on the third floor of her family's house (4043 Walnut St., Philadelphia). Elizabeth Hurlock was a bridesmaid at her wedding in February. Edith is continuing with her music at the Irwin School.

Edith Howes spent July and August at Narragansett Pier tutoring a little girl for three hours a day and spending the rest of the time on the beach.

1921

Editor: KATHARINE WALKER BRADFORD
(Mrs. Lindsay Bradford)
47 E. 88th Street, New York City.

A letter dated May 7th from Louise Reinhardt tells of her engagement to

Charles Francis. She was married on May 30th and sailed immediately to England. They expect to spend winters in New York. She says: "The gentleman in question is an Englishman, an actor by profession. . . . I'm sure I don't know why fate ever destined me to be the wife of an actor, however, I shall try to play the part."

Elizabeth Taylor has received a pilot's license and now travels east and west by air. We are proud indeed to claim an aviatrix as our own.

Clarinda Garrison Binger, we hear, has purchased a spacious house in New York with a real growing tree in the back yard.

Barbara Ackerman and Grace Hendrick Patterson set sail for China in the spring to visit Barbara's sisters in Peking. No word has been heard of their return.

Emily Kimbrough Wrench had an unfortunate smash-up in her car in Bryn Mawr. She collided with a truck, injuring her back and slightly loosening her front teeth.

Frances Riker Duncombe has gone into the Christmas card business with two friends. Anyone in or near New York may order her original designs.

I urge every member of 1921 to write me of her doings that they may be published for all to see.

1922

Class Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE

(Mrs. William L. Savage),

106 E. 85th Street, New York City.

The summer has gone by, and the first autumn news seems to be of fiancés, weddings, and babies.

Em Anderson is engaged to Mr. James Farr, 3rd, of New York. They say that they will be married some time soon, but as yet they are not specific. Em is working at her job as Executive Secretary of the National Junior Leagues of America.

Marian Garrison was married on the 6th of August to Mr. Byron King. Garry and her husband are living in Philadelphia at 6119 N. 11th Street.

Malvina Glasner, whose married name is Mrs. Allan Bloom, is living in Indianapolis. Her husband is in charge of the Jewish Community Center Association. Malvina for a time had a job with the Council of Social Agencies. Since the birth of her daughter Lucille, two years ago, she says "I have been a pretty stodgy hausfrau with many interests but no accomplishments."

Octavia Howard Price writes on July 22nd from Mokanshan, China: "We have not lacked for variety to spice our life this past year. A student and workmen's strike in our University caused all departments except the Medical School to close down for two months. This took place in the coldest weather of a very cold winter, and gave the men at least, plenty to do, stoking furnaces and mending burst water pipes. . . . This past winter I taught my first class in Chinese to the nurses: A course in surgical nursing, and found it took hours of preparation each week to get ready for a one-hour lecture. I wonder if I will ever become fluent in this language!" The end of May Tavy's husband was sent for, to help out in a hospital down the line from Tsinan, in the midst of the fighting. After two weeks he returned home to find that his family had been forced to leave Tsinan for Tsingtao. Here the crowds of refugees became so great that they were forced to move four times in three weeks. Since then Tavy and the baby have been in Mokashan, which is on the sea; her husband in Tsinan, cut off from them even by mail. "Both the railroad lines out of Tsinan are blocked by fighting."

Sylva Thurlow Harrison writes from Sheffield, Eng.: "I am on the staff of Sheffield University, and am doing research work on Cancer. Douglas has a laboratory next door to mine, and we help each other a great deal, although we are working on different problems. . . . We live on the edge of the Yorkshire Moors and have become enthusiastic walkers, scorning anything less than fifteen miles at a time. We have walked all through the Lake District, and visited most of the cathedral towns, and have roamed over both Yorkshire and Devonshire Moors. We have been to France twice and are planning our next trip on the Continent to be to Germany."

E. Williams Clark has a daughter, Barbara Williams, born on the 13th of June.

Cornelia Skinner Blodgett has a son, born the last of August.

Lin Fung Kei writes:

"Something happened last April which was a great blow to me. The Portuguese government here suddenly enforced the long suspended rule of abolishing co-education. To meet the requirement I had to move the upper class boys to a separate building and to conduct classes from 6.30 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

"Now I have come to a compromise which is to have a girls' grade school admitting boys up to the age of twelve, as is permitted, and to have separate junior middle schools for girls and for boys. Financially it would be much easier if I keep the boys' school alone. But the few girls, especially those in the second-year class, are bright, ambitious, and most willing to learn. I remember how hard a time I had, when I was rejected in the Lignan University high school because they didn't take girls. Parents are not willing to send their girls to school for higher work. It is hard to get a good number to start a girls' school separately. If those few were not cared for, it would be almost impossible for them to get any higher education anywhere. As to the boys, they are bright, teachable, but rather young. The parents entrusted them to me because they felt dangerous for their boys in most schools where are so much explored by politicians and opportunists. Not many years ago parents considered it an insult to have their boys study with girls even. Now so many send their high-school boys to me! It is a triumph. You can see how I venture to the present compromise."

1923

Class Editor: RUTH MCANENY LOUD
(Mrs. Sherman Loud),
325 E. 72nd Street, New York City.

Commencing with this issue, a new voice will be heard in the land. This must necessarily be a still small voice if the class does not give it substance. *Verbum sap.*

Helen George was married to Mr. Elie Weeks on September 13th, in Richmond, Virginia.

Haroldine Humphreys Muschenheim has a daughter, Linda. We apologize to the young woman for an announcement which should have been made some four months ago.

The class wishes to extend to Katherine Raht its very sincere sympathy on the death of her father.

Helen Rice has been working and playing at the Summer School. Since then she has been involved in the business end of the Women's National Tennis at Forest Hills, and more recently still she won a tournament at Pittsfield.

Katherine Shumway Freas sends us an interesting account of their journey: from London across Europe and through the Holy Land; to Cairo in time to catch a glimpse of Marie of Roumania; the last seven hundred miles, chiefly by truck,

along the Congo River, brought them home to Banza Manteke in Belgian Congo. There they are showing movies of civilization to the natives and making savage pictures to send to us.

Florence Martin Chase and Dorothy Meserve Kunhardt are pillars of the newly founded nursery schools of Watertown and Morristown, respectively.

Agnes Clement Robinson has moved to Groton, where her husband is teaching English and coaching football.

1924

Editor: BETH TUTTLE WILBUR
(Mrs. Donald E. Wilbur),
15 Shaler Lane, Cambridge, Mass.

Assuming that no news is good news, we want to congratulate 1924 on its prosperity. Of twenty-five requests for news to swell this issue, only one, Al Anderson McNeely, replied. The list of delinquents is too long to mention, but we are certainly going to give up this job for a more fruitful one if things don't begin to look up.

Roberte Godefroy (Madame Herve Chauvel) has a son, Robert, born at Rostrenen, France, on the 6th of May.

Elsa Molitor Vanderbilt announces with pride that the Vanderbilt family shows increase in spite of the general depression! Another daughter, Nancy Spencer, was born on July 18th, in Toledo.

Margaret Starr Compton was married to Mr. James Lyle Macfadden, of Sherburn, Minn., on July 1st. They will live at 2649 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, and Margaret wants to see any of '24 who are in the vicinity.

The Editor and family have this week moved from Minneapolis to Cambridge, where our husband is attending the Harvard Business School.

1925

Editor: BLIT MALLETT CONGER
(Mrs. Frederick Conger)
325 E. 72nd Street, New York City.

On August 31st Beth Dean died. She had gone to Paris for Tibby Lawrence's wedding and somehow she caught a kind of aplastic anaemia—a disease for which it seems that little could be done. She was brought back to the New York Hospital and there for a month she fought a losing battle with all her strength and courage.

Beth had so many gifts—her art, her verse-making, her teaching—but one of her greatest was her sense of values. She saw things clearly and always seemed

level-headed and serene. She was easy to talk to and to trust. Probably Tibby has expressed it best by "a realness and a goodness in her relations to people."

We wish to send our deepest sympathy to Beth's family.

Emily Watts was married on August 30th to Ernest Bell Tracy. Mr. Tracy is a graduate of Yale. After a wedding trip in Europe the Tracys expect to settle at 1010 Fifth Avenue.

In July Beth Comer was married to Mr. Richard Walter Rapp. We don't know her present address.

And speaking of addresses, Nan Hough (Mrs. E. Baldwin Smith) resides in a lovely house with a green kitchen and a just faintly green cook at 120 Broadmead, Princeton.

And Tibby (Mrs. Clarence W. Mendell) lives at 204 Prospect Street, New Haven.

Olive Sears Taliaferro has a daughter Betsy, born on June 26. (Wonderful—we mothers must all get together and talk spinach.)

Betty Smith has crashed through again with a fine newsy letter: "Brownie (Miriam Brown) was married on June 4th to George Vanderveer and is living in St. Thomas lane, Owings Mills, Maryland. She is teaching at Garrison Forest and seems to have a garden!

"Bugsie Carr Howell was in New York in May for the Junior League Convention.

"Nate duPont Edmonds is living in Wilmington and having difficulty finding things for her maid to do around her apartment. (That was in June, maybe there's more to be done now.)

"Kay Fowler Lunn spent the summer in London in a flat in the most approved style. I gather from her that Baldie (Eleanor Baldwin) went over to take a neurology course and that they were to travel on the Continent in July and August. Kay and her husband made a flying visit to America in February and, according to last spring's plans, are leaving for the Congo this fall.

"Dot Sollers has been covering ground very rapidly with a trip to Colombia, South America, in the spring and, less than a month after she returned, a jaunt to Europe for two months. She saw a great deal of Kay Fowler Lunn in London and 'encouraged her domesticity by helping her hang pictures and arrange the furniture in her flat in Roland Gardens.' Dot says her job keeps her pretty busy, but she was able to see the tennis matches in Newport in August. Her address is

Harrison House, Harrison Avenue, Newport.

"Libby Wilson was married on January 20th to James Jackson, Jr., and is living, at 847 Adams Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee."

And as for Betty Smith herself: "I'm still trying to tell parents how to bring up their children—with more or less success. I've never learned just how to act when they ask me, 'Just what do you know about it anyhow?' Can always be reached at Lee, Massachusetts. Business address, in case anyone is ever in Albany, is care of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, State Office Building, Albany. Herewith is an earnest invitation to any traveler to let me know when they're in Albany and I'll take them to the top of our thirty-one story skyscraper and show them the view! Spent the month of August on the golf course and actually managed to win the women's tournament in Lee."

1926

Class Editor (pro tem): E. TWEDDELL
Plandome, L. I.

Alice Good is engaged to Gerald Stafford Smith, of Brooklyn, who is well known as an indoor polo player. They will be married in November, assisted to the altar by Algie Linn and Nancy Mitchell ('28) among others.

E. Musselman has been West all summer with Phoebe Brown. They recently sailed for Tahiti on a Swedish freighter for purposes of pleasure and relaxation.

Delia Smith Johnston and her husband will be in Philadelphia this winter while Ames studies at Temple and Delia teaches at the Friends' Central School at Overbrook.

Betty Cushman, of Paris, France, came back to the old country and visited her pet camp this summer. She has returned to Paris for the winter, where she will teach again in an American school. She says that she and her mother will return here for good next year.

Has anyone seen *Lysistrata* and Fanny Waite's name on the program "in charge of the costumes"? She does scenery too for Mr. Bel-Geddes.

Benjy Linn spent six weeks of her summer at the Summer School for Industrial Workers at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where she taught history and had an interesting time.

Algy Linn, au contraire, idled all summer. Now she is teaching small children in a little French school in Philadelphia.

The alleged French school teaches French in English, comments Algy gratefully.

When there's no breeze for sailing, E. Tweddell writes odds and ends for the *New York Times*, which they are pleased to publish back of the soap ads in the Magazine Section.

Margin Wiley was married early this summer to an Englishman, Hugh Sawbridge. They motored around England where they planned to hunt a house to live somewhere near Manchester.

On June 7th Helen McVicker was married to one Edwin Dean Flint. Since the first of September they have been living in Bayville, L. I.

Alice Long Goldsmith has a young son, born June 3rd, and known as John Charles—one of those rare children who doesn't howl piteously upon exhibition. He has a very manly nursery adorned with red and yellow roosters.

Hey, did you see the Hendricks in their legal wigs as published in the *New York Evening Post* of August 26th? Members of Middle Temple Bar in London, no less. We think those wigs are far more becoming than the new fall hats, but they're too hard to get.

Beth Tyson Broekhuysen now lives at 174 Linden Street, New Haven, Conn. She is studying Italian, piano, and writing her thesis for an M.A. at Columbia.

Pegomy Huber has moved to 37 West 50th Street, where she is studying interior decorating in the mornings and practicing it in the afternoons.

Elinor McKee Brooks is back in Toronto again, 3455 Yonge Street. She has become quite a golf enthusiast. Thank heaven there are still some of the fine old stock left who play Big golf.

Frances King has moved to 4706 Windsor Avenue, Philadelphia. It is rumored that she is teaching thereabouts.

Alice Wilt just loafs. Isn't it terrible? She is hoping to go to California again this winter after visiting most of the larger eastern cities.

Harriet Hopkinson is, apparently, still in Rome and having no intentions of coming home.

1928

Class Editor: CORNELIA B. ROSE, JR.,
333 E. 68th Street, New York City.

Those of us in 1928 who had the privilege of knowing Beth Dean, '25, and counting her among our friends join 1925 in expressing our sense of loss at her untimely death.

The class certainly has not spent an idle summer; in fact, it has been so busy

that we will have to be very much to the point if we hope to get all the news in the BULLETIN.

Among those of '28 who have forsaken Pallas Athene to follow in the train of the god Hymen are: Cal Crosby, married to Mr. Richard Hinckley Field on June 28, at Wayzata, Minnesota. They are living at 49 Grove Street, Boston, Mass. Hope Yandell, to Mr. William Arnold Hanger, on August 28, at her cousin's home, the Grange, Kingham, Oxon, England. After their wedding trip, it was announced that they would return to Kingham for the fox hunting. Mr. Hanger is of Lawrenceville and the U. of P., 1919. During the war he served as junior lieutenant in the Navy. He is now with the engineering firm of Mason and Hanger, of New York. Helen Hook, whose engagement was announced in August, is to be married on September 20 in Chicago to Ingram Henry Richardson. The papers failed to report where Hooky will live, but as her husband's parents are in Passaic, N. J., we are selfish enough to hope that it will be in the East. Hooky spent last winter with the American Academy in Rome studying archaeology. In the spring she had a thrilling trip through Greece whence she wrote: "With our packs on our backs we have been exploring the wilds of the Peloponnese. And no words can describe Greece in April! We spent Easter in Delphi and have come back to comparative luxury in Athens." There they saw various Bryn Mawrters. "Nothing would please me more than to spend the rest of my life in Italy and Greece." Al Bruere, on September 6 to Mr. Richard C. Lounsbury at her home in Portland, Ore. They came back to New York via California, Arizona, and an airplane trip to Mexico City, Guatemala, Salvador, Cuba, and Miami. They are living at 424 East 52nd Street, New York City. Nancy Wilson, ex-'28, and Robert Nathan, early in October in New York. Mr. Nathan was graduated from Exeter and Harvard and is the author of various novels and poems. Nancy spent last winter in Paris studying 'cello and she and Mr. Nathan plan to return and live there this coming winter. Esther Dikeman writes, "I stand before you as an example of the trite story of the young school teacher who went to a small town and annexed the only eligible boy. The object of my affections is G. Harold Thurlow, Massachusetts Agricultural College, '26. He works for the Cherry Hill Nursery, which his family more or less

owns, so we shall live in New Newbury, Mass., after our marriage on September 15. I shall retire from teaching for the year at least because we hope to drive to the coast and back by way of Florida during December and January."

Margaret Coss is about to take the fatal step, having become engaged to Mr. Desmond John Newman Flower, of London and Sevenoaks, Kent, England. Mr. Flower is a graduate of Cambridge. Cossy spent the summer in England and expects to be married in the early winter.

Belated news has reached us of Jean Morgenstern Greenebaum's boy William A., 2nd, who arrived on the stroke of nine on May 10. Jean says: "You know all Bills are payable on the tenth of the month. He is a grand baby—smiles, laughs, coos, waves his hands, kicks his feet, etc. . . . We have spent the summer here in town. We usually do our vacationing in the fall or winter. We are getting a little excitement by moving to a new apartment—6101 Wayne Avenue, Germantown, where both big and little Bill and I will keep open house for '28."

An addition to the Bethel-Rowan family is expected about the middle of November and on the first of January they all depart for Berlin, where Frances' husband has been detailed as assistant military attache. "We will be there two or three years and hope that all members of '28 touring in Germany will be sure to look us up. I am looking forward to living in Germany very much, but I can't say that I expect to distinguish myself by my fluent German as a true Bryn Mawrtier should. Elizabeth has been spending the summer in Europe and writes glowing reports of the fun she has been having. The first of September she goes back to Yale to resume her job with the history department."

Barby Loines Dreier is leaving Schenectady for Winter Park, Florida, where Ted has been made assistant professor of Physics at Rollins College. She feels that: "Now that my son is walking vigorously in all directions, outdoor life without furs or galoshes will be a godsend. We are going to live in a tiny cottage on the brink of Lake Mizel and will welcome all transient Bryn Mawr folk." Apparently there should be no excuse for a homeless 1928er. Barby spent the summer on Lake George. Jo Young dropped in on her in Schenectady en route up and down the Eastern Seaboard interviewing all the industrial magnates for the National Broadcasting Company. Barby also

reports that Cay Field is one of the shining lights of Albany's Junior League.

Another who has changed her abode is Edith Morgan Whitaker, who is now in New York at 514 West 122nd Street. Doug is teaching at Columbia and Nancy is a fine, husky child. Mary Stamps Bateson Gaillard (alias Gaillard) spent three weeks at the Harvard Medical School taking a special course in Physiology and is now back in the laboratory of the Fifth Avenue Hospital. Betty Stewart took a flying trip to Europe to be present at Tibby Lawrence's, '25, wedding and is now back with the F. P. A. And while we are on the subject of weddings again, Betty Brown Field must be back in this country since she was matron of honor for Ginny Fain, '29, who was married in Greenwich on September 6.

Maud Hupfel has been leading a will-o'-the-wisp existence. Reports first placed her in a bank in Beacon, New York. The latest rumor is that Maud is the Warden of Denbigh Hall!

Mary Emlen Metcalf (Mary Okie) spent last winter and this summer traveling in Europe. This fall and winter she will be living at Apartment 17 D, Shaler Lane, Cambridge, Mass., keeping house and doing some private tutoring. Peggy Hess went abroad this summer to study at the Zemmern School in Geneva, and hoped to get a job in Geneva or Paris on a newspaper. Louise Wray was with her, for the summer only. They expected Nina Perera to join them.

Christine Hayes has spent her time since leaving college studying philosophy at Columbia, playing around New York, and working on a committee of the Women's University Club. She has also been singing in their Glee Club and planned to go to Europe this summer to the Beireuth Festival. Sally Hoefler is—or was—working for Thomas Cook and Son in New York. She reports that Ruth Holloway is busy with Junior League work and having a gay time in Chicago and places. Ruth herself says she is planning to spend the fall at their home in the Berkshires.

Katherine Shephard having spent last winter studying archaeology at B. M. expects to be in Athens this winter in further pursuit of her subject. Lib Rhett has moved from Garden city to Short Hills, N. J. Gail Sampson is working in the circulation department of the Princeton University Library. Last year she was in a play of the University League and had the part of Lavinia in *Androcles and the Lion*, put on by the Theatre

Intime. She is also secretary for the Princeton chapter of the English-Speaking Union.

There—what the class doesn't know about itself and others is its own fault!

Rebecca Wills Hetzel has a son, Fred-eric Valerius Hetzel, 2nd, born August 5th. Her new address is 708 Aubrey Avenue, Ardmore, Penna.

1929

Class Editor: ELIZABETH H. LINN

1357 E. 56th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Another summer has passed without our having laid eyes on a single class-mate, so we are as deplorably ignorant as ever. We begged for dope on the class reunion, but got none, so can only bewail our own inability to be present.

We have, however, two facts to relate. Frances Chisolm was married on the 8th of June to Clifford Thomas McAvoy, at Riverdale-on-Hudson. That's all we know about that, but it sounds nice. The second fact is the marriage on the 6th of September of Virginia Fain to Mr. Charles Dickerman Williams. We don't know much about him, either, except that he is some relation to Joy Dickerman, '30, who was a bridesmaid, as were also, according to the *New York Times* some time in August, Pussy Lambert and Betty Perkins. Another item in connection with Virginia Fain (now Williams) is her name on the letterhead of the International School at Geneva, along with Beatrice Pitney and others, as director, which sounds very impressive.

Betty Fry was to come home on the 19th of September, on the New Amsterdam of S. T. C. A. fame, and probably has done so, if she hasn't had a relapse of the European fever which seems to have gotten such a grip on her. When last we heard definitely, she was settled in the family of a Swiss Commissioner of Customs near St. Gall, exchanging English for French and German, and enjoying herself thoroughly. Her family has moved to Oakmont, Pa., outside Pittsburgh, but where she will be, or what doing, we cannot say.

We wish to apologize very humbly to Catherine Rea, who wrote us two very nice informative letters last winter, just the sort that everybody ought to write and doesn't, and we never mentioned her, having inexcusably mislaid the letters. She was then teaching Spanish at the Ossining School for Girls at Ossining-on-Hudson, New York, and was planning a grand trip to Spain this summer. Her family also have moved to Detroit.

Your editor, after three weeks' vacation, chiefly on the pleasant island of North Haven, Me., is at date of writing about to return to her job with Lee, Higginson and Co. now to try her hand in the Correspondence Department (which is not stenography).

1930

Class Editor: OLIVIA PHELPS STOKES

2408 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

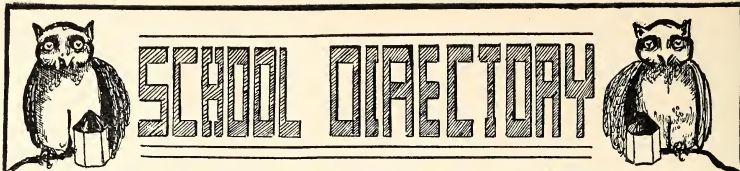
The class wishes to extend its deepest sympathy to Dr. Grace de Laguna on the death of her husband, Dr. Theodore de Laguna. His passing leaves a great void both in the Bryn Mawr of today and in the hearts of his former students.

Probably the greatest surprises we had from reading the newspapers this summer were the announcements of Stanley Gordon's engagement, in June, and of Elinor Latané's marriage, in August.

Of Stanley's engagement we have not succeeded in finding out anything aside from what was in the papers and unfortunately have no clipping. We do know that Mary Elizabeth Edward's brother is the chosen man, and we hear that they are going to live in Oklahoma. We are delighted to have had such rapid and convincing proof that women of great brain and matrimony are not incompatible!

Of Lat we have more definite information. Her husband is William Truesdale Bissell, of the editorial department of Harper and Bros. They were married "on August 21, 1930, in the Mairie of the 16 Arrondissement of Paris and the American Cathedral there." They are now living in New York at 155 East 54th Street. To quote further from Lat's own pen: "Lois Davis' wedding was where the great meeting took place. . . . The story of 'our romance' is not a long one. Bill suddenly decided he'd like to see me so he took the Bremen and after he arrived it didn't take me long to decide to give up international problems for that of matrimony. My occupation at present is trying to get settled and to learn how to keep house. Whether I shall do anything more definite later in the winter I don't know."

Betsie Baker, after two months abroad, is now in New Haven where both she and her fiancé, Kenneth Smith, are graduate students in Physiological Chemistry at Yale. She writes: "We have not been able to be married this fall, but we have the fun of working together and heaven only knows when we may lose our common sense and take the fatal step."



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Letters of inquiry should be addressed to

Mrs. Bertha Brown Lambert (Bryn Mawr, 1904)
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Other references

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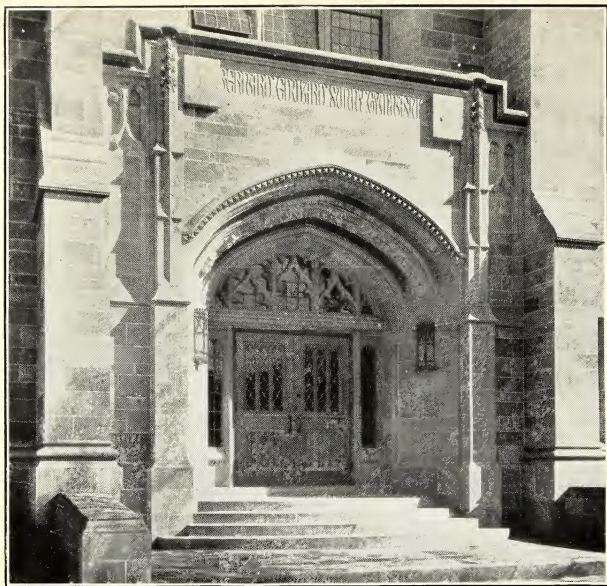
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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN



ALUMNAE BOOKS

December, 1930

Vol. X

No. 9

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DECEMBER, 1930

No. 9

It is a proud day for the BULLETIN when it can put on its cover the caption "Books." The Alumnae books are steadily increasing in number and grow more and more varied and delightful, but our method of knowing about them is still more or less haphazard. About a year ago in the BULLETIN we made a plea on behalf of the Library and the Alumnae office to all Alumnae authors to send copies of their books to the college so that they might be reviewed in the BULLETIN and then treasured by Miss Reed on the special shelf in her office. For all of those that have been sent in, we offer the warmest thanks, but still we cry "More, More!" One would like to feel some assurance that that shelf could be pointed to as being really representative, but there are many gaps, and there seems to be no way of filling them. Could the class editors help? The thousand other needs of the college press too close for anything to be done officially about it. Perhaps in that half-fabulous time yet to come, when there is a new wing added to the library, and room and to spare, there will be in a far corner, a charming room where a wood fire smolders on the hearth, and paintings and etchings by Alumnae hang on the wall and in the generous book-cases, Alumnae books crowd each other, shoulder to shoulder, and magazines with Alumnae criticism and verse and stories lie on the table. There are many of us now who watch in Harper's for another poem by a member of the Class of 1907, some of the most delightful verse that one comes across anywhere, but her name has no Bryn Mawr connotation for many of the Alumnae who read it. In that room of our own, which may never exist, one could have a keener sense of the Goodly Fellowship than one could ever get from all the meetings in the world, and one would like to think of it as being one of the things that parents and entering freshmen would be shown when they came to see what manner of place Bryn Mawr is.

"THE GIFTED AUTHOR"

By MARGARET AYER BARNES, '07

When I recently received a letter from the editorial board of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN, asking me to write for that magazine two thousand words on what was felicitously described a few weeks ago by the Boston Evening Transcript as "The Rise of Margaret Ayer Barnes," I really sincerely felt that that request was only what might be colloquially described as too much! To sit down in cold blood at the useful Corona and tap off two thousand words on one's own literary career is a task that could never be summed up as congenial by a brand new and congenitally retiring writer. Moreover, I felt that by this time the story of "The Rise of Margaret Ayer Barnes" must be just about as familiar to the average Bryn Mawr alumna as the chronicle of Washington and the cherry tree or Newton and the apple.

However, my aim is always to please and my sympathy invariably goes out to the harassed editorial boards of alumnae magazines. Perhaps, I reflected dubiously, the article could, after all, be redeemed by the light touch. "Can I be funny?" I wrote the editorial board of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN. "I don't know whether you can or not," was the unfeeling response, "but there's no law against it."

I did not know whether I could or not, either, but I was sustained by the conviction that there was something inherently funny in the casual circumstances that launched me on the profession of writing. Five years ago, as a great many alumnae readers of the BULLETIN know very well, I had never written anything but a letter in my life. Had it not been for a head-on collision on the roads of France, I never *should* have written anything but a letter. But in August, 1925, when I was motoring with my husband from Rouen to Paris, the head-on collision occurred. Two motors were smashed like egg-shells and their six occupants were smeared like the yolk of the eggs on the poplar shaded pavement. As "rises" go, it looked much more, at first, like a downfall.

Now I am not the kind of girl who likes to hold an audience spell-bound while she relates the story of how she had her tonsils out, but I *do* take a certain macabre pride in diffidently remarking that, in that smash-up, I fractured my skull and shattered two teeth and cracked my collarbone and splintered three ribs and broke my back! While recovering from these assorted fractures in various plaster casts and leather braces, I took to writing short stories to provide myself with a little sedentary amusement.

Having finished two or three and having read them to a few long-suffering friends, I came finally upon the friend who wished to be kind to the shut-in and who suggested none too sanguinely, "Why don't you try to sell one?" Whereupon, sustained by the adventurous feeling that I would do anything once, I hobbled out on a crutch and a cane and *did* try. No one was more sincerely surprised than I at the outcome. I sold one. I sold two. I sold three. And believe me, the world being as sordid as we all know it is, there is nothing that so quickly determines a writer to embrace the profession of writing, as the amazing discovery that someone will buy what he writes!

It was just four years ago that I sold my first manuscript to the *Pictorial Review*. Since then I have written ten short stories, three plays (in collaboration with Edward Sheldon) and my novel, "Years of Grace." This seemed to me very

praiseworthy industry until I remarked upon it rather smugly in the presence of an old friend, the celebrated wit and professor of English at the University of Chicago, Mr. James Weber Linn, whose main claim to glory, however, in the pages of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN, may be that he is the father of that other celebrated wit and student of English, Miss Elizabeth Linn, of the Class of 1929. On that occasion he stopped, looked and listened and remarked dreamily, "Why don't you try to write well, dearie?"

The point was perhaps well taken. But he was too kindly to press it. And leaving aside the embarrassing question of the ratio of quantity to quality in the output of a lady of letters, the fact remains that I have worked for eight hours a day at the Corona for a great many days during the last four years, and to me the most curious and amazing thing about the whole curious and amazing affair is that I have been able to accomplish that amount of work without rocking the domestic boat. For I must always be primarily described, if I may coin the phrase, as a family woman.

In fact, I *have* been described as a family woman. Brutally, disconcertingly described as just that. One day last February when my play and Edward Sheldon's, "Dishonored Lady," was running in the provinces before its New York opening, a pleasant looking young man turned up from the local press to ask for an interview. Now interviews, of course, always provide the comic relief in the life of the harassed author. There is some obscure curse on interviews. For no matter what you may take infinite pains to say in them, they nearly always turn out to be a complete and side-splitting surprise. On this particular occasion I hoped for the best, for I thought the young man attractive, entertaining and discerning. I laid myself out to charm and fascinate him for three-quarters of an hour and when I picked up his article next morning my confident eye fell immediately upon this devastating and dispassionate sentence, "Mrs. Margaret Ayer Barnes looks no different from any other middle-aged mother of three adolescent children."

The shock was severe, but, when I had recovered from it, I began to reflect on the arresting fact that the middle-aged mother of three adolescent children had, in the course of four years, turned out ten short stories, three plays and a novel. And I began to look upon that story of accomplishment in the pleasing light of a triumph of feminism. I began to be glad that I *was* the middle-aged mother of three adolescent children and that I had proved that the middle-aged mother of three adolescent children could toss off that amount of work in that space of time without shaking to its foundations the structure of family life.

For I have done all my writing on a portable typewriter in a corner of the family living room and I never engaged a secretary and I have always kept my cook. My husband and my sons still love me and I cannot see that the click of the Corona has been anything more than a new shrill note in the crashing domestic symphony—that symphony that is compounded of the whirr of the carpet sweeper, the ring of the telephone bell, the song of the canary and the tinkle of the children's scales on the parlor piano!

Of all the artistic professions that are open to women, that of writing seems to me the one most easily adjusted to the routine of family life. No tools, no setting, no elaborate equipment are required by a writer. I am told that when an admiring reader asked Ernest Hemingway, rather sentimentally where he did his writing, Mr. Hemingway responded briefly, "In my head." His answer holds for all authors.

They write in their heads and to set their thoughts down on paper they need no more complicated instrument than the portable typewriter in the corner of the family living room. A stage, an office or a studio are unnecessary. An audience would be an embarrassment. And, in my opinion, an atmosphere of pleasant domestic confusion is the very best atmosphere in which to try to write.

Home life is exciting. It is adventurous. It is stimulating. Those statements may seem paradoxical, but I think they are true. No other group of people in the world can teach a writer as much about humanity at large as can his own family. For in the bosom of the family we drop our guard. In the bosom of the family, everyone, in moments of pressure, acts with the superb naturalness of the naked savage. The detached observer in any family group has an infinite number of opportunities fairly forced upon him, of watching human nature on parade.

A family woman, I truly believe, has an advantage over her more isolated sisters in the career of a professional writer. She sees birth and death and love and hate and courage and cowardice in close quarters and at first hand. Her father and mother, her sisters and her brothers, her husband and her children, her uncles and her aunts, her nieces and her nephews are pressing close about her, jiggling her elbows, perhaps, as her hands are poised over the typewriter, making it a trifle difficult at times to find the perfect word, the inevitable phrase, in the midst of domestic uproar, but teaching her more about life in a minute than she could learn in years of silent introspection or months of less intimate association with a carefully selected group of less outspoken companions.

The adventure of domesticity—I admit it with a blush in the pages of the BRYN MAWR ALUMAE BULLETIN—has always seemed to me, for women at least, the supreme adventure. And the family novel, in the realm of fiction, woman's most fertile field. We are, even in this age of jazz and gin, relatively speaking, the cloistered sex. Men have been writing since the first cave boys learned to scrawl. But women have barely emerged from the nursery and the kitchen to take their place in the world of letters. For that very reason, however, their position seems to me a strategic one. Women have a great deal to say about what goes on in the nursery and the kitchen, and down the back stairs and up on the third floor, and in the drawing room and out on the street as well, that has never been said by men. They observe a certain intricate, feminine detail that has escaped men's observation. They write differently, if no better. And in writing of family life, they are firmly established in their own territory. They certainly know what they are talking about—the first great asset of any writer.

This feeling of mine that women have the definite contribution of a different point of view to bring to the world of letters was strengthened rather than undermined by the somewhat startling criticism of my novel, "Years of Grace," that emanated a few weeks ago from the pen of a London critic. "It is a good book," he wrote, "and a faithful description of the emotional and practical changes in the lives of three generations of an American family. *But as it is written from the point of view of a woman*, we should not advise any man to read it."

There *is* such a thing, then, I thought as I read that criticism, such a separate, sexual thing, as the point of view of a woman, which can be brought to bear on the emotional and practical changes in the lives of three American generations. It annoyed that particular London critic. But it might interest another. At any rate, it exists. And I also thought that mine was, after all, the fair-minded and intelligent

sex. "Robinson Crusoe," "Huckleberry Finn," "David Copperfield," "Typhoon," "The Ambassadors," "Kidnapped," and "Men Without Women" are also all good books! They are all, indubitably, written from the point of view of a man. I have listened, in my time, to a great many frantic feminists, but never to a feminist sufficiently frantic "not to advise" any woman to read them for that reason!

But women may write, I insist, on a portable typewriter in a corner of the family living room. Virginia Woolf, in her magnificent defense of the woman writer, "A Room of One's Own," has brilliantly stated that a woman, in order to write, should command an income of five hundred a year and a room of her own. Women, as a sex, have always been horribly cramped by economic limitations. And I am afraid that, in this unjust world, a margin of leisure and security is necessary for a writer—be he male or be she female—to do his or her best work. But as to the room of one's own—I am not so sure. Swayed as I am by the glittering dialectic of Virginia Woolf, I still incline to the theory of a portable typewriter in the corner of a family living room that is congested with relatives running true to form.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVEN COLLEGES

Beginning Wednesday, Nov. 5th (from 5 to 5.15 P. M.) and continuing for seven successive Wednesdays, faculty members of the Seven Colleges will broadcast over WJZ (Blue Network), speaking on some phase of work in each of the colleges.

- Nov. 5th, Prof. W. Cabell Greet, Professor of English (Barnard), "American Dialects."
- Nov. 12th, Dean Marjorie Nicolson (Smith). Subject—(Some phase of the administrative side of colleges.)
- Nov. 19th, Miss Alzada Comstock, Professor of Economics (Mount Holyoke), "Women and Money."
- Nov. 26th, Prof. Charles G. Fenwick, Professor of Political Science (Bryn Mawr), "International Relations."
- Dec. 3rd, Prof. Harlow Shapley, Professor of Practical Astronomy and Director of the Harvard Observatory at Cambridge, Mass. (Radcliffe), "Women and the Stars."
- Dec. 10th, Prof. Marta Milinowski, Professor of Music (Vassar), "Women and Music."
- Dec. 17th, Prof. Eleanor A. McCulloch Gamble, Professor of Psychology (Wellesley), "Psychology and Common Sense."

SELLING THE BEST-SELLER

BY HELEN F. MCKELVEY, '28

It is a far cry from the traditional picture which the words "book store" bring to my mind,—the mellow, untidy, faintly dusty scene, with the shabby but endearing old man peering over his glasses at his favorite tome, and initiating the eager intellectual into the mysteries of Kant and Carlyle,—to the bustling little shops on Madison Avenue where the young girl, clad from French heels to finger wave in the latest mode, listens cynically to a salesman's patter, placates an elderly library member, or sells with a murmur of "Oh, it's awfully good," a copy of the moment's best-seller. But, though the atmosphere of the typical book store has changed, selling books remains essentially the same. Since I happen to be one of Madison Avenue's young lady book-sellers, I know that we are in the business for much the same reasons as the musty old bibliophile. We like it. We enjoy being surrounded by shining volumes which may be plucked from their shelves in a leisurely moment for our own temporary perusal. Of course our opinions are not greeted with the same reverent awe as though our locks were hoary and our sex were male, but that perhaps is a comfort since it absolves us from the responsibility of moulding the tastes of the reading public, or influencing the trend of modern literature, or any such horrifying possibility. Our aim, and we take it very seriously indeed, is to supply the public with what it wants as pleasantly and conveniently as possible, which, without a doubt, has been the aim of the book-seller from the beginning of time. Dignity, feminine though we are, is still our strong point, and, while I have come across book "marts," book "nooks" (our own is a "service") and many other quaint and cute combinations, I have yet to hear of a Booke Shoppe.

Supplying the public with what it wants means, of course, having on hand plenty of copies of *24 Hours*, *Years of Grace*, *The Edwardians*, or *Philippa*, and not only having, but reading them, so that we will never be caught short either in quantity or information on the season's best-seller.

The term "best-seller" has a profitable, optimistic sound. "Selling the best-seller must be easy," a distinguished author said to me recently, "It is selling the worst that's the trick." I didn't disagree with her at the time, because to a certain extent she is right. The best-sellers do sell themselves—for a time, but the time is all too short, and when that time is over the heterogeneous list of best-sellers sorts itself into two groups; those that become standards, and those that are dead. The life of a book like *The Woman of Andros*, *Cimarron*, and even of one as good as *Coronet* is, on the average, about three months. After that, it is reprinted for a dollar and continues to sell as indefinitely and as frequently as *David Copperfield*, or *Anna Karenina*. Often a second book, even if it is not much good, will revive the sale of the author's first best-seller. *Angel Pavement* did that for Priestly's far superior *Good Companions*, which was just about to become a "standard." Our experience was that the earlier better book out-sold its successor. Perhaps Axel Munthe's *Memories and Vagaries* will do the same for his phenomenal *Story of San Michele*. *The Story of San Michele* was, quite apart from its astonishing contents, a most exceptional book, (and one, it seems, that calls for adjectives!) It sat quietly on a back shelf for six months before it began to sell, but once it began, no one could stop it. It is a perfect demonstration of what word of mouth publicity

can do—that was the only advertising it got until after the boom was on. There are always books like that, that pop into popularity after having been overlooked by all but the fortunate few. But usually the high spots are fairly detectable in advance. The author's name, the amount of pushing the publishers plan, and advance copies for the book-seller to read overnight all help, and as soon as a few reliable customers say that they thought it was swell, the book is fairly launched.

Besides the outstanding literary triumphs, there are on every list of the "ten best sellers" one or two of the Kathleen Norris-Temple Bailey type, pleasant innocuous stories that fill the gap between the movies and the radio. They require no mental effort, and act as a sort of sedative after a long, hard day. They are extremely popular in the circulating library. Then there is usually an erotic book or so, an *Ex-Wife*, or a *Lady Chatterly's Lover*. We recognize the customer or circulating library member to whom such a book will appeal by the gleam in her eye as we carelessly draw her attention to it. These books have the shortest life of all, as far as selling is concerned, although we have no doubt that they are most generously passed around. We have learned to go slow on re-orders with this type, because pornography, it seems, just can't endure the test of time.

Humorous books and detective stories rarely reach the best-seller class, although they sell with a gratifying regularity. The book-seller is not apt to be stuck with them unless he orders stupidly, or forgets to mention them to the right people. Of course, Robert Benchley and John Riddell among the humorists, and Edgar Wallace and S. S. Van Dine among the detective story writers are exceptions. They are best-sellers and, like their high-brow companions, they suffer from the general drawback, suspicion. The more famous an author becomes the more he is suspected. No one will read his latest book until some one else assures him that it is at least almost up to standard. It doesn't do for the book-seller to try this reassuring; that usually leads to more suspicion, although a few discerning patrons have come to realize that the book-seller won't run the risk of losing future sales by being too enthusiastic about pot-boilers.

The biography racket is slightly different from these, and is in its own way full of complications. Here subject is paramount, although there are a few authors like Emil Ludwig who can write a best-seller about almost anyone. Scholars on all sides are deploring the facile, modern biography which paints a well-known figure in few but glaring colors and purports to shed new light on character. But while the scholar is deploring the book-seller is quietly cheering. These modern biographies do sell. They are readable, accurate in their main outlines, and highly recommendable. Who wants a two-volume, annotated, foot-noted life, printed in small type on thin paper and cluttered with extracts from contemporary writings? Certainly not the book-seller! Yet at the same time the book-seller is careful not to let any copies of Maurois' *Byron* or Katherine Anthony's *Queen Elizabeth* linger too long on his shelves. They die as fast as best selling novels, and soon another author will do the same subject from a new angle and another best-seller will be born. Time, again, will be cruel.

Poetry, poor poetry, is in such a state that the kindest thing is to draw a veil over the whole subject. With the notable exception of *John Brown's Body*, it has never reached the best-seller list at all. A new, unknown poet has really no chance. Publishers take their books for prestige, and even the salesmen don't push them on to the reluctant book-seller. Besides the "standards" and anthologies, occasional

copies of Edna Millay, Robert Frost, Masfield and Robinson and some others, do get sold, but there the curtain drops.

Children's books are more cheerful, and among them are best-sellers which sometimes compete with the adult groups. *Hitty* and *Millions of Cats*, not to mention the ubiquitous *Pooh*, must be in thousands of homes, and they are not in much danger of dying. Good children's books sell to generation after generation, which is one of the comforting things about them. From the commercial point of view, however, it is almost entirely a seasonal business. In spite of the missionary work done by the Junior Literary Guild and Children's Book Week, people seem to buy juveniles only at Christmas. Throughout the year we sell desultory copies of cheap editions of the classics, and a smattering of birthday presents, but Christmas is the big moment, when the lower right-hand corner of our shop buzzes with activity.

Christmas is the big moment for the whole store, when one forgets the bleak, barren days of mid-summer, and is grateful for those half-forgotten volumes bought for stock in the hope that someone who likes that sort of thing will turn up. To go back to my original disagreement with the author, "selling the worst seller" is not nearly such a trick as it sounds. Almost any book that is worth publishing, even in these days of reckless, indiscriminate quantity production, will find an appreciative reader somewhere. It is only the books which go strong for a short while that bring grey hairs to the book-seller. The quiet books of which not even one copy can be sold on the day of publication are welcome to their shelf room. Some day the person who has been looking all over for that book will wander in, and then there is special rejoicing on the part of both purchaser and book-seller.

If I had my way, I'd like to have one copy of every book that comes out, except the veriest trash, tucked away in a back corner for its inevitable purchaser, because there is a peculiar and unparalleled pleasure in finally selling a faded familiar volume that has been accumulating dust over a long period of time. In a small shop like ours, "turn-over" is too important to make this possible, and so long as the book is still in print it is much simpler to supply obscure items on special order direct from the publisher. Because I broke into the business via a tenth floor office where everything was supplied on special order, we have a tender feeling for that type of trade. The gargantuan Catalogue of Books is still in constant use, and our mail-order department is the envy of our competitors.

Since we moved into a street-level store we have been told that it must provide the most wonderful opportunities for meeting people. It does. Particularly the library members, who are moved to confide their life histories, lend color to our days and remind us that things do happen outside the covers of a book. They are also generous with comments on the books they read, and it is from them that we can find out what is really being said about the moment's best-seller. Their personalities are endlessly diverting. There is Madame de G—, for instance, whose French accent is perilously artificial, and who assures us regularly that she likes to read only the really good books—yet how she scolded me for recommending *Ultima Thule*. "In your country," she observed, referring to *Strangers May Kiss* which she tucked contentedly under her arm, "It is the women who write the dirty books, while in ours, it is the men." This gave us something to think about until we discovered so many notable exceptions that we decided that it would not do as the basis of a learned article. Miss C—, who is in the movies (as an extra) won't read anything except the largest print, regardless of author or subject, and Mrs. W—

won't read anything by an author of whom she has never heard. After they had read all the acceptable books in our library we were rather at a loss, until we discovered that they would take anything if we handed it out eagerly and then snatched it back, saying, "Oh, I'm sorry, but that is being reserved for somebody else."

While the average library member stimulates in us a feeling of vast superiority, we find that we must listen humbly to our regular customers. Fortunately we have a clientele that knows more about books and authors than we do, and it is from them that we learn. When we are asked if we have humorous requests, like the classic one for San Louis Rey's book on Auction, we are forced to confess that it is quite the other way around. A request for the new biography of Steinmetz once brought the glib reply that "we have very few books on music," which I have been trying to live down ever since.

The truly literary atmosphere, with authors lurking in every corner is, however, only rarely achieved. When it is, it is a moment of intense satisfaction. People who have been reading *Years of Grace* throughout the summer, flocked to our tea to meet Mrs. Barnes, and confessed to us, and to her, that "it is so wonderful to meet a real author." Thrilling though it may be for the impressionable guest, a literary tea is even more exciting from behind the scenes. There is the first gratifying moment, when an author who is really worth having consents to be the guest of honor. Then the arrangements with her publisher put the book store on a new level; it becomes a factor to be reckoned with in the literary world. Critics and columnists are invited in the confidence that they will come—and they do. Little paragraphs appear on the inside pages of newspapers and trade journals. Finally, the afternoon arrives and books and sandwiches mingle cosily, while the lion of the day feverishly autographs copies of her book. Heated arguments go on in every corner, and for once the shop is filled to overflowing with the right sort of people. At moments like this we admire ourselves heartily; the modern book store, with its gathering of kindred spirits, and its friendly odors of books and tobacco, is perhaps not so far, after all, from the lair of the ancient bibliophile.

THE COUNCIL

The date of the Council this year made it impossible to get any material in this number of the BULLETIN which was already in galley-proof at the time of the meetings. An account of it will appear in the January number, and some of the Reports will be reprinted.

COUNCILLOR FOR DISTRICT V.

The Executive Board takes pleasure in announcing that Anna Dunham Reilly, 1908, has consented to be Councillor for District V. in place of Isabel Lynde Dammann, 1905, who unfortunately felt that she had to resign.

ALUMNAE BOOKS

THE GIANT OF THE WESTERN WORLD, by *Helen Hill and Francis Miller*. *Morrow and Company*. \$3.00.

North America is the giant that dominates the world about the Atlantic Ocean, a world that forms a civilization as distinct as a Spenglerian cycle. The giant, however, has adopted an ostrich-like posture, refusing to see the responsibilities incurred by its dominance. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are frankly missionaries, whose object is to awaken the American public to its neighborly duties, and whose method in this brilliantly written book is to show the consequences of continued blindness. Their early chapters in which they demonstrate the existence of a North Atlantic community of interest, might well take a title from their own phrase, "the return of the Mayflower." A wealth of document and illustration proves that both continents in fact face one situation. To ignore this in the future, as American politicians have attempted in the past, will involve disasters for which America will be directly to blame. Foreign commentators on American politics might well envy the author's sincerity and fearlessness in shrinking from no such possibility, however horrid. Finally, after delving somewhat tentatively into the characteristics of this new community, American-European or what you will, the authors offer some concrete solutions for the problems faced earlier in their book.

Summer schools, labour or civics groups, will find the statistics collected invaluable as a basis for discussion of the comments given on them. The authors have a very real gift for seizing on the relevant and on making sound, but suggestively original comparisons based on very specific fact. Everyone knows that America today stands very far from where she stood under Jefferson, but how few would put her in a phrase with England and Japan as the three oldest constituted states, and in contrast with revolutionary, unstable Europe. They emphasize, too, fundamental similarities between Russia and the States, they show the immense influence of the financiers since the day when America refused to confirm the treaty her own statesmen had done so much to complete. It, however, will be the latter part of the book which will appeal most to those who, like the authors, have enjoyed life and work in both continents—to whom all this former part is interesting because well put, but for whom it is hardly news.

Few recent works have so emphatically shown the direct results of America's refusal to admit her duty to Europe. Anglo-French tension, difficulties in the Ruhr, the rise of the "States of Europe" idea, not as a peaceful combination, but as a safeguard against possible American aggression, and the growth of the Imperial Tariff Party in England with similar motives, all these are traced to the American attitude to the new round-table diplomacy of Europe. The contrast between the "internationally-minded head" and the "territorially-minded tail"—that between the international business activity and the hundred per cent bourgeois or peasant in any country but especially in the States—is considered, and the diplomatic results of confused policy about either, listed. America must shoulder the burden of adjusting economic influences and interreactions—she is the foremost economic force today—and should perhaps set up an intergovernmental commerce commission for that purpose. With this solution though it is definite and could probably be worked out, many will quarrel. It doesn't seem to reconcile that tail and head; it is hard to see how

it would do more than settle, perhaps, tariff difficulties on a basis of "real interest." It would not settle America's very difficult political policy in Europe though it would certainly acknowledge by its existence her real interest in peaceful development there. One might quarrel too with the assumption that the Giant dominates so exclusively the new civilization. What of Russia, or Berlin cited by the authors as significantly vigorous? Has the United States set her own house in order yet? The solution offered by the book presupposes stability in American political development, seems at least to imagine no future for Europe except as a market for American ideas, products and technicology. But this may do the authors injustice, and criticism, after all, in no way detracts from the essential soundness of most of the book, or from its worth as a timely reminder of an intricately delicate international relationship.

CAROLINE ROBBINS,
Associate in History.

THE THOUSAND MARCH, *by Frederica de Laguna. Little Brown and Company.*

We have here a spirited story of romantic and stirring events. It deals with a passage of history somewhat obscure to casual American readers, but significant, none the less, as it is one of the milestones upon that road along which the nations have marched to political liberty. Frederica de Laguna's book tells us of the adventure of Garibaldi with his thousand men, a gay, informally-disciplined army, taking possession of the Island of Sicily. The campaign is a part of the larger movement to liberate and unite Italy.

So graphic has the writer made her narrative that one almost feels that she must have gotten her facts from the lips of an eyewitness. It is as though some scarred veteran of the red-shirted Garibaldini had sat down upon a stone wall with the warm Sicilian sunshine all about him and the smell of grapes in the air, and said to her, "Thus it all happened, here we came marching, hot and thirsty along the dusty road, in that amphitheatre of hills we staged our first battle, here we fell back and yonder we crossed the pass to attack the city of Palermo." Intricate research and verification must be at the back of such a sure handling of all these military details, and must have formed the foundation for this recreation, through a boy's eyes, of one brief, vivid act in the tense drama of the past. The book is a piece of work well done. It is in the best tradition of present-day effort to have done with cataloging the dry facts of history and instead to make it live again.

CORNELIA MEIGS, 1907.

THIS STUBBORN ROOT AND OTHER POEMS, *by Hortense Flexner. The Macmillan Company, September, 1930.*

Full of enigma, poignant with contrast,—the enigma of the swift mind whose sluggish flesh is at once the prison of silence and the only hope of escape into expression: the contrast, sharply told between seen realities of earth and felt realities of eager sensation—*This Stubborn Root* surprises and delights its readers. Some of its images enhance our life amazingly, and surely the poet who enhances our lives gives us a great gift. The verses seize the essence; they isolate the purpose behind the deed. How shall one quote from a book which is even more admirable in content than in epithet? What is more niggardly than to cite a grudging line when every

amateur of modern verse will want to know the whole? And who may presume to choose for another? But one must venture.

The poems vary in form,—quatrains, couplets, sonnets, free verse, both rhymed and unrhymed,—according to their subject and the author's mood. Sometimes they are gaily impetuously courageous, as when they describe the levelled root, too stubborn to remember the agonizing knife thrust, daring to flower again; or forsythia in dead woods, saluting life "in a swirl of yellow stars;" or Life as "a flame, tall as a burning spire." Sometimes they provoke, as when they show how the pale corpse of the lady moon draws earth dwellers into "what welter of hot passion and new blood," or how. . . .

"If the days go by
So many biscuits baked in a pan. . . .
Then today was a confection;"

or recall the times that the French clock, "a butterfly at bay," ticked through. . . .

"Slow hours and years! They change, but do not pass;
In this slight world of gold and ormolu,
Time is one splendid moment under glass.
Mad little clock! So gay it never knew
Blood on the hours, a lifted pike, a head,
And hot throats roaring that the king is dead,"

(that is admirable: The Reign of Terror in three lines!). Sometimes they betray a weariness of "this ghastly, thin-faced time of ours;" and then after describing the death mask of an unknown soldier who may have lain as beautiful and as disillusioned as Gaston de Foix has in his marble, they say that "The dead should not be cynical and wise;" or they remind us that. . . .

"The dead will never stay,
We lose them day by day;"

or they call man's soul

". . . the scattered bit of warmth
That made a body what it had been;"

or murmur that

"Beauty has drained the future of surprises;"

or that earth, apparently tamed under man's heavy thumb, still bears

"Tumult and hurricane
In every root and vein;"

or they distinguish by the name of Prowess man's impertinent cookery-lessons which "taught the whirlwind to make bread." Moments of loveliness are as eagerly cherished as moments of pain:

". . . This foolish day I brought
The lilac home, and had no other care
But that its copper jar should stand just there;"

or the preciousness of autumn flowers glorifying an earth. . . .

" . . . too spent

To heed, yet prone and lovely still to bear

The flower of death, full petalled on the air."

How dexterously a phrase escorts a thought! The sonnet *Judgment* begins:

"I wish my soul might serve as jurymen,"

and ends. . . .

"I wonder then, if I, being free and done

With agony and sweat, should cast my vote

For life. . . .

Or if I'd look at pain and wink an eye,

And of an old grudge vote to let life die."

Scant justice would these poems have, however, if only their expertness, their vividness, their swift economy of epithet, were noted; qualities even more engaging are their sympathy, as quick for granite kings of Egypt as for warm, dancing youth, their passionate love of beauty, their gaiety,

"Who builds him a house of a rhyme or two

Must look for the rain on his head."

The mind which weaves through homespun life these shiny patterns may come home each night meekly to its house of flesh; but surely it lies down, not "to a muddy stake made fast," but in a garden bright with fancy, glowing with beauty, fragrant with love.

BEATRICE McGEORGE, '01.

ARMOR OF LIGHT, by Tracy D. Mygatt and Frances Witherspoon. Henry Holt and Company. Price \$2.00.

From a night near the close of the first century of the Christian era, "when no one took Christianity for granted," come these tales within a tale. The main story has to do with a group of Christians who have taken refuge in a crypt in Rome while they wait for news of Marius, the son of one of their number, who will be executed at dawn on the pretext that he has murdered the magistrate, Sulpicius Galba, but actually to satisfy the wrath of the Emperor Domitian whose divinity he refuses to recognize. As hour after hour goes by, while they hope for word that the real murderer has been found, their talk draws out stories from one after another of the group, the patrician mother, Maximilla; the dwarf, Strynax; Simon, the Jew; the legionary, Quintus; Severus, the philosopher.

To that company made up of every shade of human kind, high born and low, old and young, steadfast and recanting, are added others from far off times and places. There is Bassus, the gladiator, who for love of Flavius, a weakling slave, gave his life in the Arena in Nero's reign; Doris, who day after day watched by the Aegean for the sign that her Lord was come as Paul had said that He would, only to find that "He is come" in the love and service of her kind; Gaius Valerius Gallo, the provincial governor, who found it in his heart to forgive and so gave entrance to his Lord; Jonathan, who confidently expected his Master to come in "power and glory" to the rescue of beleaguered Jerusalem, and to whom the vision came that Jerusalem and the Temple must be laid waste, that there were

"neither Jew nor Greek," that all were "one in Christ Jesus," "one fold and one shepherd" and that to him the charge had come to "feed My sheep." Finally, there is Pentheus, the road mender on the road to Emmaus, who, catching a vision of the love of God in the pierced feet of Christ, looked up and saw Love incarnate in His face, and ever afterward built highways along which "only Love should pass," and who finally, clad in the "armor of light," opposed himself to a Roman legion that would pass into Gaul not for love but for oppression's sake, knowing that while that night the challenge of Love must fail "of a mighty surety at last it would win." The book closes with the coming of the Kingdom in the soul of Sulpicius Galba's murderer.

With very scant descriptive detail the authors of this book have succeeded in a remarkable degree in making live this fellowship of men and women of various types and circumstances. They have reproduced for us the early Christian years when Christianity was spreading irresistibly throughout the Roman world, at first as the expected return of Christ promised immediate relief from the oppression of Rome, then later as men came to realize that Christ's kingdom was to be no external thing but that He himself had already come in the hearts of the men and women who loved and served their fellow men "for Jesus' sake." Against this power of love, persecution, even death itself, was powerless.

As a whole the book is of extraordinary beauty of conception and expression. In one or two instances only does it fail completely to convince, notably in *"In a Garden,"* and *"Sacrifice of Praise,"* which seemed to the reviewer somewhat artificial. On the other hand, in *"Armor of Light,"* a rare mystical quality is attained which deserves especial mention. Throughout the book there is revealed deep spiritual insight but it shows most strikingly in this legend which gives the book its name.

MARY PEIRCE, 1912.

COMEDIES ALL, by Alice Gerstenberg. Longmans, Green and Co., New York, 1930.

The Little Theatre movement has had its very distinct influence on play writing. Material has had to be adapted to both its limitations and its possibilities. One has a certain sense of everything being scaled down to it. This, then, is the impression that one has of the ten short plays that are included in the collection, "Comedies All." They were written very definitely with an eye on the object, and they do not make too heavy demands in the way of dramatic interpretation. Any group of intelligent people, with a zest for acting, could make a delightful entertainment out of any one of the ten. All of this sounds scant praise for plays that are technically as admirable as Miss Gerstenberg's are. There is a crispness and sureness about the construction that carries them absolutely in spite of very slight characterization, and not always convincing dialogue. When you add to this sureness the fact that there is humour and insight, and a satiric delight in the drama of a situation that arises from characters in conflict because of ignorance or because of misunderstanding the situation, you have some idea of the quality of these short plays. The dénouement of "The Setback" is the type of dramatic comedy that one feels Miss Gerstenberg delights in. "At the Club" comes closer to grimness than do any of the others, and has a quality that the other, slighter plays lack, and yet it is absolutely within the scope of any group of men who have an interest in acting. They can be themselves and the thing will carry. "The Puppeteer" and "Latchkeys" are what are characterized in the collection as "staircase plays," because of the setting, which makes them admirably adapted to production in

a private house, and also gives a sense of intimacy between the audience and the actors. "The author's wide experience in the presentation of plays with professionals and amateurs, on the professional stage with its expense of scenery and stage crew, and in Little Theatres, clubs, houses, with their limitation of space and budget, encouraged her to evolve a plot that could be played without a curtain and on a staircase in a home where the hall allows seating capacity for an audience." In "Up Stage" we have the Little Theatre itself as the subject of comedy. Although Miss Gerstenberg is serious in her aim, she is not taking herself too seriously. The plays are pre-eminently plays for amateurs, and are, with sound theatre sense, suited to their needs. This very definite limitation has given them both their real weakness and their unquestioned value.

MARJORIE L. THOMPSON, 1912.

A SACRIFICE ONCE OFFERED, by *Frederica Le F. Bellamy*. *The Century Co. New York*.

"A Sacrifice Once Offered" is characterized as "an Easter drama in three episodes." Much more significant for an understanding of the play is the author's foreword. "The teaching of Jesus surprised a world given over to the hairsplitting theology of the Jews, the hard materialism of the Romans, and the cold philosophies of the Greeks. Something of the wonder roused by the doctrine of humility and love, as expounded by the young Nazarene, touched many people in widely different walks of life. What did they experience, those varied types such as might have been found in Pilate's household?" The experience of those varied types is given with a sympathetic imagination and sensitiveness that creates them for us as living people and we think and feel in terms of a time that is past, and find ourselves shaken by both pity and terror. And that is the measure of the author's success in the exceedingly difficult task she set herself. Without taking any liberties with her material, she has presented it with vigor and freshness and great charm.

The scene with which the play opens strikes the note that is sustained throughout the play. The children of Pontius Pilate, Julius, Antonius, and Virginia, are sitting listening to the tales about Ulysses and David and Goliath that Damon, their Greek tutor is telling them. Nearby sits Calpurnia working a fillet for Virginia's hair. Instantly one feels "But these are real people," and that is the feeling that never leaves one and that gives a poignant significance to all that takes place. One is caught by their excitement when word comes that Jesus is approaching by the Jericho road. The children drop their games to go with their mother and tutor and the young Jew to watch the procession casting palm branches and garments in the way. Pilate enters and calls Calpurnia back to advise him. The simple dialogue between them reveals a relation of comradeship and tenderness that is one of the moving things in the play. The familiar sequence of events takes place swiftly, and the very familiarity of the material in a measure adds to the freshness of the conception, and the sense of high tragedy. In the final scene when Pilate realizes to its bitter depths the meaning of what he has done, and Calpurnia deals with him in pity and compassion, we have the whole significance of the play epitomized.

No comment on the play can afford to ignore the very careful Production notes, simple and practical and very full, with costuming suggestions and a complete lighting chart. It makes it a practicable thing for any school to attempt, and one instinctively feels that the quality of its emotion would be safest in the hands of young people who would best catch the freshness and tenderness of it.

MARJORIE L. THOMPSON, 1912.

PILGRIMS OF '48, by Josephine Goldmark. Yale University Press. Price \$4.00.

In *Pilgrims of '48*, Miss Josephine Goldmark presents a chronicle of the past which is of unusual interest to Americans of the twentieth century. To trace the links which bind modern American civilization to past European cultures is a subtle and fascinating task of which the possibilities have by no means been exhausted by the historians. It is true that the connection between calvinist Europe and puritan New England as an historical theme has been worn somewhat threadbare, but puritan New England is a long way from industrial America of 1930, however many of our present ills we may impute to it. The story which Miss Goldmark tells of a family group on both sides of the Atlantic gains greatly in significance because the movements with which they were connected abroad and the ideas which they bore to American soil have in them the very essence of the nineteenth century. The concluding quotation from the judicial opinion of a member of the second generation of the Brandeis family, who is himself one of the leaders of thought of our own generation, throws into clear relief the debt which we still owe to the immigrants of '48.

The importance of the background of the revolution of 1848 in the growth of American civilization is something of which everyone who has grown up in the middle west should be conscious. A nucleus of cultivated men and women of German origin and liberal ideas has been to a surprising degree responsible for the growth of interest in music, in education, in good government and community welfare in almost every large western city. It is with chapters of the family history lying behind some individual members of these groups that Miss Goldmark's narrative deals. The greater part of her volume is devoted to European events and scenes centering around the revolutionary movements in Austria and Bohemia, but in the last hundred pages she gives some charming pictures of life in the Ohio valley and in New York City in the fifties. The story is based principally on family letters and records and the point of view is that of the intimate participants rather than of a remote historical student; but, in telling the story of the dramatic period in the city of Vienna, Miss Goldmark has supplied a running narrative supplemented from other sources. The whole story is, from its very nature, somewhat disconnected and fragmentary. The reader often wishes that he could know more of the psychology and the daily lives of the pleasant people who move throughout the pages, but the author is to be congratulated on not having emulated the modern school of biographers by any attempt to supply from her imagination emotions and thoughts which were left out of the written record. Joseph Goldmark, the father of Josephine, of Pauline, and of Mrs. Justice Brandeis, was a leader of that well-named "academic legion" which controlled the city of Vienna for a few months in the glorious days which followed the flight of Metternich. A Jewish doctor, but recently a student of medicine in the University where the medical school was the centre of liberal thought, he was elected a member of the Reichstag which attempted to provide an ideal constitution for the ill-fated Austrian Empire. When the reaction set in he was forced to escape to Switzerland and later to this country, having been condemned by an Austrian court on the criminal charge of complicity in the murder of the minister Latour. The story of the events in which he was involved makes exciting reading and has been skillfully woven together.

There are comparatively few works of fiction written around the dramatic events in Germany and Austria during the great year of the mid-century, and as one reads this narrative one cannot but wonder why the theme has been so little used. The answer lies probably in the brief duration of the liberal triumph and the long decades

of reaction which set in after the old regime was restored. Yet the short life of the "Revolution" and the darkness of the period which followed add a certain lustre and beauty to the tragedy of '48. The leaders of the liberal movement could carry with them to this side of the Atlantic ideals which were in no degree dimmed by the disillusion which seems to follow inevitably on political success. And we do well to remind ourselves that those concepts of an upright, democratic government, of personal liberty and responsibility, and of international goodwill, are still the goals toward which we are (albeit somewhat feebly) struggling.

HELEN TAFT MANNING, 1915.

THE MEETING OF THE CLASS COLLECTORS

On Saturday, October 25th, about twenty-five Class Collectors met in New York to discuss the problems for the year, and to learn the most pressing needs of the College. Miss Lexow, Chairman of the Alumnae Fund, presided. Excerpts were read from the minutes of the previous meeting at which Mrs. Slade had outlined the needs of the college. Mrs. Hand then spoke of the repairs which had actually been made during the summer. The most important thing was the elimination of the more serious fire hazards. New plumbing was installed in Radnor, and all the roofs were repaired at great expense. Although Dalton no longer leaks, it is still unsatisfactory. There seems to be a distinct increase in the number of students registering for science, and the accommodations for them are very inadequate.

The Library also is struggling to solve the problem of inadequate space. It has transferred several thousand books of the sort not in most general use to the third floor of Taylor where stacks have been erected. This liberates space in the Library where it is sorely needed. The capacity of the Library is much less than it was estimated to be at the time that it was built. And yet in spite of the lack of space there is an urgent need for new books. At a recent meeting of the Library Committee of the Directors it was clearly shown that in order to do their work efficiently, almost all departments need much more money than is available. New professors are hampered in their work by the limitations of the Library, and any new course has difficulties. Archaeology and Art and the Sciences are constantly in need of new and expensive books if the work is to be kept abreast of developments in this field.

Miss Lexow pointed out to the Class Collectors that there is a definite connection between these physical and practical needs of the College and the stated objectives of the Alumnae Fund. Since more of the College income must be spent to meet these pressing demands, it is impossible to use as much as formerly for the strictly academic purposes, as was the custom for many years, when the amount spent on the buildings was stinted to eke out faculty salaries. Therefore, it is imperative that the amount pledged by the Association to the College for academic purposes be raised.

The Alumnae Fund publicity has been sent to the Class Collectors. This states that \$5,000 more is needed before the end of the year to ensure the payment of the pledge to the College. It was explained that the reason why this sum is put at \$1,000 more than last year at this time, although more money is actually on hand now than at this same time last year, is that the Association budget was larger because of the necessity of adding \$1,000 to meet the deficit on the Alumnae Register, which the College felt unable to pay. Also, the Association pledge to the College is \$1,000 greater than it was last year.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR PROFESSOR THEODORE DE LAGUNA

It would be a solitary and bereaved man indeed who at his death did not leave behind some beloved company of family and friends to mourn. All but the very desolate are assured of perpetuation in the hearts of those united to them by bonds of intimate relationship and affection. But there are certain callings whose representatives, if they honorably discharge their high duties, gather gradually about them a group of followers joined by peculiar ties that are neither those of blood nor of any ordinary kind of friendship. Like the priest and like the physician, the teacher is in this case. In his ministering to those with whom he has to do he may create a band of something very like disciples who must experience at his death a loss commensurate with the sense of grateful obligation he inspired during life. Of all good and great teachers must this be true, but perhaps in special measure of those so happy as to have in their custody that most wonderful sort of knowledge that goes by the name of philosophy. For in them, if they be really worthy of their calling, is added to their more proper function of teacher a little of the office of physician and priest as well.

It is natural then that on this day devoted by Bryn Mawr College to the memory of Professor Theodore de Laguna, one of its best-loved teachers and friends, the company of his students should claim a special part. We are a large company, formed slowly over the twenty-three years of his devoted labour in this place. A few of us are privileged to be present for his service of commemoration on the campus where first we knew him and where for so long he lived and worked and taught. Many more, now widely scattered, can participate only in spirit. But wherever we may be, and though largely unacquainted with one another, we find ourselves joined for this little time together in an unearthly kind of fellowship. For whatever other happy experiences we may or may not have shared, this at least we have in common, that our first halting and youthful steps toward the mansions of philosophy were guided by the leader whose loss today we mourn.

Not many of us had with him an association so extended as that which it was my personal good fortune to enjoy. But a few at least attended as I did both his undergraduate and graduate courses and wrote at length under his guidance the doctor's dissertation. It seems to me now to have been a circumstance weighted with rare good omen that the very first lecture I attended at Bryn Mawr—at nine o'clock in the morning on the opening day of my freshman year—should have been his introductory lecture in the history of philosophy. That was long ago and many lectures in many places have intervened between that day and this. But I still recall with undiminished vividness the excitement of the hour. The contents of that first lecture I have forgotten; much of its import, even as I listened, I must have missed. But I experienced then and remember still the infectious enthusiasm of Professor de Laguna's infinitely patient initiation of that class into the mysteries of philosophy. And as I look back over the long period of my study with him, it is upon a large fund of memories that I draw of the very qualities displayed in that same opening lecture. Unexampled patience, unfailing kindness and sympathy, lucidity, rare intellectual fervour, an inexhaustible enthusiasm for ideas—those were the invariable traits of his teaching of graduate no less than of undergraduate groups. No one who ever

studied under him can forget the impassioned character of his speech, nor the eagerness with which he seized upon some concrete illustration as it occurred to him of an abstract issue which he was trying to make simple and clear. Homely examples for the elucidation of austere and difficult problems—to find such he was never at loss. And when any of us in our turn blundered upon some philosophic intuition, no matter how obvious or crude it may have appeared to himself, he was always anxious to give it the benefit of the doubt—to make it seem as new and significant as its inexperienced originator had supposed it to be.

He gave the effect constantly of possessing at its best the quality which is perhaps the most characteristic of those who philosophize inventively. He had a kind of childlikeness without which it is impossible to take seriously and passionately the paradoxes and apparent contradictions of common sense with which philosophy is full. He was ready to discuss any possibility however seemingly contrary to fact or unprovable, to analyze and question any concept however seemingly simple and self-evident. That is an unworldly trait—one which more than any other sets the race of philosophers apart from their fellows. It was to the joy of his students and to their illumination that he possessed it.

For all of us who studied with him there is then a large common ground for affectionate appreciation. But also in the experience of each there must be many additional quite private reasons for the special sort of indebtedness we feel. In my own case there was among others the circumstance that it was entirely owing to him that after an interval following graduation I decided to return to Bryn Mawr to pursue the study of philosophy. It was a mere chance encounter on the campus that determined for me that fateful choice. My work with him had been not in the least degree distinguished, but he seemed to feel that I possessed an urge which it would be the way of ultimate happiness to follow. He believed, as I have said, in giving others the benefit of the doubt, and in trying to help them to work out their several salvations. It was deeply characteristic of him to offer on that occasion the advice that he gave.

* * *

Upon all significant representatives of a noble profession is shed something of the glory of whatever partakes of ancient and splendid tradition. A teacher like Professor de Laguna whose devotion to his task possessed a quality of genuine dedication calls to mind during life that he is wearing worthily responsibilities and dignities handed down through the ages by a long line of his predecessors. But death like life compels comparisons with the great and honoured dead. The passing in his prime of any notable philosopher cannot but serve as a reminder of the passing, long ago, of the most humanly appealing figure in the whole history of philosophy as recorded by the greatest. In the death of Professor de Laguna suggestion of an analogy to the death of Socrates so eloquently related by Plato is more than usually just. For he, too, has been taken from this earthly scene while yet his work was unfinished. He, too, has left behind a band of students in whose memory must live on, fresh and poignant, a sense of profound indebtedness and a vast regret.

HELEN PARKHURST, 1911.

CLASS NOTES

1889

Barnard College announced recently that Mrs. Emily James Putnam, widow of Major George Haven Putnam, the publisher, and who was the first dean of the college, has retired as an instructor there. Her reason, it was explained, was her desire not to be obliged to stay in New York for two college semesters every year.

Mrs. Putnam, then Emily James Smith, became dean of the college in 1894, when its buildings were in Madison Avenue. She occupied the position until 1900, relinquishing it shortly after her marriage. While she was dean, Mrs. Putnam was an instructor in Greek and Hellenic literature. Returning to the college in 1914, Mrs. Putnam again lectured on the latter subject, continuing until the present.

For several years she has been a lecturer and member of the board of directors of the New School of Social Research. She is a member of the Archaeological Institute of America and of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States and from 1901 to 1905 she was a Barnard trustee.

Mrs. Putnam is also widely known as a writer and as a translator.

1900

Class Editor: LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis),
Haverford, Pa.

Just as the BULLETIN was going to press the sad news was received of the death of Myra Frank Rosenau, in the Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, on November 6th.

1901

Class Editor: HELEN CONVERSE THORPE
(Mrs. Warren Thorpe),
15 E. 64th St., New York City.

Important Notice. There will be a meeting of the class to elect a new secretary at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, January 31st, after the Alumnae Association meeting, at the house of Marion Parris Smith, Radnor Road, Bryn Mawr. Please send nominations to the class editor at once so that a list may be published in the January BULLETIN and those who cannot attend the meeting may register their votes by mail.

Marion Parris Smith is treasurer of the Marion Reilly Memorial Fund and all contributions should be sent to her.

Fannie Sinclair Woods has built a tennis court on a hilltop at Iowa City,

and moved into the attached house with her family last July.

Anna Rochester has just finished writing a book—a survey of the coal industry.

Mary Ayer Rousmaniere has a daughter in Vassar, one preparing for Smith, and a son preparing to be Iago in his school production of Othello. Mary is reluctantly coaching him in his distressing role.

Helen Converse Thorpe with her husband and son went to Europe this summer and came home a month earlier than they intended. They found the weather bad and Europe much over-rated.

Elizabeth Daly spent the summer having jaundice.

Emily Cross spent some weeks in October at Santa Barbara, California.

Madge Miller was in England this summer and Beatrice McGeorge visited her there.

Elizabeth and Martha White have acquired a pair of Irish wolfhounds, which they personally escorted by train to Santa Fé under circumstances of some difficulty.

Marion Parris Smith has just had a sabbatical year, part of which she spent in London.

Ella Sealy Newell is on the committee for the restoration of Stratford, the birthplace of Robert E. Lee.

Edith Campbell has resumed her duties at the Rockefeller Institute after a year's leave of absence spent at Lausanne.

Marion Wright Messimer's son has acquired fame as a swimming champion and is a senior at Yale.

1902

Class Editor: ANNE ROTAN HOWE
(Mrs. Thorndike Howe),
77 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

Elizabeth Bodine, under date of Oct. 17th, writes from Japan: "On the last day of June I joined the Garden Club Special enroute for the Annual Convention in Seattle and with them skimmed the richest cream of the Canadian Rockies and Pacific Northwest. . . . In Japan I have been visiting and sightseeing for nine weeks. In Tokyo I saw Tsuda College, soon to move into the splendid new buildings outside the city from the temporary structure which has housed them since the big earthquake. I met all the Bryn Mawr people connected with Tsuda and heard a splendid recitation conducted by May Fleming Kennard, '08. The whole atmosphere of the college, the keen intelligence of the students, their interest and courtesy impressed me greatly."

Eleanor Wood Whitehead and her husband spent last spring in Buffalo, running a Stock Company in the Erlanger Theatre, where they gave *Journey's End*, *The Royal Family*, *The Bachelor Father*, *The Squalls* and *Little Accident*. After that, Pomfret and a conventional summer abroad, chiefly at Cannes. They are now in New York at 157 East 75th St.

Bessie Graham is librarian of the Marion Reilly Memorial Library of the Agnes Irwin School in Philadelphia. This library was originally started with a bequest of \$1,000 Marion Reilly left to the school, and now contains 1,500 books.

Jo Kieffer Foltz declares the Class Editor has maligned her and that she can do other things beside preserving. She is President of the Lancaster College Club and member of the Council of the Drama Club of 500 members (and acts as well!). She does pastels with a Sketch club, is a member of the local golf team and mothers a married daughter and three grand-children, a son in business and one in college, all as active as she is.

Helen Plumb is one of the two Associates in Industry for the American Federation of Arts who assembled the objects in the International Exhibition of Cotton Textiles and Decorative Metals which opened at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Oct. 15th. This is the third International Exhibition of Industrial Art—contemporary work by machine and by individual craftsmen. After the close of the Exhibition in Boston on Nov. 9th, it will subsequently be shown in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago and the Cleveland Museum of Art.

Martha Jenkins Foote is Head Mistress of a very successful school (the adjective is the editor's!) for boys and girls in New Haven. She has three other Bryn Mawr graduates on her teaching staff. Her son William is on the Editorial Board of *The Hartford Courier* and her oldest daughter is a junior at Bryn Mawr.

1903

Class Editor: GERTRUDE DIETRICH SMITH
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith),
Farmington, Conn.

Sophie Boucher was one of those unique individuals who delight and charm everyone who knows them.

Was it the flash of her kindly wit?

Was it her deep human sympathy, leading her to spend her days in mercy, working for the handicapped, the misfit, the unhappy?

Was it the unselfishness of her absolute devotion to her mother and to her brother, vitalizing their family life to an extraordinary degree?

It was all these traits and many another equally rare and equally to be admired that moves our class, 1903, in sorrow to pay our tribute of love and of respect to Sophie Boucher, one of our most brilliant members.

1904

Class Editor: EMMA THOMPSON,
320 So. 42nd Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Cary Edwards writes from 42, Eton Court, Eton Avenue, N. W. 3, London:

"Dear 1904:

"In the autumn of 1923 I left Persia with my husband, A. Cecil Edwards, and our boy Arthur. After spending the winter months in India, we came to England. We have lived in London ever since, and expect to spend the rest of our days here. (But when I first went to Constantinople in 1909, I thought I should live there all my life!)

"My husband is still in the rug business, and spends his leisure time in writing short stories. I adore London, which is so full of interest and fascination after our years in Persia that I have not time in a day to do half the things I should like to do. I amuse myself by continuing the study of Persian. Arthur, aged twelve, is in his third year at a boarding preparatory school. He is due to go to Public School in September, 1931.

"Last summer we toured Dorset and Devonshire in a motor caravan. This year we hope to take the caravan to France for a month. We usually make some sort of long or short visit to the Continent every year, and I plan to go to America every two years. In 1929 I went over twice—once in June and once in October!

"I saw Helen Howell a few weeks ago, and Alice Schiedt is visiting me now. I hear that Isabel Peters will be in London next month."

Leda White writes with enthusiasm:

"Early last year I joined the Virgilian and Aeneid Cruise, which included Aeneas's wanderings somewhat abbreviated in the Mediterranean. Our cruise ship made its first stop at Taormina. After Taormina we visited Delphi, Olympia, Mycanea, and Tiryns, each explained to us by some of the most distinguished classical scholars in the United States.

"In some ways Delphi was the most remarkable of the four cities. Its rugged

mountain scenery and the beautiful olive groves along the slopes, as we ascended to the ancient site, filled us with awe and delight. The Castalian Spring, the remains of the ancient temple to Apollo and of scores of other buildings, the theatre, the stadium, and all the rest took us back centuries. And when a terrific thunderstorm burst upon us without warning, we were sure that Jupiter was still ruling the universe and giving this sign of his displeasure.

"Mycenae and Tiryns took me back to 'Greek art' at college, where I first heard of Schliemann's excavations. It was another excitement to look into the tomb where he found his treasures and to climb up to the height where the royal palace was situated and see the considerable ruins preserved.

"We had three days at Athens—glorious days.

"From there we steamed on toward the Bosphorus and got our first view of Constantinople as it loomed up out of the early morning mists.

"From Constantinople we made for Troy where we witnessed the burning of the city; built from the sturdy trees of the forest a fleet for our journey; and ere long started on our wanderings.

"Troy (and Carthage) were the only two places on my itinerary that were just what I expected. Everything else far exceeded my anticipations. A friend of mine who had been to Troy quite recently had told me that it was 'only a hole in the ground.' However, we discovered that 'only a hole in the ground' can become a living thing when explained by able scholars fired with enthusiasm.

"Our next stop was Delos, for me the high spot of the cruise. The interesting ruins of the ancient city and the charming remains of Roman houses, with narrow streets between, that wound up the slopes of Mount Cynthus, delighted us. When we reached the summit, we found ourselves in the midst of the circle of the Cyclades. Out on the very edge of the topmost ridge of this windy mountain height we saw the remains of a tiny temple to Apollo."

1905

Class Editor: MRS. TALBOT ALDRICH,
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Elma Loines wrote from Nantucket—"Miss Harwood of the Maria Mitchell Observatory has finally checked up on my research work there and finds that I have discovered four new variable stars. They are numbered 602, 603, 605, 606 Scutum

Sobieski. Someone at Harvard is working out their periods but when I become more proficient I shall do them myself too. It is great fun."

Alice Matless Ballinger's daughter Margaret was married in September to Mr. Walter Willard Ross, Jr. This is the second of Alice's daughters to marry and she is fortunate in having them both settled in Evanston.

Dorothy Engelhard Lane has recently had an article published in *The American Journal of Diseases of Children*. It is entitled *Nutrition of Children on a Mixed and on a Vegetable Diet* and is based upon an experiment she conducted for ten weeks at an Orphanage in Oakland, California. This was done with the co-operation of Professor Agnes Fay Morgan of the Department of Household Science, University of California. While we personally make no pretense of understanding the scientific details nor of being converted to a diet of figs and nuts with an occasional dash of cod liver oil as a relish, we do realize that Dorothy is to be congratulated warmly upon her success in receiving her first really professional recognition—from Dr. Morgan and a medical journal of high standing.

Florance Waterbury's exhibition of her paintings at the Junior League Shop in Denver has been given much praise. Carla Swan and Freddy Bellamy enjoyed her visit and considerable entertaining was done for her to the satisfaction of one of the Society Editors who headed a column "Noted Visitors are Incentives for Functions" and Florance appears to be the piece de résistance.

Speaking of newspapers, no one in 1905 can have missed the publicity centering about Carla these past few months. We asked her to confide the true story to us and this is what she sent—"I hardly know what to say about that house-party of ours last spring that caused such a furore. The publicity it drew forth was unbelievable and it all started by a piqued society editress trying to be funny at our expense because we wouldn't tell her who was going to be at the Farm and what we planned to do every minute. She got a city editor to write up an article about us, making out we were a bunch of blasé society women off on a bat and the Associated Press took it up and sent it to its papers all over the country. The Literary Digest even took a whack at us and Floyd Gibbons broadcast about us and I got letters—perfect screams—from California, Florida and Canada, asking for my rates by the week for rest cures or offering to send religious tracts for us to dis-

tribute if we were so bored with our gay social life. We nearly exploded with mirth over it all because, in reality, it was such a mild little party. It consisted of a group of twelve women who have grown up from babyhood together. We often meet for Bridge and several times have gone to our farm for a few days' outing. Far from the husbands being piqued at our going, they have even written me letters thanking me for rejuvenating their wives by giving them such a laughing spell and much needed rest. All of us are strenuous dames, afflicted with Americanitis and trying to do too many boards and charities and other activities, and our men are glad to see us take time out and relax once in a while. And, as for the husbands being forbidden communication, they all know what grand times we have and two or three of them came out every evening to join in our frolics and games. On Decoration Day we had all the husbands and children out to spend the day—37 in all! . . . It might amuse you to know that Carla, Jr., and I were Jonahs on a boat again. We were on the *Paris* returning from a heavenly bat at Bayreuth. One day the barometer dropped out of sight and a sort of tidal wave hit us, breaking up life-boats and smashing the promenade deck where many of us were leading a limp, seasick existence. We were all scrambled up together with chairs and screaming babies and broken glass in a perfect deluge of green water. I didn't tell the Captain I was the hoodoo because I did not want to be thrown out into that angry sea but if S. S. companies knew what I do to boats, they would never sell me a ticket. Oh! how pleasant the good, old, substantial, steady Rocky Mountains look to me!"

Helen Kempton and Dr. May Putnam, 1909 have an apartment together at 245 East 72nd St., New York City.

1906

Class Editor: JOSEPHINE K. BLANCKÉ
(Mrs. Wilton W. Blancké),
3411 Powelton Ave., Phila., Pa.

Helen Davenport Gibbons writes: "We spent the vacation in Pornic, Loire Inférieure, where we took a great big house. It was great to have all four children and their almost half-century-old parents together again. . . . Herbert has worked hard on a group of articles about some of the places that we saw on our trip around the world. . . . We came to Paris last week, found an apartment, moved in, and then Herbert sailed. He lectures at the Naval War College, and the Army War

College, does some additional speaking, then comes to us for Christmas. After that French Indo - Chino and India. Whether I go with him this time depends on how the children are. We have met Irma Kingsbacher Stix's daughter and helped her to find a good place to live. Fine girl. My apartment is at 35 Rue Fleurus—glad to see Bryn Mawr friends here.

1914

Class Editor: ELIZABETH AYER INCHES
(Mrs. Henderson Inches),
41 Middlesex Road,
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Nan Boardman Bulkley has a fourth child—Jonathan—born August 5. Eleanor Allen Mitchum has just surprised the East by appearing with her husband on a business trip. She is in excellent spirits and seems busy. President of the B. M. Club of San Francisco is one of her activities.

Biz. Baldwin Stimson went to France for the month of June with her husband and a group of doctors. While the men traveled about she stayed with her family in Paris and had a splendid time. Dr. Stimson is writing a book. Biz reports that for her she is very well.

In one of the leading Philadelphia newspapers appeared the following notice:

"An exhibition of photographs by Ida W. Pritchett will be held in the Crafts Gallery of the Philadelphia Art Alliance under the auspices of the Crafts Committee from October 28th to November 10th.

"Miss Pritchett's work is varied, but in all her pictures, whether landscapes, still lifes or portraits, one is conscious of her sensitive appreciation of the quality of light and shadow, and of her perception of mood. In the past few years she has had pictures hung in various exhibitions in America, in the Royal Photographic exhibition in London and in an international exhibition in Tokyo.

"Miss Pritchett is a member of the Pictorial Photographers of America, the Lantern and Lens Guild of Women Photographers and the Arts and Crafts Guild of Philadelphia."

1916

Class Editor: CATHARINE S. GODLEY,
768 Ridgeway Avenue, Avondale,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Anna Sears Davis, her husband and older son went to Arizona in August, where they joined a friend who is an artist and has made an extensive study of the Indians and their customs. With him

as guide they traveled through the Navajo and Hopi reservations, over highways and byways miles from the railroad. They were spectators, once from a rooftop for safety's sake, at religious dances held in the villages, one village so inaccessible that it is inhabited by but six families. From Kayenta they made the eighteen-mile trip on horseback to the Betatakin ruins, a trip Anna remembers with pleasure in spite of the fact that her white mule insisted upon jumping across the bottom of the many canyons instead of walking sedately down one side and up the other.

Lois Sandison was married in August to Mr. Harold Howland. The wedding took place in London.

1918

Class Editor: HELEN EDWARD WALKER
5516 Everett Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Helen Edward Walker has some miniatures on exhibit during November in Philadelphia at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts by invitation of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters.

Irene Loeb Cohn has adopted a second daughter, named Virginia. Her first child, Mary Grace, has learned the Australian crawl, at four and a half!

Eugenie Lynch is still teaching Latin at Roxborough High School, Philadelphia. She says, "I haven't even developed any hobbies except housekeeping and gardening on a very small scale."

Dorothy Kuhn Minster says, "I spent an unusually restful summer on our island in Canada and am back in the same spot at the same job and with my same family ready for the winter."

Elsbeth Merck Henry writes, "Have followed the footsteps of our august president and journeyed down to Margaree, N. S. One fly on this stream (for casting) is worth a swarm on the Jersey shore."

Mary Safford Munford always has some news to give us. This time it is as follows: "The chief excitement in my life in recent times has been the purchase and furnishing of this old house. Hiester is again on duty at the Naval Academy and I am very much pleased to be a nearly permanent resident of 'Crabtown,' and to have a place of my own. Anyone wishing to see an example of almost feline content should call on me."

Sarah Morton Frantz gives no news of herself, but at least is generous enough to share with 1918 the news she has of others. She says, "No news at all as far as I am concerned. I suppose you have

been told of Alice Newlin's promotion months ago to an assistant curatorship at the Metropolitan Museum, and of V. Kneeland's son Andrew."

1919

Class Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON
TWITCHELL
(Mrs. Pierrepont Twitchell),
Setauket, N. Y.

Franny Clarke went abroad early in June with her uncle and aunt who were attending sail boat races in northern Germany and Norway and Sweden. She returned about October first and now has an executive job in Poughkeepsie in connection with public health. Betty Dabney Baker is remodeling a house at Millbrook, N. Y., for a summer home. Ewing Adams Baker and her three children visited Betty this summer. Also Elizabeth Fuller spent a few days with her. Betty's elder daughter Barbara goes to the Dalton School in New York. Betty did a little work for the school last winter.

Angela Moore Place has also a remodeled old house at Millbrook during the summer. Her children also go to the Dalton School. Both mothers seem to approve of progressive education for younger children at least. Georgia Bailey Seelye and Helen Reid de Lustrac were guests of Angela's during the summer. Helen Reid now has three children. Will someone, please, tell me the name of her third?

Bee Hurlock's book "Psychology of Dress" was published last fall, 1929, and had favorable criticisms from the New York Times, Herald, Outlook, and others. Bee is still teaching general Psychology at Columbia, but has added a graduate course in Child Psychology. She also assists the Advisor of Women, Miss Hopkins, who is also a Bryn Mawr graduate, during the fall and winter registration period. Her address is 90 Morningside Drive, her telephone, University 3200, Extension 15.

Alice Van Hise Davidson's address is unknown. Will anyone who knows it please inform the class editor?

1920

Class Editor: MARY PORRITT GREEN
(Mrs. Valentine J. Green),
433 East 51st St., New York City.

From the *New York Evening Post*, August 11th: "The marriage of Mrs. Margaret Train Embree to Colonel Boris Samsonoff of the former Imperial Russian Cossack Guard took place yesterday in St. Serge's Russian Church, Paris,

France. The civil marriage was performed on Saturday.

"Mme. Samsonoff is a portrait artist of note, who has resided in Paris for several years. Announcement of the marriage was made by the bride's father, Mr. Arthur Train of 113 E. 73rd Street, from his summer home at Bar Harbor."

Millicent Carey is now living at 455 E. 51st Street, New York City.

Marguerite Eilers gave a tea at the Bryn Mawr Club for Millicent and Lois Kellogg Jessup on September 24th. Unfortunately it was a little early and many of the neighboring '20's were still in the country. However, Josephine Herrick (who now has a photographic studio at 25 East 63rd Street with the Princess Braganza, in case any of you would like beautiful pictures of yourselves or children); Beatrice Bromel Hersey, Doris Pitkin Buck (who was passing through New York on her way home from Europe with her husband. She is now teaching English at Ohio State University in Columbus) and Jule Conklin (now a society editor on *Town and Country*) and your class editor turned up. Phoebe Helmer Wadsworth regretted that she was being nurse girl that afternoon, and Polly Hartshorne Noonan was preparing to take her young son to Arizona for the winter as unfortunately he has asthma.

Moving seems to be the chief news of '20 for this fall. Leita Harlan Paul has bought a new house on Autumn Street, New Haven (It may be Fall Street, I am not sure), and Mary Hoag Lawrence has a new house in Groton, Mass.; Dorothy Rogers Lyman has forsaken New York for the country of Long Island; Phoebe Helmer Wadsworth has a new apartment at 47 East 88th Street.

Martha Chase now flies down to visit Marguerite Eilers, patronizing the Boston-New York airline.

From Miriam E. O'Brien, in Grindelwald, Switzerland—"I am still climbing mountains and have done my 28th four thousander (that means a peak over 4,000 meters—13,200 feet). I have an article in this issue of the *American Alpine Journal*—another next fall (almost the same one) in the Year Book of the Ladies Alpine Club of London—another I am supposed to be writing now in French for a French journal and another is said to be coming out in the British Ski Year Book, 1931, next fall. And I have just been asked to write up a recent ski traverse of Monte Rosa for the British Ski Yearbook 1932!"

From Mary Hardy—"I start my job in a new laboratory tomorrow. I am still doing research work at Johns Hopkins."

Louise Sloan, after spending the summer ranching in Wyoming, is back at the Wilmer Institute at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Alice Harrison Scott writes from Sao Paulo, Brazil, where her husband is with the Corn Products Refining Company, and inquires what do the '20's do with their leisure time. Please send in any suggestions to the class editor.

Will all those who want mimeographed copies of the letters from the absentees at the 10th Reunion, kindly notify the class editors?

1923

Class Editor: RUTH McANENY LOUD,
325 East 72nd St., New York City.

Katharine Strauss Mali acquired, on October 5th, a delightfully Arthur Rackhamish son named Frederick Johnston. We, his aunts, whom he reckons by the dozen, send him our love and his mother our congratulations.

Julia Ward is now Assistant to the Dean and Director of Scholarships—which entails visiting the preparatory schools—and living in Low Buildings with Mary Gardiner, '18.

The Class wishes to extend to Rosamond Raley Braley its very sincere sympathy on the death of her father.

Irene Gates is practicing medicine and living at 419 East 13th Street, New York City.

Virginia Corse's address for the winter is c/o Dean Kroll, Port au Prince, Haiti. She is a secretary at the American Consulate, and finds the "little political crises," the eight to three o'clock working day, the golf, tennis and swimming, all "positive contentment."

Evelyn Page has published her second book. She lives on a farm in Abington, Conn., with her collaborator, Dorothy Blair, and although they dedicate the mornings to writing, they also cope unaided with 40 acres and 2 ponds, and the painting, plastering, preserving, cooking, washing, wood chopping and gardening pertaining thereto.

Ruth McAneny Loud has, with Mrs. Karl Bitter, reopened her shop at 205 East 68th Street, New York City. The stock is old jewelry, copper, pewter, and textiles, and the inducement is tea every afternoon at four-thirty or thereabouts.

1924

Class Editor: BETH TUTTLE WILBUR
(Mrs. Donald E. Wilbur),
15 Shaler Lane, Cambridge, Mass.

We have just received news of Margaret Dunham's marriage some time ago to John Tileston Edsall, a doctor who is teaching at Harvard and doing research at the Medical school there. She has a young son who was born June 6, and is living at 4 Gibson Terrace, Cambridge.

Lois Coffin Lund has a second daughter, Nancy, born on February 8th. Betty Mosle Wight also has a daughter, Cornelia Elizabeth, who was born in August; and Katharine Conner Brackett has a son, born August 19th.

Mildred Buchanan writes from her home in Canada that "I had a wonderful vacation with the family at Seaside Park—and glorious two days at Hockey Camp. The baby is fine; walked alone at ten months. I expect to earn great wealth this winter growing mushrooms in the cellar!

Miriam Faries writes that she got her M.A. at Teachers' College, Columbia, in 1929, with major in Physical Education, and is now teaching at the State Teachers' College in Harrisonburg, Va.

Martha Fischer, after a summer in Europe with her family, has settled down to teaching History of Education, Psychology, and Bible at Miss Fannie Smith's Kindergarten Training School, in New Haven.

Gertrude Prokosch was married in June to Dr. Hans Kuratz, professor of German.

Elizabeth Estes Waller was married recently to Mr. Will Polk Kirkman, and is now living on Lynnwood Blvd., in Nashville.

1927

Class Editor: ELLENOR MORRIS,
Berwyn, Pa.

The class wishes to express their deepest sympathy to Frederica de Laguna in the death of her father and also our own sorrow and regret at the loss of not only one of our professors, but to many of us, a personal friend.

Owing to the very recent return of the class editor from abroad there will be no notes until next month, for which she offers many apologies, and promises to make it up in the future. Any news sent in will be deeply appreciated.

1930

Class Editor: OLIVIA PHELPS STOKES,
2408 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

While wandering through the new Yale Library recently we came upon a familiar figure laden with books. It was Frances Lee who, it appears, is doing graduate work in Economics up there. "Flee" pointed out to us with great pride the very busy looking man at the loan desk—Donald Goddard Wing, who on June 28th married Charlotte Farquhar. Charlotte writes that after spending their honeymoon in Europe she is busy trying to find room for all her husband's books. His official title is Assistant to the Librarian of the Yale University Library.

Sylvia Carafiol is studying law at Washington University in St. Louis and finds "daily preparation in all one's classes is no joke."

Another serious student is Mary Elizabeth Edwards, who is "commuting three times a week to the University of Oklahoma, for some classes in Education preparatory to applying for a position in the government schools for Indians in either New Mexico or Arizona."

The engagement of Sarah Stanley Gordon to Mary-Liz's brother, Archibald Cason Edwards, was announced shortly after Commencement. Mr. Edwards graduated from Harvard in 1928 and is at present in the bond business with his father in Oklahoma City. Stanley has been abroad this summer. She plans to visit the Edwards at Christmas time and will probably be married next Spring.

Frances Frenaye and Nina Skidmore are studying Archaeology at the American Academy in Rome. We hope soon to get some interesting news both from them and from Helen Louise Taylor, the latter having spent the summer with a University of Pennsylvania digging-party looking for traces of pre-historic man in Czecho-Slovakia.

Hilda Wright is at Oldfield School in Baltimore teaching for the present Kindergarten and Bible. She was fortunate in not having to take up her duties until after a gay week-end in Boston where she was maid-of-honor for Marion Park, '29. Elizabeth Packard, '29, is teaching at the same school and "Lorie" Sears is at another school in Baltimore.

Agnes Lake and her mother have a charming house in Bryn Mawr while Nan is doing graduate work for an M.A. in Latin and is taking a Seminary in Architecture.

Agnes Howell when last heard from

was job-hunting and also "studying Italian in preparation for going abroad in January for about six months."

We were delighted to learn the other day—through a Seattle salesgirl at Saks—that Betty Fetter had passed her exam and also that she had just sailed with her mother for Europe in general and the Mediterranean in particular.

Another graduate student is Agnes Hannay who is doing work in Economics at Radcliffe. She is living there in the same graduate house as Marina Yung Kwai and Mary Peters.

Sylvia Knox is also doing graduate work this winter. In fact, she sails October 16 for Berlin (care American Express), where she expects to become a "student of Psychology and the decaying aristocracy of Germany." Among those that passed through Stonington where she was this summer, were Henrietta Wickes and Silvine Slingluff, of whom she writes: "Wickes must be off to the

Virgin Islands (care Mrs. Edward Sturdevant, Marine Barracks, St. Thomas) by now, while Silvine is still holding down the spirit of 1930 at B. M. Wickes threatened to report for the *Baltimore Sun* and to start an agency for the export of native costumes (presumably grass skirts) to B. M. for campus wear next spring."

Mary Hulse has not determined upon her winter's occupation and only hints at what must have been an eventful summer. She writes: "Do you think they would like to know that I arrived in Hoboken after a summer of roistering with two dollars and no change? We had a very nice time but I am sick of telling people about it. I see by the New Haven paper that Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes is keeping the Lenox Villa open for three weeks while her family has returned to Washington. I hope this isn't just hiding yourself away from the world to slave for the ALUMNAE BULLETIN. Come out of retirement. The Girl Scouts need you, Olivia."

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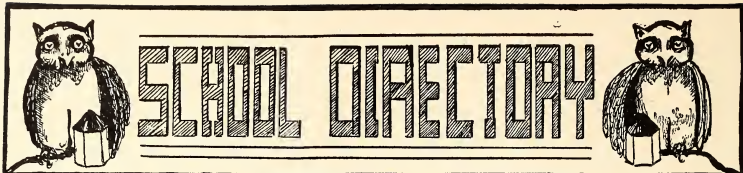
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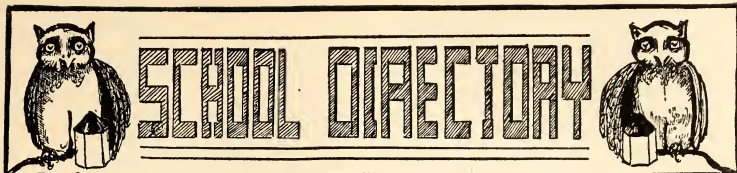
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